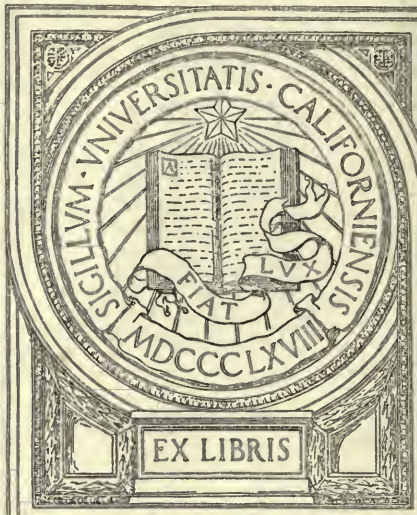
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES



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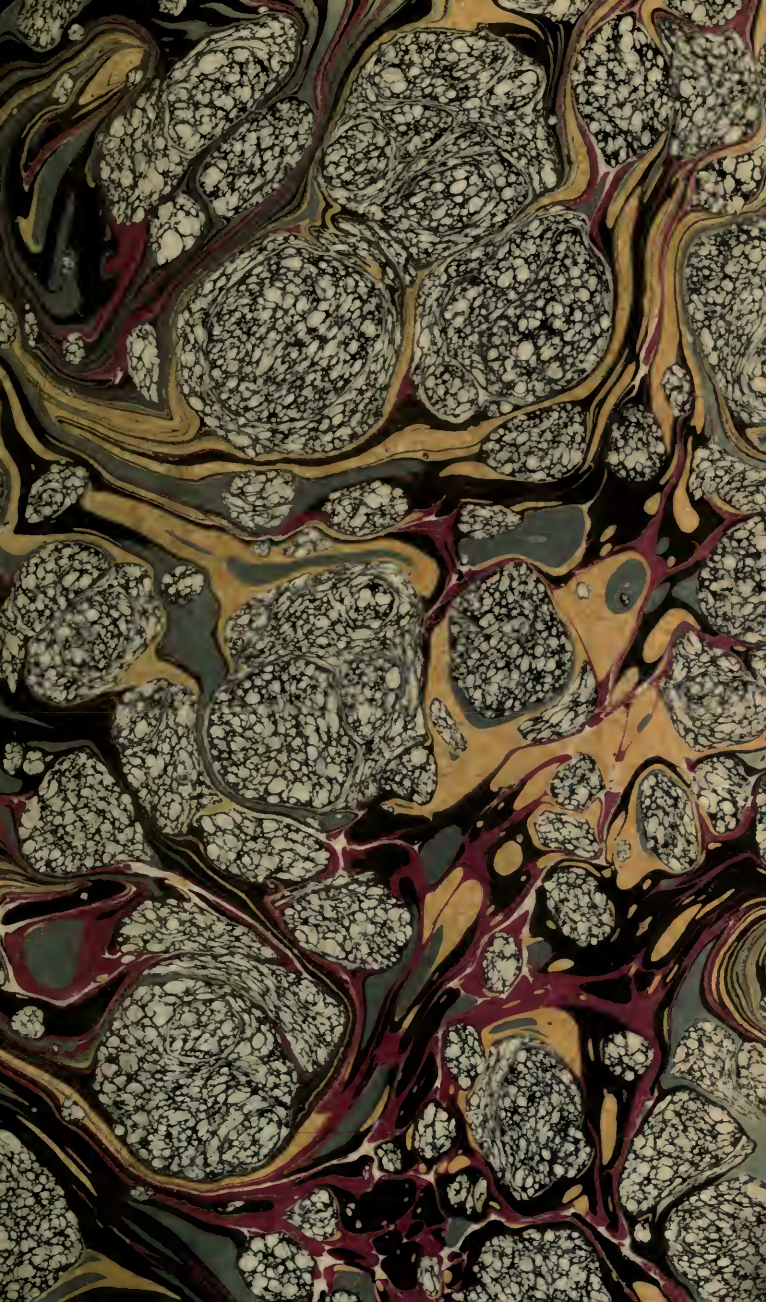

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TOUR

THROUGH

THE WHOLE ISLAND

OF

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DIVIDED INTO

JOURNEYS.

INTERSPERSED WITH

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FOR THE USE OF THOSE WHO ARE DESIROUS OF TRAVELLING OVER

England & Scotland.

BY THE REV. C. CRUTTWELL,

AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

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UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES

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TOUR

THROUGH

BRITAIN.

London to Dover from London-bridge.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
New Croſs Turnpike	2	5	Brought up	37	1
Deptford	0	5	Chalk Well	1	1
Blackheath	1	0	Sittingbourn	0	5
Shooter's Hill	3	0	Bapchild	1	3
Welling	2	1	Green Street	1	3
Crayford	2	5	Oſpringe	3	3
Dartford	1	7	Preſton	3	6
North Fleet	5	4	Boughton Street	2	3
Chalk Street	2	6	Boughton Hill	1	0
Gad's Hill	3	2	Harbledown	2	5
Stroud	2	0	Canterbury	2	5
Rocheſter	0	5	Bridge	3	0
Chatham	1	2	Lydden	7	3
Rainham	3	6	Ewell	1	7
Newington Street	2	6	Buckland	1	5
Key Street	1	3	Dover	1	7
	37	1	In the whole	77	1

DEPTFORD, originally called Depeford or Deepford, receives its name from its ſituation, the river Ravenſborn running on the eaſt ſide of the town with a bridge acroſs it in the road. No perſon whatever need be told that whenever an Engliſh town or village terminates in *ford*, it univerſally ſignifies a ſhallow part of a river which may be paſſed without the aſſiſtance of a boat or ferry: the prefix is obvious.

Deptford is a conſiderable town, and in the year 1730 was divided, by act of parliament, into two pariſhes, called St. Pauls and St. Nicholas.

The church of St. Nicholas conſiſts of a chancel, nave, and two aiſles: it was rebuilt from the ground, except only the tower, in the year 1697, but with ſo little judgment, that a reparation was found neceſſary in 1716, at the expence 400l. Among the monuments is one to the memory of Captain George Shelvock the circumnavigator. This pariſh contains, except what is occupied by houſes, hardly three acres.

The pariſh of St. Pauls contains 1800 acres, of which 500 are arable, 500 cultivated in gardens, and the remainder meadows, paſtures, and marſh land. The ſoil on the high ground a clay, on the lower ſand and gravel, which cultivation and manure have changed to a rich mould.

Some part of this pariſh is in the county of Surry, but the greater part in Kent. The church is a handſome ſtone ſtructure, built under the act of parliament paſſed in the reign of Queen Anne for erecting fifty new churches, and conſecrated for ſervice in the year 1730. It conſiſts of a chancel, a nave, and two aiſles, ſupported by Corinthian columns: the pews are of Dutch oak. By an act of parliament, the ſum of 3500l. out of the duty on coals was allotted to be inveſted in the purchaſe of lands for the maintenance of the rector; with the addition of 70l. to be annually paid by the church-wardens in lieu of burial fees, except when the corpſe is admitted into the church. The advowſon is in the family of Wickham.

Beſides the two churches, there are ſeveral other places of worſhip for methodiſts, quakers, independents, and anabaptiſts. The pariſh of St. Nicholas is a vicarage. The number of houſes in the whole town is about 3400, of which 2300 belong to the pariſh of St. Paul.

The ſociety of the Trinity-houſe was firſt founded here in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy; and was incorporated, under the

title of maſter, warden, and aſſiſtants, of the guild or fraternity of the moſt glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement in the pariſh of Deptford, Strond, in the county of Kent. It conſiſts of a maſter, deputy-maſter, thirty-one elder brethren, and other inferior members, whoſe number is unlimited. The deſign of this inſtitution was the increaſe and encouragement of navigation, the good government of mariners, and ſecurity of ſhips: and the ſociety is inveſted with powers adequate to the object;—appointing pilots, erecting and maintaining light-houſes, buoys, beacons, and other marks for the direction of veſſels, &c. The ancient hall, ſituated in Water-lane, Thames-ſtreet, where the members held their meetings, was pulled down about the year 1787, and a new building erected for the purpoſe near the Tower. The revenues which ariſe from payments made by ſhips for tonnage, ballaſt, advantages of light-houſes, beacons, &c. after defraying the neceſſary expences, are applied to the relief of decayed ſeamen, their widows and orphans.

There are two hoſpitals belonging to the Trinity-houſe: one, built in the reign of Henry VIII. which originally contained 21 apartments, was in the year 1788 pulled down, and rebuilt with 25. The other was founded about the year 1685, and contains 56 apartments in a large quadrangle, in the centre of which is a ſtatue of Capt. Maples, who gave 1300l. towards the expences. The penſioners of both conſiſt of maſters of veſſels or pilots paſt ſervice, or their widows: ſingle men and widows have an allowance of 18l. a year, and thoſe who are married 28l. The charity ſchool has a good revenue.

The royal dock-yard at Deptford was firſt eſtabliſhed in the reign of Henry VIII. A ſtore-houſe was erected in the year 1513, which now forms a ſquare, with additional buildings on the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth ſide. A ſpacious ſtore-houſe parallel to this has been lately built, and a long range of ſmaller ſtore-houſes finiſhed about the year 1780, under the direction of Sir Charles Middleton, comptroller of the navy. The

whole yard covers 31 acres: it contains two wet docks, one ſingle, the other double; three ſlips, a baſon, and two ponds for maſts; with ſmitheries for forming anchors, timber and maſt houſes, work-ſhops, and apartments for the officers. Ships of the largeſt ſize may be conſtructed here.

Near Deptford, at Brocele or Brockley, was a Premonſtratenſian monaſtery, founded in the reign of Henry II. or Richard I. which did not continue long, for in the reign of King John the monks were removed to Bayham.

Blackheath is a large elevated ſpot of ſome celebrity in the hiſtory of this country.—In the year 1012 the Danes encamped here, while their fleet lay in the Thames off Greenwich. Wat Tyler with his aſſociates made a ſtand here in 1381; and Jack Cade in the year 1450. In the year 1452 Henry VI. encamped here, when he was going to meet the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV. In 1471 the baſtard Falconbridge encamped with his army; as did Lord Audley with his Corniſh followers in 1497, to wait the arrival of Henry VII. and his troops, by whom he was defeated, and afterwards ſuffered for his treaſon. Here Henry IV. in 1400 met the Greek emperor, Manuel Paleologus, who came to ſolicit his aſſiſtance againſt the Turkiſh emperor Bajazet. In 1415 the mayor and aldermen of London met Henry V. on his return from France, after the famous battle of Agincourt. The citizens of London met the emperor Sigiſmund, who came to mediate a peace between England and France, in 1416: and Edward IV. on his return from France in 1474. And in 1541 Henry VIII. here met his intended queen, Anne of Cleves.

Many good houſes are built on the heath; and on the eaſt ſide is Morden college, an hoſpital erected by Sir John Morden, a Turkey merchant. Several years before his death, which happened in 1708, he erected this ſpacious ſtructure, in form of a college, ſolely at his own charge, in a field call Great Stone-

field, not far from his own habitation, for the reception of poor, decayed, honeſt merchants, whereof in his life-time he placed 12 there. But, by reaſon of great loſſes, they were reduced to four in the Lady Morden's time, who was forced to retrench the expences of the houſe, becauſe the ſhare allotted her by the laſt will of Sir John, and ſome parts of his eſtate, did not anſwer ſo well as was expected.

When ſhe died, Sir John's whole eſtate coming to the college, the number was again increaſed; and there are at this time 35 poor gentlemen in the houſe: and the number not being limited, they are to be increaſed as the eſtate will afford; for the building was deſigned for, and will conveniently hold, 40.

Seven Turkey merchants have the direction and viſitation of this hoſpital, and the nomination of the perſons to be admitted into it: and as often as any of theſe ſeven die, the ſurvivors are to chooſe others to fill up that number.

The treaſurer of this hoſpital has 40*l.* per annum. There is alſo a chaplain, who is to read prayers twice a day in the chapel, and to preach twice every Sunday. His ſalary at firſt was 30*l.* a year; but the Lady Morden doubled it at her death. She was in other reſpects a benefactreſs to the college: and as ſhe put up her huſband's ſtatue in a niche over the gate of the college, the truſtees have alſo put hers in another niche adjoining to that of her huſband.

The penſion is 20*l.* per annum each. At firſt they wore gowns, with the founder's badge, which they have not done for ſome years.

The chapel within the college is neatly wainſcotted, and hath a coſtly altar-piece; and it has a burying-place adjoining, for the members of the college. The founder, according to his own deſire, was buried in a vault under the communion-table of this chapel.

The chaplain, the treaſurer, the merchants, are all indiſpenſably obliged to be reſident there; and, unleſs in caſe of ſickneſs, no other perſons are to reſide, live,

or lodge there: and no one is to be admitted as a penſioner who cannot bring a certificate to prove himſelf upwards of ſixty years of age.

In a word, as the ſituation of the place is pleaſant, the air good, and the endowment ſufficient, this may be ſaid to be one of the moſt comfortable and elegant pieces of charity in England.

A magnificent houſe was built here by Sir Gregory Page, reckoned one of the fineſt ſeats in England belonging to a private gentleman; but was ſold piecemeal by act of parliament. The ſale began in 1787, but part remained unſold in the year 1796.

On the north-eaſt ſide of Blackheath is the pleaſant village of Charlton, anciently a market town; near which was formerly held the licentious meeting, on St. Luke's day, called Horn-fair: an inſtitution falſely aſcribed to king John; now put a ſtop to by the magiſtrates. The Princeſs of Wales has a houſe here. The church was repaired by Sir Edward Newton, bart. to whom King James I. granted the manor.

On Shooter's Hill is a tower erected to Sir E. W. James, in memory of his conduct in the Eaſt Indies.

Near Welling, a ſmall village, are the ſeats of Sir John Boyd, Lord Eardly, and General Paterſon.

The road paſſes through only a ſmall part of the town of Crayford, leaving the main ſtreet to the left. Here are two bridges over the river Cray, which joins the Darent near Dartford. This river, though not large, drives a mill for ſlitting and rolling iron, and a conſiderable mill for cotton.

At Crayford a battle was fought in the year 457 between the Britons and the Saxons, which proved deciſively in favour of the latter, and gave Hengiſt, their leader, quiet poſſeſſion of the kingdom of Kent.

In the neighbourhood are many artificial caves or holes, of various depth, from ten to twenty fathom, by ſome ſuppoſed to have been dug for the ſecretion of goods againſt foreign invaders: others, with more probability, conſider them merely as exhauſted chalk pits.

From Crayford, we next proceed to Dartford, a market town, on the Darent, which falls into the Thames a little to the north. The mouth is called Dartford creek, and is navigable for boats. The town contains ſome good inns, four hundred houſes, and about 2500 inhabitants. The market is on Saturday. The ſituation is in a valley between two hills.

In the year 1331 Edward III. held a tournament here; and the ſame auguſt prince founded a priory of Auguſtine nuns, which, at the diſſolution, was reſerved by Henry VIII. for a palace. The ancient gateway is uſed as a ſtable, and the other part of what remains is now converted into a farm-houſe.

Wat Tyler's rebellion firſt broke out here, occaſioned by the indecent behaviour of a tax-gatherer towards the daughter of Tyler, who killed the offender with a pole-ax.

About half a mile beyond the town, towards Rocheſter, is a common, or heath, called Dartford Brent, or Brimpt, where Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, encamped in the year 1452, and General Fairfax in 1648. The firſt wire mill in England is ſaid to have been erected at Dartford.

About four miles to the eaſt of Dartford, a little to the right of the road to Rocheſter, is Swaneſcomb, ſuppoſed to be the place where Swain, king of Denmark, encamped, after landing at Greenhithe: and here, according to tradition, the Kentiſh men made their ſtand againſt William the Conqueror, and obtained from him a confirmation of their laws and privileges.

North Fleet is a village ſituated on a hill of chalk, with an extenſive view over the Thames into Eſſex. A market was formerly held here on every Tueſday from Eaſter to Whitſuntide.

The next place is Chalk Street, ſo called probably from its ſoil.

Gad's Hill is recorded by Shakſpeare as celebrated for robberies, and the name is applied to a thief in the firſt part of Henry IV.

From Gad's Hill we come to Stroud, a village of one

ſtreet. This manor being granted by Henry II. to the knights templars, they erected a manſion in the ſouth part of the pariſh near the Medway; which, at the diſſolution of their order in the reign of Edward II. was given to the hoſpitallers, but in a few years after it was veſted in the crown. Edward III. granted it to the Counteſs of Pembroke, who gave it to a monaſtery founded by her at Denny in Cambridgeſhire, where it remained till the general ſuppreſſion. It is at preſent a farm-houſe, of a more modern ſtyle, with little remains of the ancient building, except a cellar vaulted with chalk and ſtone groins: the walls are of an extraordinary thickneſs. Here was likewiſe an hoſpital founded by Gilbert de Glanville, biſhop of Rocheſter, in the reign of Henry II. which, at the ſuppreſſion, was given to the Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter. Stroud is ſeparated from Rocheſter only by the Medway, over which is a ſtone bridge of eleven arches, five hundred and ſixty feet in length, and fifteen in breadth.

Rocheſter is ſituated in an angle on the right bank of the river, and being the ſee of a biſhop, claims the title of city. It was by the Britons called Dourbrys, which the Romans, who had a ſtation here, changed to Durobrivis, or Durobrivæ: the Saxons called it Hroffcaſter, whence the preſent name is formed. About the year 600, Ethelbert, king of Kent, began to build a church here, to the honour of St. Andrew; and about four years after placed in it Juſtus, as the firſt biſhop, and a chapter of ſecular prieſts, who being reduced to four or five, were by Biſhop Gundulphus obliged to reſign in the year 1089, who ſettled in the cathedral fifty or ſixty black, or Benedictine monks: but the priory being diſſolved at the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, Henry VIII. introduced a dean, and ſix ſecular canons, or prebendaries, ſix minor canons, a deacon and ſub-deacon, ſix lay clerks, eight choriſters, &c. This church was rebuilt in the latter end of the eleventh century by Biſhop Gundulphus, and conſecrated in the year 1130 by Corboyl, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the preſence of

Henry I. whose statue was erected on one side of the west door, and that of his queen, Matilda, on the other.

Gundulphus tower, situated on the north side of the cathedral, is generally supposed to have been built by the bishop whose name it bears, as a repository of the treasures and archives of the see: some suppose it to have been erected for a bell tower, others for an ecclesiastical prison; but, whatever might have been the destination, it was certainly intended to make it strong. The height was originally sixty feet, four or five of which have been either taken, or fallen down. The walls are six feet thick, and enclose an area of about 20 feet square: it was divided into five floors, or stories of unequal height, and had a communication with the church by means of an arch, or bridge, the steps of which are yet visible. The present steeple was erected about the year 1749. Besides the cathedral, there is one parish church. The episcopal palace is at Bromley, in this county, no bishop having resided here since the reformation.

The castle is situated on an eminence near the Medway, at a small distance from the bridge, and was built on or near the spot where a castle had been erected by the Romans to keep the Britons in awe, at least before the conquest. When besieged by the Danes, it suffered much, and afterwards lay long desolate and neglected. In this siege the Danes threw up a high mount, now called Bully-hill. The castle was afterwards rebuilt; and the present remains give evidence of its Norman construction, being probably the work of Odo, bishop of Bayeux, who forfeited it by treason in the lifetime of his brother, William the Conqueror, and though restored to favour by Rufus, appeared in arms in behalf of Robert, duke of Normandy, and fortified the castle of Rochester, but being besieged by the king, he was compelled to surrender, and quit the kingdom.

Edward VI. repaired the walls both of the city and the castle, which seems to have been the last work bestowed on them: from that time the castle was suffered to moulder away by degrees, so that in the next

century it was of little importance. In the year 1610 it was alienated from the crown, and granted by James I. to Sir Anthony Weldone. Attempts were made to pull it down, but the mortar was found ſo hard, that the expence of ſeparating the ſtone would not be defrayed by their value. It now belongs to the heirs of Mr. Child, the banker.

Rocheſter never was extenſive, and in the time of Bede was eſteemed a caſtle, or fortreſs, for which its ſituation was well ſuited, rather than a town. The walls with which it was formerly ſurrounded were thick and lofty: many parts are yet remaining, but none of the gates are ſtanding. An hoſpital for lepers was founded here in the reign of Henry III. as it were between Rocheſter and Chatham, the chapel of which is uſed as a place of divine worſhip by the latter, having only one pariſh church, which is too ſmall for its inhabitants. Rocheſter was firſt incorporated by Henry II. but the preſent charter is a grant of Charles I. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, town clerk, &c. It is a borough; ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has a weekly market on Friday.

Among the hiſtorical occurrences of this place, we read, that in the year 676 it was deſtroyed by Ethelred, king of Mercia. In 839 it was ſacked by the Danes; and in 885 again attacked by them, but held out till relieved by Alfred. In 1088 Oda, biſhop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent, was beſieged in the caſtle by William Rufus, and compelled to ſurrender. In 1215 Rocheſter held out a ſiege againſt King John two months, but was at laſt, through want of proviſions, obliged to open the gates to the conqueror, from whom it was taken the ſame year by the Dauphin of France. In 1264 it was beſieged by the Earl of Leiceſter, and bravely defended by Earl Warren for the king. The drawbridge was deſtroyed, but the town was not taken.

Near the cuſtom-houſe is a place founded for the

reception of ſix poor travellers, who, being neither thieves nor proctors, are to receive one night's lodging, entertainment, and four pence each.

It may not be amiſs in this place to take notice, that there is in the river Medway, at Rocheſter, and in ſeveral of its creeks and branches within the juriſdiction of the city, an oyſter-fiſhery, which is free to every one who has ſerved ſeven years' apprenticeſhip to any fiſherman or dredger who is free of the ſaid fiſhery; and the mayor and citizens of Rocheſter hold a court, commonly called an Admiralty Court, once a year, or oftener, when occaſions have required it, for the regulating of the ſaid fiſhery, and to prevent abuſes committed in it. In theſe courts they appoint from time to time, when oyſters ſhall and ſhall not be dredged and taken, which they call opening and ſhutting the grounds; alſo the quantity each dredgerman ſhall take in a day, which is uſually called ſetting the ſtint. They have a power to go on board, and enforce theſe orders; and when they have not found them duly obſerved, or that the brood or ſpat has been taken, which ſhould have been preſerved, they ſeize and throw into the river and creeks the brood, or ſuch oyſters as have exceeded the preſcribed quantity.

Perſons who dredge or fiſh for oyſters, not being free of the fiſhery, are called cable-hangers, and are preſented and puniſhed by the court. Every licenſed dredger pays 6s. 8d. yearly to the ſupport of the courts. But ſeveral litigious perſons having, in proceſs of time, conteſted the authority of this court, and great inconveniences ariſing from it, to the endangering the fiſhery, and to the deſtruction of all good order and rule, the corporation and free dredgermen applied to parliament, and an act paſſed, anno 1729, eſtabliſhing the juriſdiction of the city of Rocheſter, and enforcing the authority of the ſaid courts; and ſince that another act explaining and ſupplying defects; ſo that at preſent this fiſhery is in a flouriſhing condition, and all fair dealers find their account in it.

Four miles weſt from Rocheſter is Cobham, which gave title of lord to Sir John Oldcaſtle. In the reign of Edward III. a chantry, or college, was founded here by John Lord Cobham, for five prieſts, which at the diſſolution was refounded for poor men and women. The barony of Cobham is now veſted in the Marquis of Buckingham. Four miles north of Rocheſter is Higham, where was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by King Stephen. About a mile to the north of Higham, and five from Rocheſter, is the village of Cliffe, ſituated at the edge of extenſive marſhes, called Cliffe marſhes. At this place, according to ſome antiquaries, three councils were held, one by Cuthbert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 742, when Ethelred, king of Mercia, was preſent; another in 802, under Kenulph, king of Mercia; and the third in 822, under Beornulph, ſucceſſor to Kenulph. Near to Cliffe was Cowling caſtle, built by Lord Cobham in the reign of Richard II. and the reſidence of Sir John Oldcaſtle, who ſuffered for his religion in the reign of Henry V. The remains ſhew it to have been a ſtrong place, and the moat around it very deep. It has been ſuppoſed that Shakſpeare intended to repreſent Sir John Oldcaſtle under the name of Falſtaff, but the diſſimilarity of character renders it improbable. The character was ideal; and the name of Oldcaſtle, firſt adopted by Shakſpeare, ſeems to have been changed out of reſpect to the family then exiſting. Something of this alteration is hinted at in the epilogue to the third part of Henry IV. "If you be not too much cloy'd with fat meat, our humble author will continue the ſtory, with Sir John in it, and make you merry with fair Katherine of France: where, for any thing I know, Falſtaff ſhall die of a ſweat, unleſs already he be killed with your hard opinions; for Oldcaſtle died a martyr, and this is not the man." The preſent remains conſiſts of a handſome gate fronting the ſouth, flanked by two round towers: on the weſt are the walls of a fort, ſurrounded by a moat, formerly ſupplied with water from the Thames, but now almoſt

filled up. This caſtle was attacked by Sir Thomas Wyat in his inſurrection againſt Queen Mary; but it was ſo well defended by Lord Cobham, that Sir Thomas was obliged to retreat.

Two miles and a half to the ſouth of Rocheſter, on the left ſide of the Medway, is the village of Halling, where the biſhops of Rocheſter had formerly a palace, the ruins of which were removed in the year 1759.

Adjoining to Rocheſter, on the ſide of the river, lies Chatham: the road to Dover, which formerly paſſed through, has within a few years been made a little to the ſouth of the town, by which the great inconvenience and the uſual obſtacles of a narrow ſtreet, and buſineſs of a ſea-port town, are avoided by travellers. Chatham, ſo celebrated for its dock-yard, appears as a ſuburb to Rocheſter towards the eaſt, as Stroud does towards the weſt. It principally conſiſts of one long narrow ſtreet, with many ſmall branching alleys. It was made a royal dock-yard by Queen Elizabeth, and owed its firſt eſtabliſhment to that great ſeaman Sir John Hawkins, who deſerves to be ſtyled the father of our marine. The private buildings, as the houſes of the ſea-officers, directors, inſpectors, and workmen belonging to the royal navy, are well built, and many of them ſtately. But the public edifices there are, indeed, like the ſhips themſelves, ſurpriſingly large, and in their ſeveral kinds, beautiful. The warehouſes, or rather ſtreets of warehouſes, and ſtorehouſes for laying up the naval treaſure, are the largeſt in dimenſion, and the moſt in number, that are any-where to be ſeen in the world. The rope-walks for making cables, and the forges for anchors and other iron-work, bear a proportion to the reſt; as alſo the wet-dock, canals, and ditches for keeping maſts and yards of the greateſt ſize, where they lie ſunk in the water to preſerve them: the boat-yard, rope-yards, the anchor-yard, forges, founderies, all not eaſy to be deſcribed.

We come next to the ſtores themſelves, for which all this proviſion is made; and, firſt, to begin with the

ſhips that are laid up there: the ſails, the rigging, the ammunition, guns, great and ſmall ſhot, ſmall arms, ſwords, cutlaſſes, half-pikes, with all the other furniture belonging to the ſhips that ride at their moorings in the river Medway, powder excepted, which is generally carried to particular magazines, to avoid diſaſter; all theſe ſtores are repoſited in ſeparate buildings, and ſtore-houſes, appropriated for the furniture of every ſhip, and may be taken out on the moſt emergent occaſion, without confuſion.

Beſides theſe, are warehouſes for laying up the furniture and ſtores for ſhips in general, and for the furniſhing other ſhips to be built; or for repairing and ſupplying the ſhips already there, as occaſion may require.

For this purpoſe, there are ſeparate and reſpective magazines of pitch, tar, hemp, flax, tow, reſin, oil, tallow; alſo of ſail-cloth, canvas, cables, ſtanding and running rigging ready fitted, and cordage not fitted; with all kinds of ſhip-chandlery neceſſaries, ſuch as block, tackles, runners, &c. with the cook's, boatſwain's, and gunner's ſtores; and alſo anchors of all ſizes, grapnels, chains, bolts and ſpikes, wrought and unwrought iron; caſt-iron work, ſuch as pots, caldrons, furnaces, &c.; alſo boats, ſpare maſts and yards, with a great quantity of lead and nails, and other neceſſaries, too many to be enumerated.

To obſerve theſe things deliberately, one would almoſt wonder what ſhips they were, and where they ſhould be found, which could, either for building or repairing, fitting or refitting, call for ſuch a quantity of all theſe things: but when, on the other hand, one ſees the ſhips, and conſiders their dimenſions, and conſequently the dimenſions of all things which belong to them, how large, how ſtrong every thing muſt be, how much of the materials muſt go to the making every thing proportionable to the occaſion, the wonder would change its object, and one would be as much amazed to think how and where they ſhould be ſupplied.

The particular government of these yards is very remarkable: the commissioner, clerks, accomptants, &c. within doors; the store-keepers, yard-keepers, dock-keepers, watchmen, and all other officers, without doors; with the subordination of all officers, one to another respectively, as their degrees and offices require. The watchmen are set duly every night at stated and certain places within the several yards, with every one a bell over his head, which they ring or toll every hour, giving so many strokes as the hour reckons; and then one taking it from another through every part of the yard, and of all the yards, makes the watch be performed in a very exact and regular manner. In the river is a guard-boat, which, like the main-guard in a garrison, rows the grand rounds at certain times, by every ship in the river, to see that the people on board are at their post: if the man placed to look out in each ship does not call, "Who comes there?" the guard-boats board it immediately, to examine into the defect of duty.

The expedition that has been sometimes used here in fitting out men-of-war, is scarce credible; for the workmen told us, that the Royal Sovereign, a first-rate of 106 guns, was riding at her moorings, entirely unrigged, and nothing but her three masts standing, as is usual when a ship is laid up; and that she was completely rigged, all her masts up, her yards put to, her sails bent, anchors and cables on board, and the ship sailed down to Black-stakes in three days, Sir Cloudesly Shovell being then her captain.

We do not vouch the thing: but when we consider, first, that every thing lay ready in storehouses, and wanted nothing but to be brought out and carried on board; 1000 or 1500 men to be employed in it, and more, if wanted; and every man knowing his business perfectly well; boats, carriages, pullies, tackles, cranes, and hulk, all ready; we do not know but it might be done in one day, if it were tried. Certain it is, the dexterity of the English sailors, in those things, is not to be matched by any in the world.

The building-yard, docks, timber-yard, deal-yard, mast-yard, gun-yard, rope-walks, and all the other yards and places set apart for the works belonging to the navy, are like a well-ordered city: and though the whole place is, as it were, in the utmost hurry, yet you see no confusion; every man knows his business: the master-builders appoint the working or converting, as they call it, of every piece of timber, and give to the other head-workmen, or foremen, their moulds for the squaring and cutting out of every piece, and placing it in its proper byrth (so they call it) in the ship that is building; and every hand is busy in pursuing those directions: and so in all the other works.

January 1, 1756, notice was given to the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Chatham-dock (from the entrance of Smithfield-bank to the Hill-house) to quit their houses in 30 days; intrenchments being to be thrown up in their room; about which necessary work of defence the soldiers quartered in that neighbourhood directly began, with an augmentation of sixpence a day to their pay; in consequence of which the fortifications which surround the dock-yard are greatly strengthened and enlarged, as well on the extremities of the dock-yard on the river Medway, as on the land-side towards Brumpton, where they are near three miles in circumference, fenced with a strong barricado of very stout timbers, and deep dry ditch; and at proper distances are bastions, faced with stone and sods, and are well fortified with heavy cannon; which bastions are so disposed and situated, that were an enemy to get possession of the first next Gillingham, towards the entrance of the river, it is so exposed to the fire from the second as not to be maintained but at great hazard, and so one annoys the other progressively, to the great fort at the entrance of the dock-yard, contiguous to the town of Chatham, which exceeds a mile in length, the buildings whereof are not elegant, being chiefly inhabited by the workmen of the dock-yard, where are now constantly employed upwards of 2000 men.

By the new additional works and fortifications on the land-ſide aforementioned, is incloſed Brumpton-hill, of a conſiderable height and extent, whereon are erected ſtreets of houſes, parallel to each other; they are three ſtories high, with garrets, neatly ſaſhed, &c. which ſerve as barracks for the ſoldiers: ſo that for beauty, ſtrength, convenience, and the immenſe quantities of all ſorts of ſtores for the building and equipping the largeſt ſhips of war, this dock-yard of Chatham may juſtly be deemed the moſt complete of any in the world.

It is about 16 or 18 miles from Rocheſter bridge to Sheerneſs fort by water, on the river Medway; of this it is about 14 miles to Blackſtakes. The channel is ſo deep all the way, the banks ſo ſoft, and the reaches of the river ſo ſhort, that, in a word, it is the ſafeſt and beſt harbour in the world; and ſhips of 80 guns ride afloat at low water, within muſquet-ſhot of Rocheſter bridge. The ſhips ride as in a mill-pond, or a wet-dock, except that being moored at the chains, they ſwing up and down with the tide; but as there is room enough, they are moored in ſuch a manner, that they cannot ſwing foul of one another: nor did we ever hear of any accident that befel any of the king's ſhips here by ſtorms and weather, except in that dreadful tempeſt in 1703, when the Royal Catharine was driven on ſhore, and, receiving damage, ſunk; and the ſhip, being old, could not be weighed up again.

Conſiderable additions have been made to the fortifications ſince the year 1756, before which the principal or almoſt only defence was in the caſtles of Upnor and Gillingham, which were very inadequate to the protection of the place againſt any ſerious hoſtile attack.

Upnor caſtle is ſituated on the weſt bank of the Medway, a ſmall diſtance below Chatham dock, on the oppoſite ſhore. It was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, chiefly of ſtone. At its extremities are two towers; the ſouthernmoſt of which is appropriated to the uſe of the governor, who has under him a ſtore-keeper, clerk of

the cheque, a maſter-gunner, and twelve other gunners. All the forts from hence to Sheerneſs were formerly ſubordinate to this caſtle, and under its governor. On the top of a bank a ſmall diſtance ſouth-weſt of the caſtle, is a modern built barrack, capable of holding a company. The pay of the governor is 10s. per day.

The excellent fund called the cheſt of Chatham was inſtituted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth after the defeat of the Spaniſh armada, at the deſire of Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Hawkins, and others. It is formed by an aſſignment of a portion of every ſeaman's pay, and is applied to the relief of ſailors who have been diſabled or wounded in the ſervice of the royal navy. A market is held here weekly, on Saturday. The celebrated miniſter Mr. Pitt was created Earl of Chatham in the year 1766. Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, in the reign of William Rufus, founded an hoſpital for lepers, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was confirmed by Henry III. and increaſed by ſeveral benefactions. It was governed by a warden or prior.

At leaving Chatham, we aſcend a hill, and the next place we come to is Rainham, a village of little more than one principal ſtreet. In the church are ſome monuments of the Tuſtons, the Earl of Thanet's family.

The village of Newington had formerly a market, and the diſcovery of urns and other antiquities makes it probable that the Romans had a ſtation here, called Durolevum; and near it, on a place called Standard hill, the Roman eagles were once diſplayed. The name of Key-ſtreet is derived, as ſuppoſed, from Caii Stratum; and a hill paſſed from Newington called Carcol hill, or Caii Collis, from Caius Trebonius a Roman officer.

Sittingbourn was once a market-town, and is noted for its excellent inns.

Juſt by the town are the ruins of a fortification raiſed by King Alfred, when in purſuit of the Danes, called Bavord-caſtle. Here they boaſt much of one Norwood having entertained King Henry V. on his triumphant return from France; and though the entertainment was,

according to the times, very elegant, yet the whole expence of it amounted to no more than 9s. 9d.

In January, 1737-8, were found in a ſhave belonging to the eſtate of Sir John Hales, who lived in this neighbourhood, and within his manor of Tunſtall, near Sittingbourn, ſeveral hundred broad pieces of gold, which were thought to have been concealed in the civil wars by an anceſtor of Sir John. They were found by a poor boy who was rambling in the coppice; and not knowing their value, was playing with ſome of them at a farmer's, who got poſſeſſion of them; but not being able to keep the ſecret, he refunded 624 of the broad pieces for the uſe of the crown, though Sir John laid claim to the whole, as did the lord of the manor of Milton, which is paramount to that of Tunſtall.

Bapchild is a village, by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ancient Bacanchild or Becanceld, where a grand council was held in the year 694, by Withred, king of Kent, his nobility and clergy; and another, in 798, under Kenulph, king of Mercia. Some fix here the Roman Durolevum, which others likewiſe look for at Oſpringe, where there are ſome appearances of a military poſt. An hoſpital, called Maiſon de Dieu was founded here by Henry III. of which there are ſome remains: it was at the ſuppreſſion granted to St. John's college, Cambridge. A little to the weſt of Oſpringe is a ſeat called Judd's Folly.

After paſſing Boughton-Street, we come to a long and ſteep hill, called Boughton hill, from the top of which the road is a deſcent for about two miles to Harbledown, where an hoſpital for lepers was founded by Lanfranc, archbiſhop of Canterbury, the governor of which is ſometimes called the dean, and at preſent maſter. Here is the ſeat of Mr. Gipps.

Canterbury, conſidered as eccleſiaſtical, is the firſt city in the kingdom. It is ſituated in a valley on the river Stour: and with good reaſon boaſts its antiquity; though probably without truth, when aſſuming to itſelf the title of city 900 years before the birth of Chriſt. To the

Romans it was known by the name of Durovernum, and among them was considerable: the Britons called it Caer Kent. The present name is from the Saxons. During the heptarchy it was the capital of the kingdom of Kent; and before the introduction of Christianity, the the residence of its kings. Although it was several times plundered by the Danes, and the greatest part destroyed by fire, it always recovered. It was anciently surrounded with walls, and had five gates.

The castle was most probably built between the Danish massacre in the year 1011, and the conquest. It was defended formerly with a barbican or bulwark, of which little remains at present. The castle is built of rough stone, strengthened at the angles with quoins, and is nearly square, each side externally measuring about eighty-seven feet: the walls, on a medium, are ten feet thick, and about fifty high, being divided into several stories, having several small windows, irregularly placed. There are two entrances on the east side, and on the west towards the south-west angle an oast or kiln has been constructed for drying hops, which projects beyond the wall. The quarter-sessions for the county used formerly to be held here; but the building being in a ruinous state, a handsome sessions-house was erected in the year 1730 at the expence of the county; and no use is made of the castle except to fodder cattle in winter.

There were anciently 20 churches within and without the walls, of which 15 remain; besides which there are places of worship, for methodists, anabaptists, presbyterians, quakers, and jews.

King Ethelbert, immediately after his conversion to the christian faith, about the year 600, gave his palace to St. Augustine, and the monks his companions, who hereupon began to build a monastery, and repaired an old church, said to have been founded and filled with monks before the Romans left the country, dedicated to the honour of our blessed Saviour Christ. Augustine was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury, and the primacy be-

ing removed from London in his favour, has continued ever since. The church was made the cathedral, and for the most part under the care of a dean, and secular canons, till, in the year 1003, Archbishop Ealfric turned them out, and introduced monks; but these were soon after ejected in their turn, and the seculars remained till in the year 1080 Archbishop Lanfranc rebuilt the cathedral and the adjacent buildings, which he filled with one hundred and fifty Benedictine monks. From this time the monastery was often styled the church, or priory, of the Holy Trinity, as well as Christ church, and was at the reformation endowed with a clear yearly revenue of 2387l. 13s. 3d. or, according to Speed, of 2489l. 4s. 9d. At the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. refounded the church for a dean and twelve prebendaries, six preachers, six minor canons, six substitutes, twelve lay clerks, ten choristers, two masters and fifty scholars, twelve almsmen, &c.

In the cathedral was formerly the shrine of Thomas-à-Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered at the altar in the year 1170, and afterwards canonized. This shrine was long the object of devotion, and greatly enriched by the offerings of devout pilgrims, till Henry VII. seized the riches into his own possession, and ordered the saint's name to be erased from the calendar. These pilgrimages gave rise to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

St. Augustine, after the conversion of King Ethelbert, erected a monastery, which was intended to be the future sepulchre of the kings of Kent and the archbishops of Canterbury; for which purpose, as the law of the twelve tables prohibited burials in cities, it was founded on the east side, a little without the walls, in the year 605, and at first dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul: but the name of Augustine being added by Dunstan, in the year 987, it has generally been called by the name of the latter only. In the year 1011 it was plundered by the Danes, but soon recovered its splendour; and in the year 1063 Pope Alexander II. erected

it into a mitred abby. In the year 1168 the church was almoſt deſtroyed by fire, and in the year 1271 it was nearly ruined by floods, after a prodigious ſtorm. After the diſſolution, it remained for ſome years in the poſſeſſion of the crown, and was repaired by the board of works, whence probably it was called palace, a title it yet retains. Charles I. conſummated his marriage with Henrietta of France here in 1625, at which time it was in the poſſeſſion of Lord Wotton, of Boćton Malherbe. Theſe venerable remains have ſuffered almoſt as much from the depredations of its owners as from time. It is at preſent, or was lately, let for a public-houſe; the ruins of the church have been uſed as a tennis court; the great gate converted into a cockpit; and in the year 1765 workmen were employed to pull down the tower, but from the hardneſs of the cement it was found that the expence would not be defrayed by the value of the materials. It at preſent belongs to Sir —— Hales, Bart.

There is ſaid to have been another monaſtery on the ſouth part of the city, dedicated to St. Mildred. Without the north gate an hoſpital for the poor, ſick, and blind, was erected and endowed by Archbiſhop Lanfranc, about the year 1084, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, which is yet in being: the ſame archbiſhop founded a houſe for ſecular prieſts in the Northgate-ſtreet, to the honour of St. Gregory, in the year 1084; which in the reign of Henry I. was changed into a priory of black canons. The ſite was granted to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury in exchange for Wimbledon, &c. In the ſouth-eaſt part of the city there was a convent of Benedictine nuns founded by Archbiſhop Anſelm about the year 1100, called St. Sepulchre's, granted by Henry VIII. to James Hales. There is at Eaſtbridge another hoſpital, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, which was preſerved, by the care of Archbiſhop Whitgift, for a maſter, a ſchoolmaſter, and brothers and ſiſters. It was originally intended for the entertainment of pilgrims, and the foundation is aſcribed to Arch-

biſhop Lanfranc. In the ſouth ſuburb, on the way to Dover, an hoſpital was founded for lepers, to the honour of St. Laurence, by Hugh, abbot of St. Auguſtine's, in the year 1137, granted by Queen Mary to Sir John Parrot. In St. Peter's pariſh was an hoſpital dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Catherine, founded by William Cokyn, a citizen, which about the year 1203 was united to the hoſpital of St. Thomas at Eaſt-bridge. In the year 1224 a houſe of grey friars was eſtabliſhed here, which in 1270 was removed by John Digges, alderman of the city, to an iſland called Bynnewith, where they continued till the diſſolution, when the priory was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Spilman. A priory of black friars was founded, it is ſaid, by Henry III. granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Harrington. In the pariſh of St. Margaret's, an hoſpital for poor and aged prieſts was founded by Simon de Langton, archdeacon of Canterbury, before the year 1243: it remained till the 17th year of Queen Elizabeth, when it was granted to the mayor and commonalty, and on the ſite the bridewell was built. In the reigns of Edward I. and II. the Auguſtine friars eremites obtained a ſettlement here, and a houſe in the pariſh of St. George was given them by R. French, baker. It was given by Henry VIII. to George Harper. An hoſpital called Maiard's ſpital was founded by the mayor and commonalty. Without Canterbury, at Tanington, an hoſpital was founded in the reign of Henry II. to the honour of St. James and St. Jacob, for a maſter, three prieſts, prioreſs, and twenty-five leprous ſiſters; granted by Edward VI. to Robert Dartnall.

Canterbury is a county of itſelf, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, town-clerk, &c. and returns two members to the Britiſh parliament. The principal manufactures are of ſilk and cotton, or ſilk and worſted, under the denomination of Canterbury muſlins, or ſtuffs. Canterbury has long been celebrated for brawn. The environs abound in plantations of hops. There are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Friday.

The village of Bridge is ſo called from a bridge over

a branch of the Stour, ſituated in a vally. Soon afterwards we come to Barham-downs, ſo named from a neighbouring village, about ſix miles ſouth from Canterbury, where King John encamped with his army, to oppoſe the French; and in the following year the Earl of Leiceſter lay here with his army. In the year 1760, likewiſe, here was an encampment, and again ſince. Many barrows are ſeen on the downs, and towards the weſtern extremity is the race-courſe.

At Buckland was a houſe of ſiſters, of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, brought from Swinfield near Dover in the year 1180; granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Anthony Aucher. Buckland is ſituated on a ſtream of water, which paſſes through Dover, and then runs into the ſea.

Dover is romantically ſituated between ſtupendous hills, in a valley cloſe to the ſea, and overlooked by the ancient and venerable caſtle towards the north, and Shakſpeare's cliff to the ſouth. The name among the Britons was Dour, the Romans called it Dubris, and the Saxons, Dorra.

It is one of the oldeſt cinque-ports incorporated by Edward the Confeſſor; was anciently walled, and had ten gates. It had formerly ſeven churches, but only two remain; in one of which, dedicated to St. Mary, is a monument to the memory of the poet Churchill, and another to the memory of the comic writer Foote. Here was a priory of black monks, founded in the year 613 by Withred, king of Kent; and a houſe of knights templars, founded in the reign of Henry III.

The caſtle is of great antiquity, but without foundation aſcribed to Julius Cæſar, though it is probable a fortreſs might have been erected in the time of Claudius: and however in the modern art of war it might at preſent be deſpiſed, it was formerly conſidered of great conſequence, and the key of the kingdom. In the reign of King John it ſtood a ſiege againſt the Dauphin of France: in 1642 it was ſeized by the parliament, and held by the Earl of Warwick.

A church was founded within the walls of the caſtle, according to ſome by Lucius, who is ſaid to have reigned in Kent and Suſſex; but certainly in the early ages of Chriſtianity, and pretty generally allowed to have been of Roman conſtruction. It does not ſeem to have been in much uſe, for Sir Geo. Rooke robbed the church of its bells, which were ſent to Portſmouth; and ſince his time, the lead has been removed from the roof. Many perſons of rank were buried here, as Sir Robert Aſhton, conſtable of the caſtle, in the year 1384; the Earl of Northampton, conſtable of the caſtle, and lord-warden of the cinque ports in 1614; with ſome others.

Before the year 640, Eadbald, king of Kent, built a chapel within the caſtle, wherein he placed a college of ſecular canons; but theſe canons encumbering the garriſon, and behaving irregularly, Withred, king of Kent, built St. Martin's church at Dover (ſome ſmall remains of which are ſtill viſible near the market-place), and removed them thither, granting them all the privileges and immunities they had before enjoyed. Here they remained four hundred years; and there being no other church than St. Martin's, they built three for the uſe of the town's people; which were afterwards chapels dependent on the monaſtery. At length theſe canons grew ſo licentious that they were ſuppreſſed by Henry I. and a new monaſtery built in the reign of Henry II. near Dover, for Auguſtine canons, dedicated to St. Martin, the remains of which are conſiderable.

An hoſpital for lepers was founded in 1141, at the deſire of Oſbern and Godwin, two monks of St. Martin's, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Palmer. Here was likewiſe an hoſpital dedicated to St. Mary, called Maiſon de Dieu, or God's Houſe, erected for the relief of pilgrims, by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, in the reign of Henry III. now uſed as a victualling-office. The braſs gun, called Queen Elizabeth's pocket piſtol, is a great curioſity, twenty feet long, and requiring 15 pounds of powder to charge: it is ſaid to carry a ball ſeven miles. Here are two old keys, and a braſs horn,

which ſeem to have been enſigns of authority in former days. In the year 1580 a piece of the cliff, next the ſea, with part of the caſtle-wall, ſtanding on it, was thrown down by an earthquake.

Here are apartments for the governor and officers, and barracks for a large number of ſoldiers. Under the end of the weſt wall of the caſtle is a fort built by Henry VIII. about the year 1539, called the Mote, or Mote's Bulwark.

The lord-warden of the cinque ports is likewiſe conſtable or governor of Dover caſtle.

Acts were paſſed in the reign of Edward III. and IV. by which it was directed, that no perſon going abroad as a pilgrim ſhould ſail from any other port than that of Dover. The harbour is not capable of receiving men-of-war; and veſſels of any conſiderable ſize can only come in and go out at high water. It is the moſt convenient port to croſs the channel, it being only nine leagues to Calais: packet-boats are continually ſailing backwards and forwards, in time of peace; and the voyage, with a fair wind, is generally made with the tide. The harbour has been conſiderably improved within a few years, but it is ſaid much yet remains to be done to make it complete.

The corporation of Dover is veſted in a mayor, jurats, and common-council, with a recorder and town-clerk; and their juriſdiction extends to Margate, St. Peter's and Birchington in the iſle of Thanet, the village of Charlton near Dover, and Kingſwould, between Dover and Deal. Two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, and there are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. Feverſham and Folkeſtone are members of Dover, as a cinque-port.

About two miles north-weſt from Dover are the remains of Bradſole, or St. Radagune's abby, founded for Premonſtratenſian monks by Richard I. or Geoffrey, earl of Perch, and Matilda his wife. The pariſh conſiſts only of the abby, the remains of which are converted into a farm-houſe and one cottage. At the ſuppreſſion it was granted to the archbiſhops.

When one takes a view of the ſea, and the objects beneath one, from the craggy and lofty rock on which

the caſtle ſtands, and from the cliffs adjacent, it is impoſſible for ſuch as have read our admirable Shakſpeare's deſcription, in his King Lear, of the proſpect yielded thence, to avoid wiſhing to recollect it; a deſcription ſo full of nature and terror, that the bare reading of it requires a ſteady head to avoid the dizzineſs.

There is a cliff, whoſe high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep.
——————— How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
The crows and choughs, that wing the mid-way air,
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. Half-way down
Hangs one that gathers ſampire:—dreadful trade!
Methinks he ſeems no bigger than his head.
The fiſhermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark,
Diminiſhed to her cock; her cock, a buoy,
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. The murmuring ſurge,
That on th'unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard ſo high. I'll look no more,
Leſt my brain turn, and the deficient ſight
Topple down headlong.
From the dread ſummit of this chalky bourn
Look up a-hight;—the ſhrill-gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard.

London to Woolwich, from London-bridge.

	M.	F.
New Croſs Turnpike .	3	5
Greenwich . . .	1	6
Woolwich . . .	3	2
In the whole	8	5

GREENWICH is a town next adjoining to Deptford, and parochially ſeparated from it by the Ravenſbourn-brook. It was originally, by the Saxons called Grenevic,

or Greenwic, i. e. the green village, or the village on the green. The whole, according to Mr. Lyſons, contains near 1200 acres of ground, of which upwards of 500 are marſh-land and meadow, 300 cultivated in gardens and for corn, &c. Upwards of 300 are upland, meadow, and paſture-ground, including the park. The ſoil, except the marſh-land, is ſand or gravel. As early as the year 1300, Greenwich was the reſidence of royalty. In 1433, Humphry, duke of Glouceſter, to whom it was granted by the crown, rebuilt the palace, which he called Placentia or Pleaſaunce; incloſed a park, and erected a tower on the ſpot where the obſervatory has been ſince built: this palace was enlarged by Henry VII. and finiſhed by Henry VIII. who was born and baptized here, at the pariſh church, and ſolemniſed his marriage with his queen, Catherine of Arragon. It ſeems, indeed, to have been a favourite ſpot with this prince, for many ſolemn tournaments, revels, and maſques, were held during his reign. Edward VI. kept his Chriſtmas in 1552, and died here the ſummer following: both his ſiſters were born here. Elizabeth, when ſhe became queen, made it her chief ſummer reſidence: Mary, daughter of James I. was baptized here; and Greenwich palace was ſettled on his queen, Ann of Denmark. Charles I. reſided occaſionally in the former part of his reign. In the year 1651 an act was paſſed by the parliament, that the houſe, park, and lands, ſhould be ſold for ready money. At the reſtoration the old building was pulled down by Charles II. who intended to build a magnificent palace, of which he only lived to ſee one wing finiſhed, which coſt 36,000 pounds. This unfiniſhed palace was, by the advice of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, converted by William III. into an hoſpital for the relief and ſupport of ſeamen belonging to the royal navy; and a charter of laws and ſtatutes was prepared by the attorney-general for its government, additional buildings were erected, and every encouragement given by royal bounty and

private subscription, till it gradually attained to its present magnificence.

The hall is very noble, and is finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill. At the upper end of it, in an alcove, are represented the Princess Sophia, King George I. King George II. Queen Caroline, the late Queen Dowager of Prussia, daughter of King George I. Frederic, prince of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, and the five princesses, daughters of King George II. On the cieling, over the alcove, are her late majesty Queen Anne, and Prince George of Denmark. And on the cieling of the hall are King William and Queen Mary, with several fine emblematical figures.

On a pedestal in the middle of the area of the hospital, fronting the Thames, is a statue of King George II.

In the year 1779 an accidental fire consumed the chapel, and as many of the wards as contained 500 beds; the whole, however, has since been rebuilt. An infirmary for the sick was erected in the year 1763. Besides the seamen who are provided for, there are 140 boys, the sons of seamen, instructed in navigation, and bred up for the service of the royal navy. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of seven loaves, weighing sixteen ounces each, three pounds of beef, two of mutton, a pint of peas, a pound and a quarter of cheese, two ounces of butter, fourteen quarts of beer, and one shilling a week tobacco-money: the tobacco-money of boatswains is 2s. 6d. a week each, and that of their mates 1s. 6d.; the other officers in proportion to their rank. Besides which, each common pensioner receives, once in two years, a suit of blue clothes, a hat, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, five neckcloths, three shirts, and two night-caps. There are about 100 governors, composed of the nobility, great officers of state, and persons in high rank. In the year 1763 an act of parliament passed to enable the governors to grant pensions out of the hospital; in consequence of which there were 1400 ap-

pointed to receive ſeven pounds a year. This hoſpital received a large increaſe of income from the eſtates of the earl of Derwentwater, forfeited by rebellion in the year 1715; and for its better ſupport, every ſeaman in the royal navy, and in the ſervice of the merchants, pays ſixpence every month. This is ſtopped out of the pay of all ſailors, and delivered in the Sixpenny Receiver's-office, Tower-hill: therefore a ſeaman who can produce an authentic teſtimony of his being diſabled, and rendered unfit for ſea ſervice, by defending any ſhip belonging to the Britiſh ſubjects, or in taking any ſhip from the enemy, may be admitted into this hoſpital, and receive the ſame benefit from it as if he had been in the king's ſervice.

Beſides the royal hoſpital, here was a college, founded by William Lambard, eſq. author of Perambulation of Kent, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for twenty poor penſioners, under the care of the maſter of the rolls, and the drapers' company. The penſioners receive fifteen ſhillings a month. Another college, or hoſpital, was founded in the year 1613, by the Earl of Northampton, for a warden and twenty penſioners; under the direction of the mercers' company. The ſalary of the warden is ſixteen ſhillings a week; and each of the penſioners receives eight ſhillings, with other advantages, at the diſcretion of the company. This is called Trinity hoſpital, or Norfolk college. Here are likewiſe two charity ſchools for boys, and another for girls.

Greenwich-park was walled round by James I. and laid out in the reign of Charles II. The ranger's lodge, called the queen's houſe, was begun by Ann of Denmark, and finiſhed by Queen Henrietta Maria. In the park was formerly an ancient tower, called Mirefleur, and Greenwich caſtle; a place of ſome ſtrength, where the Earl of Leiceſter was confined by Queen Elizabeth, for marrying the Counteſs of Eſſex without her conſent; and in the year 1642 it was thought of ſuch conſequence that orders were given to take poſſeſſion of it. In 1675 this tower was pulled down by

Charles II. and the preſent obſervatory erected on it at the inſtigation of Flamſtead, who was the firſt aſtronomer royal. It has ſince been well furniſhed with inſtruments. The ſucceſſors of Flamſtead have been men of great abilities; they have much advanced the ſcience of aſtronomy, and by their labours aſſiſted navigation. The firſt meridian is, by Engliſhmen, now taken from Greenwich.

The pariſh church is a very handſome ſtructure, rebuilt by the commiſſioners for erecting fifty new churches, under the ſtatute of Queen Anne; it is dedicated to St. Alphage, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who is ſaid to have been killed by the Danes, in the year 1012, on the ſpot where the church ſtood: the new church was conſecrated in the year 1718. A convent of obſervant friars was founded here in the reign of Edward IV. or Henry VII.

This town may be ſaid to be one of the genteeleſt, as well as pleaſanteſt, in England: the inhabitants are many of them perſons of note and faſhion, who have ſerved abroad in the fleets or armies, and here paſs the remainder of their days in eaſe and delight; having the pleaſure to reflect upon the dangers they have gone through, and the faithful and honourable parts they have acted on the public ſtage of life in their country's cauſe.

The number of houſes is 1850. There are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday; the profits of which were granted by Lord Romney to the hoſpital, in the year 1700.

In the year 1012, and twice afterwards, the Danes brought their fleet and anchored here, making an encampment on Blackheath.

The river Thames is here very broad, and the channel deep; and the water, at ſome very high ſpring-tides, is ſalt; but in ordinary tides, ſweet and freſh. The king's yachts always lie here.

Near the town of Greenwich for many years ſtood a magazine for gunpowder, in which frequently were

repoſited from 6000 to 8000 barrels. The apparent danger it was expoſed to, of being blown up by treachery, lightening, or other accidents, ariſing from its defenceleſs ſituation and ruinous condition; and the extenſive and ſcarce reparable damage which the explosion of ſuch a quantity of gunpowder might have been attended with, not only to that part of the town neareſt to it, but to the royal palace and the magnificent hoſpital there, and which might even by the ſhock affect the dock-yards and ſtore-houſes both at Deptford and Woolwich, and even the cities of London and Weſtminſter, as well as the banks of the river on both ſhores, and the navigation upon it, occaſioned, ſo long ago as in the year 1718, an application to parliament for the removal of the magazine to ſome ſafer and more convenient place; and his majeſty King George I. was pleaſed then to give orders to the officers of the ordnance to remove it. But no proviſion being made for purchaſing land to build another, and to defray neceſſary expences, nothing was done in it; and the old magazine grew more and more dangerous, and out of repair.

In the year 1750 the application to parliament was renewed, when his late majeſty gave orders for an eſtimate of the expence to be laid before the houſe; which was done in the year 1754, together with a ſurvey, recommending a proper place, &c.

The good work, in the year 1760, was ſolicited with ſuch proper effect, that an act paſſed in the beginning of that year, entitled, "An act for taking down and removing the magazine for gunpowder, and all buildings thereunto belonging, ſituate near Greenwich in Kent; and erecting inſtead thereof a new magazine for gunpowder at Purfleet, near the river Thames, in the county of Eſſex, and applying a ſum of money towards thoſe purpoſes," &c.

Woolwich is ſituated on the bank of the Thames, and wholly taken up by, and in a manner raiſed from, the yards and works erected there for the naval ſervice;

for here, when the buſineſs of the royal navy increaſed, and Queen Elizabeth built larger and greater ſhips of war than were uſually employed before, new docks and launches were erected, and places prepared for the building and repairing ſhips of the largeſt ſize; becauſe here was a greater depth of water, and a freer channel, than at Deptford.

The docks, yards, and all the buildings belonging to it, are encompaſſed with an high wall, and are exceeding ſpacious and convenient; and ſo prodigiouſly full of all ſorts of ſtores of timber, plank, maſts, pitch, tar, and other naval proviſions, as can hardly be calculated.

Beſides the building-yards, here is a large rope-walk, where the biggeſt cables are made for the men-of-war; and on the eaſt or lower-part of the town is the gun-yard, commonly called the park, or the gun-park, where is a prodigious quantity of cannon of all ſorts for the ſhips of war, every ſhip's guns apart; heavy cannon for batteries, and mortars of all ſorts and ſizes; inſomuch that, as I was informed, here have been ſometimes laid up at once between 7000 and 8000 pieces of ordnance, beſides mortars and ſhells almoſt beyond number.

Camden ſays, Woolwich has a claim to be called the mother dock to all the king yards; as a proof of it he mentions the ſhip Harry Grâce de Dieu having been built here as early as the third of Henry VIII. in 1539. The ordnance forms a conſiderable part of the buſineſs tranſacted for government at this place.

Under the military branch is the warren, where artillery of all kinds and dimenſions are caſt, and frequently proved before the principal engineers, and officers of the board of ordnance, at which many of the nobility and gentry often attend. The gunpowder, purchaſed by contract, is here proved as to its ſtrength and goodneſs. Here is alſo a laboratory, where the mattroſſes are employed in the compoſition of fire-works and cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcaſes, grenadoes,

&c. for public ſervice. A royal academy is here eſtabliſhed, under the board of ordnance, for the inſtruction of young gentlemen intended as candidates for the office of engineer in the military branch of that office: theſe are called cadets, and are appointed by that board. They are taught in it the principles and art of fortification, and every branch of military ſcience relating thereto, with the French and Latin languages, writing, fencing, and drawing. They are under the immediate direction of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and maſters in each reſpective branch of literature. A part of the pariſh of Woolwich lies on the Eſſex ſhore. The cauſe of this diviſion cannot be aſcertained; but that the river might be diverted out of its ancient channel after a flood, is no improbable ſuppoſition. In the ſeventeenth of Edward II. a commiſſion of ſewers was iſſued, for repairing a very great breach made by the overflowing of the Thames into the marſhes, between Woolwich and Greenwich; but, if it was an inundation that occaſioned the ſeparation above mentioned, there is ſufficient reaſon to conclude it was of an earlier date. Harris relates his having ſeen an old MS. which ſet the number of acres at 500, and noticed a few houſes, and a chapel of eaſe. At high-water the Thames is here about a mile broad; and the water brackiſh. As the channel lies direct eaſt and weſt for about three miles, the tide is ſtrong; and the river being free from ſhoals and ſands, and ſeven or eight fathoms deep, the largeſt ſhips may, at all hours, ride here with ſafety. Here is a market on Friday.

Two hulks are ſtationed in the Thames for the reception of convicts, who are employed at the dock-yard and warren in occaſional labour. The church was one of the fifty new ones built by order of parliament. The number of houſes in Woolwich is 1200.

Beyond Woolwich, cloſe to the river, is Erith. India ſhips, coming up the river, frequently come to

anchor off this village to unload part of their cargo, that they may navigate with the more safety. This place was anciently called Lesnes, from an abby of black canons founded near it, in the year 1178, by Richard de Lucy, chief justice of England, who had for some years before discharged the trust of regent or governor of the realm, during the king's absence in France; and the year after the foundation of the abby took on him the religious habit, and died in this house, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, meaning Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, who was so called about eight years after his murder. This house was given to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his new college, and after his disgrace to Sir Ralph Sadler.

There are upwards of 1500 acres of marsh-land in this parish. Just above Erith is Belvidere, a seat built by the late Lord Baltimore. Near Erith, Greenhithe, and Northfleet, are large chalk-pits, from whence great quantities of chalk, burned into lime, are conveyed to London, and adjacent counties, and even sometimes to Holland and Flanders: and the rubbish of the chalk, which they must be otherwise at the charge of removing, is bought and fetched away by lighters and boys, and carried to all the forts and creeks in the opposite county of Essex, and even to Suffolk and Norfolk, and sold there to the farmers to lay upon their land, which they do in prodigious quantities, and are glad to give 2s. 6d. to 4s. a load for it, according to the distance.

This is the practice in all the creeks and rivers in Essex, even to Malden, Colchester, the Nase, and into Harwich harbour up to Maningtree and Ipswich; as also in Suffolk, to Aldborough, Orford, Dunwich, Southwold, and as high as Yarmouth in Norfolk.

Thus the barren soil of Kent (for such the chalky grounds are esteemed) makes the strong clay lands of Essex rich and fruitful; and the mixture of earth forms

a composition which, out of two barren extremes, makes one prolific medium.

Three miles east from Dartford, on the side of the Thames, lies Greenhithe, where there are some considerable chalk-pits, and kilns for burning lime, in both which articles a great trade is carried on up and down the river, and there are several wharfs for loading and unloading corn, coals, and other articles of traffic. A communication is kept up with the county of Essex, by means of a ferry, between Greenhithe and Grays Thurrock, which convey carriages, horses, cattle, &c.

London to Gravesend.

	M.	F.
Northfleet, p. 1. .	20	3
Gravesend . .	2	0
	22	3

TWO miles from Northfleet, and about twenty-three from London, is Gravesend, on the side of the Thames; a place of some consequence, and well known to all merchant vessels navigating the Thames, and the first port from London. It was, together with a village called Milton, adjoining, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth to be governed by a mayor, jurats, and common-council. The town-house, where the market is held, and all public business transacted, was erected in the year 1764; the church is a handsome structure, and was new built in 1727 after a fire which destroyed the old one. The principal street has a pretty sharp declivity to the river, it is narrow, but has been paved by act of parliament: here are two markets weekly, on

Wednesday and Saturday, and one on Sunday mornings for fish, with which the town is well supplied; and in time of peace the Dutch turbot boats generally lie off the town to supply Billingsgate-market. In the reign of Richard II. this town was taken and burned by the French and Spaniards, on which account, perhaps, as a compensation, the inhabitants, with those of Milton, obtained the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers from thence to London, on condition that they should provide boats on purpose, and carry all persons either at two pence per head, with his bundle, or the whole boat's fare should be four shillings. This charter has been confirmed by succeeding princes, and under proper regulations they still enjoy this advantageous privilege. The fare is now nine pence each passenger. The boats are large and commodious, and much improved within these few years: they are obliged to depart on the ringing of a bell a quarter of an hour: they go to London with every flood, and return from Billingsgate, on the like signal, with every ebb. For its better security, Henry VIII. raised a platform of guns to the east of the town, and erected a fort directly opposite at Tilbury. All outward-bound ships are obliged to cast anchor before the town, till they have been examined, and obtained proper clearances from searchers, appointed for that purpose, who have an office near the town quay: a centinel is also stationed at the block-house, below the town, to give notice, by the firing of a musket, when ships are coming up the river, who are obliged to receive on board officers from the customs, a number of which are constantly in waiting here for that purpose.

The method of causing all ships to stop here is worth observing, and is as follows:

When a merchant-ship comes down from London (if they have the tide of ebb under foot, or a fresh gale of wind from the west, so that they have what they call fresh-way, and the ships come down apace) they generally hand some of their sails, haul up a fore-

sail or main-sail, or lower the fore-top-sail, so to slacken her way, as soon as they come to the Old Man's head: when they open the reach, which they call Gravesend reach, which begins about a mile and half above the town, they do the like, to signify that they intend to bring to, as the sailors call it, and come to an anchor.

As soon as they come among the ships that are in the road (as there are always a great many), the centinel at the block-house on Gravesend side fires his musket, which is to tell the pilot he must bring to; if he comes on, as soon as the ship passes broadside with the block-house the centinal fires again; which is as much as to say, "Why don't you bring to?" If he drives a little farther, he fires a third time, and the language of that is, "Bring to immediately, and let go your anchor, or we will make you."

If the ship continues to drive down, and does not let go her anchor, the gunner of the fort is called; and he fires a piece of cannon, though without ball; and that is still a threat, though with some patience, and is meant to say, "Will you come to anchor, or will you not?" If he still ventures to go on, by which he gives them to understand he intends to run for it, then the gunner fires again, and with a shot; and that shot is a signal to the fortress over the river, to wit, Tilbury-fort, and they immediately let fly at the ship from the guns on the east bastion, and after from all the guns they can bring to bear upon her. It is very seldom that a ship will venture their shot, because they can reach her all the way to the Hope, and round the Hope-point almost to Hole-haven, though it is said this has been done once or twice; but the occasion must be very extraordinary to make a ship run the risque. As for ships coming in, they all go by here without any notice taken of them, unless it to put waiters on board, if they are not supplied before.

The gardens round this town are so rich, that they not only supply the shipping with every article of that

kind, but ſend great quantities to London; the aſparagus, in particular, is remarkably fine. Here is a regular ferry-boat from hence to Tilbury, on the oppoſite ſhore; and in the year 1799 an act of parliament was paſſed to form a ſubterraneous paſſage underneath the river, from the Kentiſh to the Eſſex ſhore.

London to Milton.

	M.	F.
Chatham, p. 1. .	30	2
Milton	10	0
In the whole .	40	2

TEN miles beyond Chatham, and forty from London, is Milton or Middleton, or Milton-Royal, ſituated on a river which runs into the Swale, once the reſidence of the great Alfred, who had a palace here. This place was much infeſted by the Danes, who in the latter end of the ninth century built a fortreſs between the town and the Swale, the veſtiges of which are yet diſcernible, and called Caſtlerough; and in 1052 it was plundered and burnt by Godwin, earl of Kent. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth here were 130 houſes, and it was governed by a portreeve, annually choſen by the inhabitants. The fiſhery here is very conſiderable; and the oyſters, which are termed *native Milton*, are eſteemed the beſt in Europe: the ſum uſually returned for theſe oyſters only, is from 3000 to 7000 pounds a year. The company of fiſhermen are governed by particular laws. Here is a weekly market on Saturday.

Two miles eaſt from Milton is Tong, where was

a caſtle ſaid to have been built by Hengiſt the Saxon to ſecure the land granted him by Vortigern; which according to tradition was as much as a hide would encompaſs, which the crafty Saxon cut into ſlips, or thongs; and hence, they ſay, was derived the name of the caſtle.

London to Queenborough and Sheerneſs in the Iſland of Shepey.

	M.	F.
Key-Street, p. 1.	38	1
King's-Ferry	3	4
Queenborough	3	2
Sheerneſs	1	6
Total	46	5

THE common way into the iſland of Shepey is by the King's-Ferry, where a long cable of about 140 fathoms, being faſtened at each end acroſs the water, ſerves to get over the boat by hand.

On the main ſide of the ferry is a ſmall ſtone building, which will hold nine or ten perſons: this is ſaid to have been erected by one George Fox, who ſtaying once there a long while in the cold, waiting for the ferry boat, and being much affected with it, built this place to ſhelter others from the like inconvenience. For the maintenance of this ferry, and keeping up the highway leading to it, through the marſhes, for above a mile in length, the land-occupiers tax themſelves one penny per acre for freſh marſh-land, and one penny for every 10 acres of ſalt marſh-land, per annum. This tax, together with ſome lands belonging to the ferry, has

from time to time kept the ſaid ferry and cauſeway with a wall againſt the ſea in good repair; as alſo the boats, cables, and an houſe for the ferry-keeper, who is obliged to tow all travellers over free, except on four days; viz. Palm-Monday, Whit-Monday, St. James's-day, and Michaelmas-day, when an horſeman pays two pence, and a footman one penny: but on Sundays, or after eight o'clock at night, there is no paſſage gratis; ſo that at ſuch times the ferry-keeper will demand ſixpence of every horſeman, and two pence of every footman; and in theſe caſes the land-occupiers pay as well as ſtrangers. The keeper of this ferry is allowed 24l. per annum by the land-occupiers, beſide what he makes in carrying over paſſengers in the night-time and on Sundays: and to this he has another perquiſite added; which is, to dredge for oyſters within the compaſs of his Ferry-look, which extends one tow's length, as they term it, i. e. 60 fathoms, on each ſide.

The iſland of Shepey, ſuppoſed by Camden to be the ancient Toliatis, lies at the mouth of the Thames, and is ſeparated from the main land of the county by the Swale. It is about 21 miles in circumference, and is ſuppoſed to owe its preſent name to the number of ſheep formerly bred on it. It yields good corn, but is bare of wood, and the water is generally brackiſh, except at Sheerneſs, where a well, ſunk below the bottom of the ſea, yields good water. The Danes frequently landed and plundered it; and many barrows are ſeen, which the common people call cotterels, and are ſuppoſed to be caſt up in memory of Daniſh leaders buried there.

Queenborough is ſituated at the weſt end of the iſland, at the mouth of the Medway; about three miles from the ferry, and forty-five from London. Here was anciently a caſtle called the caſtle of Shepey, ſituated at the mouth of the Swale. This caſtle was rebuilt by Edward III. under the direction of William of Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter, and finiſhed in the year 1366; when the king abode here ſeveral days, incorporated the town, and made it a free borough, giving it the name of Queenborough, from his royal conſort

Philippa, with the privilege of holding two markets weekly, on Monday and Thurſday; and three years after, made it a ſtaple for wool. The caſtle was repaired by Henry VIII. In 1650 it was ſurveyed by order of parliament, and ordered to be ſold; ſoon after which it was pulled down, and the moat only remains. The corporation is compoſed of a mayor, jurats, bailiffs, recorder, town-clerk, &c. Though made a borough, it only began to ſend members to parliament in the reign of Elizabeth. The markets have been long diſuſed. The principal inhabitants are fiſhermen, and its chief trade in oyſters.

Sheerneſs is ſituated on the north-weſt point of the iſland, where the Medway joins the Thames. In the year 1667 this place was taken, and ſome ſlight fortifications deſtroyed, by the Dutch; after which a fort was erected, which has ſince been increaſed to a regular fortification, with a garriſon, under a governor, lieutenant-governor, fort-major, and other officers; and has ſuch a line of heavy cannon commanding the mouth of the river, that no fleet of men-of-war could attempt to paſs by, without hazarding being torn to pieces.

It is not only a fortreſs, but a good town with ſeveral ſtreets in it, and inhabitants of ſeveral ſorts, but chiefly ſuch whoſe buſineſs obliges them to reſide here. The officers of the ordnance have here an office; they being often obliged to be at this place many days together, eſpecially in time of war, when the rendezvous of the fleet is at the Nore, to ſee to the furniſhing every ſhip with military ſtores, as need requires, and to check the officers of the ſhips in their demand of thoſe ſtores, &c.

Here is alſo a yard for building ſhips, with a dock, intended chiefly for repairing ſhips that may meet with any ſudden accident; but then it is to be obſerved, that thoſe are generally but for fifth and ſixth-rate ſhips, ſmall frigates, yachts, and ſuch veſſels: though ſometimes there are large veſſels put on the ſtocks. This yard is a late thing alſo, and built many years ſince the fort. In making ſome alterations at Sheerneſs, anno 1760, a ball was

found that weighed ſixty-four pounds, ſuppoſed to have been fired by the Dutch in 1667. A chapel has been erected for the convenience of the inhabitants, but Minſter is the mother-church. There is a market on Saturday.

About four miles from Queenborough, on the north ſide of the iſland, is Minſter, ſo named from an ancient abby founded here by Sexburga, wife of Ercombert, king of Kent, which was deſtroyed by the Danes, and in the year 1130 rebuilt by Corboil, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and furniſhed with Benedictine nuns: granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Cheney. The preſent church is ſuppoſed to have been part of the monaſtery, which with the gatehouſe is all that now remains. The vane of the church is the repreſentation of a horſe's head, and on the right ſide of a monument of Sir Robert de Shurland is the head of a horſe emerging out of the ſea. This Sir Robert is ſaid to have been knighted by Edward I. for his gallant behaviour in Scotland.

Oppoſite the iſland of Shepey, at the mouth of the Thames, is the iſland of Graine, about three miles and a half long, and two and a half wide, ſeparated from the continent by a narrow ſtream, called the Stray, or Yenlade, which runs from the Medway to the Thames. It is a low flat iſland, and conſiſts chiefly of paſture-land and marſhes. There are ſeveral ſalt-works, and a pariſh church called St. Peter's, but no village, only a number of houſes ſcattered through the iſland.

On the ſouth ſide of Shepey, towards the weſt end, is the iſland of Elmely, ſeparated from Shepey by a narrow branch of the Swale, called the Dray, about three miles long, and two broad. It contains about 2700 acres of land, of which 2600 are ſalt marſhes. It conſtitutes a pariſh, and has a church. Two miles to the eaſt of Elmely is the ſmall iſland of Harty, ſeparated from the main land of Kent by the Swale, and from the iſle of Shepey by a narrow channel, which to the weſt is called Caple creek, and to the eaſt, Muſwell creek. It is entirely paſture-land, and main ains about 4000 ſheep. It is a pariſh,

and contains a church. There is a ferry across the Swale, both to Elmely and Harty.

Faversham, or Feversham, lies on the left of the turnpike road to Dover, one mile from Ospringe. It is situated on a river navigable for vessels of 130 tons, which communicates with the Swale. Six hoys trade to London, and sail alternately every week with corn, hops, &c.; some vessels trade to Prussia, Norway, and Sweden, for fir, timber, and iron; and others are employed in the coasting-trade. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, jurats, and common-council. Here are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is an ancient town, and boasts of its being inhabited by Britons.

An abby of Cluniac monks was founded here by King Stephen, and his queen Matilda, in the year 1147; richly endowed; and, by the privilege of sanctuary, any felon taking shelter in their monastery, or its precincts, sent notice to the coroner, who thereupon repaired to him, when the felon took the following oath: "Hear ye this, ye justices," or "O ye coroners, I will go out of the kingdom of England, and will not return thither again, without the leave of our lord the king, or of his heirs: so God me help!" Whereupon the coroner assigned to the felon a certain port, whither he might freely repair, and whereat he should take shipping, to which he was instantly to set out by the nearest road; and as a token of his being under the protection of the church, he carried in his hand a cross. When arrived at the port, he was to embark within two tides; and if he could not procure a passage, or the wind was contrary, he was every day to go into the sea up to his knees, as a token of essaying to pass over: and if in the course of forty days from his first taking sanctuary, he could not get a passage, he was then obliged to return again to the church or monastery, and go through the whole ceremony anew. By a law made in the reign of Henry VIII. it was enacted, that immediately after the confession of a felon taking sanctuary, the coroner should cause to be marked with a hot iron on the brawn of the

thumb of his right hand the letter A, to the intent it might be known he had adjured the realm. This right of ſanctuary extended alſo to parochial churches and church-yards. Any officer of juſtice, or others, forcing one of theſe adjured felons from their ſanctuary, or ſeizing, or killing them on the highway, was, by the direction of Archbiſhop Boniface, ſubject to all the penalties of ſacrilege.

All that now remains of this abby at preſent conſiſts of two gatehouſes, and a ſmall oratory or chapel. The porter's lodge is converted into a dwelling-houſe. The proprietor is Lord Sondes. It is ſuppoſed by ſome that the bodies of King Stephen, his queen Matilda, and his ſon Euſtace, were interred in this abby; but of this there is no certainty. Stowe tells us, that at the ſuppreſſion of the abby the king's body, for the ſake of the lead in which it was incloſed, was thrown into the river. The ſite, at the ſuppreſſion, was granted to Sir Thomas Cheney.

A free grammar-ſchool was founded here by Dr. Cole, warden of All Souls college, Oxford, which being ſuppreſſed at the reformation, together with the abby, was afterwards reſtored by Queen Elizabeth. The chief manufacture is that of gunpowder, of which about 400 tons are made annually: ſome of the mills belong to government, and are under the inſpection of the board of ordnance, others in private hands. The oyſter fiſhery is of great conſequence, employing near 200 families. The dredgers, or oyſter-fiſhers, are under the juriſdiction and protection of the lord of the manor, who appoints a ſteward, and a water-bailiff: the ſteward holds two admiralty courts annually, at which the officers, &c. of the company of dredgers are choſen, when every perſon (having ſerved an apprenticeſhip of ſeven years to a freeman, and being himſelf a married man) may claim to be admitted to the freedom of the fiſhing grounds. The officers of this company are, a foreman, treaſurer, book-keeper, &c. and twelve others, who form a jury, and theſe conduct the buſineſs of the company; they are choſe at the firſt court, which is

held on the Saturday next before Eaſter, in every year. The other court is holden on the laſt Saturday in July, to open the grounds, and conſult on matters thereto.

Mary, widow of Lewis XII. king of France, and ſiſter to Henry VII. reſted at Faverſham on her return from the continent in 1515: Henry VIII. in 1522 paſſed through with the emperor and a numerous train of nobles; and that king reſted in this town on his journey to the ſiege of Boulogne in 1545: King Philip and Queen Mary paſſed in 1557; and Queen Elizabeth ſlept two nights in the town in 1573: King Charles II. in 1660 viſited it, and dined with the mayor on his reſtoration. In the year 1688 the veſſel in which James II. had embarked was detained by the populace of this town: the king was in the diſguiſe of chaplain to Sir Edward Hales; but being diſcovered, was perſuaded to return to London. The number of houſes in Faverſham is 460, and the inhabitants 2500.

Half a mile weſt of Faverſham, on the oppoſite ſide of the creek, is Davington, where was a convent or priory of black nuns, founded by Henry II. or according to ſome by Fulke de Newnham, in the reign of King Stephen. The chapel is uſed as a pariſh church: the only remains beſides, are a part of the cloiſter, neatly cieled with wood, and on the ſouth-ſide the great hall or refectory, in which is an organ-loft. The ſite was granted to Sir Thomas Cheney. Two miles to the ſouth of Faverſham is Sheldwich: to this pariſh and Chilham, Sir Dudley Digges, in the year 1638, left a legacy of twenty pounds a year, to be run for by two young men and two maids; the winners of each ſex to have ten pounds each: Sir Dudley had a conſiderable eſtate, and was buried here. A little to the eaſt of Sheldwich is Selling, where are the veſtiges of an ancient camp, and above a mile diſtant a large barrow, now planted with trees. Near two miles from Sheldwich, and four ſouth from Faverſham, is Throwley or Thurlegh, where was an alien priory under that of St. Bertin, at St. Omers: granted by Henry VII. to the abby of Sion.

London to Sandwich and Deal.

	M.	F.
Canterbury, p. 1. . .	55	3
Wingham . . .	6	5
Sandwich . . .	6	1
Deal	5	3
In the whole	73	4

A LITTLE to the north of Canterbury is Hackington, or St. Stephen's, where Archbiſhop Baldwin began a college for ſecular prieſts, intending that the king and each of his ſuffragan biſhops ſhould have a prebend worth forty marks a year; but the year after he had ſettled ſome ſecular canons, the pope ordered the chapel to be levelled with the ground. About two miles to the eaſt of Canterbury is Fordwich, on the right ſide of the Stour; a member of the port of Sandwich, with the privilege of a cinque-port; and, though a village, governed by a mayor, jurats, &c. Three miles and a half ſouth-eaſt of Canterbury is Beakſbourn, the native place of Dr. Stephen Hales. Four miles ſouth-weſt from Canterbury is the road to Aſhford; on the left bank of the river Stour is Chartham, where there is a great number of tumuli or barrows, and in the neighbourhood ſome intrenchments. Three miles beyond is Chilham, connected with Sheldwich in the legacy left by Sir Dudley Digges. Ten miles ſouth from Canterbury, and ſixty from London, is Elham or Eleham, on the leſſer Stour, where formerly was a market on Mondays, but now diſcontinued. Eight miles eaſt-ſouth-eaſt from Canterbury, a little to the left of the road to Dover, is the village of Barfreſton, remarkable for the beautiful ſculpture on the weſt door of the church. Two miles and half ſouth-eaſt from Canterbury is Patrickſburn, where was a cell of Auguſtine canons, ſubject to the abby of Beaulieu in Normandy, to which the manor was granted by John de Patellis, in the year 1200: granted to Sir Thomas Cheney.

At Wingham was a college of a provoſt and ſix canons, founded by John Peckham, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the reign of Edward I.: granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Palmer.

Sandwich, containing three pariſh churches, was formerly a place of more conſequence than at preſent, and one of the chief cinque ports; it is ſituated on the river Stour, about two miles from the ſea; but the harbour is now ſo choked up, that only ſmall veſſels can ſail up a winding ſtream. Being walled and ſurrounded by a ditch, it was conſidered, before the uſe of cannon, a place of great ſtrength, and capable of reſiſting the efforts of a conſiderable army: part of the wall remains, with a rampart and ditch. Here was a ſtaple for wool, removed from Queenborough in the reign of Richard II.; and in the time of Queen Elizabeth ſome Flemings ſet up a manufacture of woollen cloth, but the chief trade is now in malt. Several hoys trade to London and Rocheſter; and ſome veſſels to Norway, Pruſſia, and other parts of the Baltic. It was incorporated by Edward III. who veſted the magiſtracy in a mayor, jurats, and common-council. Two members are ſent to the Britiſh parliament; and there are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. This place ſuffered frequently from the Danes, and was twice burnt by the French, in the year 1217, and in 1457.

Here is an hoſpital for ſix poor men and as many women, under the patronage of the mayor and jurats, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was founded by Thomas Crompthorn and his wife, about the year 1190, and firſt intended for a maſter, brethren, and ſiſters, and three prieſts, of which one was to be prior. The revenues were much increaſed by Sir Henry Sandwich, lord warden of the cinque ports. Here was a priory of Carmelites or white friars, founded by William, lord Clinton, in the reign of Henry I.; which at the ſuppreſſion was granted to Thomas Arden, of Faverſham. An hoſpital, called St. Thomas's, was founded for twelve perſons by Thomas Raling and

others. The number of inhabitants is at present about 6000.

Edward the Confessor made Sandwich his residence during part of his reign, at which time it contained three hundred and sixty houses: from this place Earl Godwin and his son sailed through the Wantsum, and out at the North-mouth to London.

The soil in the environs is light and sandy, and particularly adapted for the cultivation of carrots. The members belonging to Sandwich, as a cinque-port, are Deal, Fordwich, Ramsgate, Reculver, Sar, Stonar, and Walmer.

Not far from Sandwich is a small river called Gestling, remarkable for being used for the execution of female criminals, who were adjudged to be drowned in this stream; and a presentment was made in the reign of Edward III. before the judges at Canterbury, that the priors of Christchurch had arbitrarily turned the course of the Gestling, so that the criminals could not be drowned; and likewise that in another case they had diverted so much water, that the stream was not capable of carrying the dead bodies into the sea, so that they remained a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

About two miles from Sandwich, towards the north, are the remains of Richborough, called *Rhutupiæ*, *Portus Trutulensis*, *Portus Rhutupensis*, *Rhitupis Portus*, *Rhutupiæ Statio*, and *Rhutubi civitas et portus*, by the Roman and Greek writers; by the Saxons, Reptacester; an ancient city of Kent, situated at the mouth of the Stour, and of great consequence as a seaport to the Romans, who brought hither the Legio Secunda Augusta from Wales, to defend the coast from the inroads of the Saxons. When the Saxons had made their establishment, it was still more considerable, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, made it his chief place of residence. It has long since fallen to decay, and the plough passes over the streets of the city.

Richborough castle commanded all the coast between

the North and South Forelands: the walls yet remaining are very thick, and the cement is now so hard as to defy the efforts of those who endeavoured to destroy them. A great variety of antiquities has been discovered, such as urns, brass figures, coins, &c.

Not far from hence was Stonar, by some supposed to be the ancient Lapis Tituli, situated at the mouth of the Stour, where the Saxons were defeated by Vortimer, who ordered his body to be buried there, as a security against those pirates. In the reign of William Rufus it was a populous town, but it is now a deserted village. In the year 1385 it was plundered and burnt by the French.

Deal, built on the coast near to the sea, is a corporate town, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has no harbour but the Downs. The pilots of Deal are good seamen; bold and active in affording assistance to vessels in distress, in saving the lives of those on board, and bringing the cargo to land: cables, anchors, &c. are always ready to supply vessels which may stand in need of them: as likewise provisions, vegetables and other necessaries. Deal is not reckoned one of the cinque ports, but is a member of Sandwich. Here is a parish church, which is a rectory, and a chapel under it, and two places of worship for dissenters. Here is a custom-house, and a naval hospital. A hoy sails every other week to London. Here are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday; the number of inhabitants about 4600.

Off Deal is the famous road for shipping, so well known all over the trading world by the name of the Downs, and where almost all ships which arrive from foreign parts for London, or go from London to foreign parts, and pass the Channel, generally stop; the homeward-bound, to dispatch letters, send their merchants and owners the good news of their arrival, and set their passengers on shore; and the outward-bound, to take in fresh provisions, to receive their last orders, letters, and farewels, from owners and friends,

&c. Sometimes, when the wind preſents fair, ſhips come in here, and paſs through at once, without coming to an anchor; for they are not obliged to ſtop, but for their own convenience.

The Downs would be a very wild and dangerous road for ſhips, were it not for the South Foreland, a head of land forming the eaſt point of the Kentiſh ſhore; and is called the South, as its ſituation reſpects the North Foreland; and which breaks the ſea off, which would otherwiſe come rolling up from the weſt, to the flats or bank of ſands called the Godwin, which for three leagues together, and at about a league or league and half diſtance, run parallel with the ſhore, and are dry at low water; ſo that theſe two, breaking all the force of the ſea on the eaſt, ſouth, and ſouth-weſt, make the Downs accounted a very good road.

And yet on ſome particular winds, and eſpecially if they over-blow, the Downs proves ſuch a wild road, that ſhips are driven from their anchors, and often run on ſhore, or are forced on the Godwin-ſands, or into Sandwich-bay, or Ramſgate-pier, in great diſtreſs: this is particularly when the wind blows hard at ſouth-eaſt, or at eaſt-by-north, or eaſt-north-eaſt, and ſome other points; and terrible havock has been made in the Downs at ſuch times.

But the moſt unhappy inſtance that can be given of any diſaſter in the Downs, was in the time of that terrible tempeſt which we call, by way of diſtinction, the Great Storm, November 27, 1703. Unhappy in particular, for that there chanced at that time to be a great part of the royal navy come into the Downs, in their way to Chatham, to be laid up.

Five of the biggeſt ſhips had the good fortune to puſh through the Downs the day before, finding the wind blew then very hard, and were come to an anchor at the Gunfleet; and had they had but one fair day more, they had been all ſafe at the Nore, or in river Medway, at Black-ſtakes.

There remained in the Downs about twelve ſail,

when this terrible tempeſt began, at which time England may be ſaid to have received the greateſt loſs that ever happened to the royal navy at one time, either by weather, by enemies, or by any accident whatſoever. The ſhort account of it is as follows:

The Northumberland, a third rate, carrying 70 guns, and 753 men; the Reſtoration, a ſecond rate, carrying 76 guns, 386 men; the Stirling-caſtle, a ſecond rate, carrying 80 guns, and 400 men, but had only 349 men on board; and the Mary, a third rate, of 64 guns, having 273 men on board; theſe were all loſt, with all their crew, except one man out of the Mary, and 70 men out of the Stirling-caſtle, who were taken up by boats from Deal.

All this beſides the loſs of merchants' ſhips, which was exceeding great, not here only, but in almoſt all the ports in the ſouth and weſt of England, and alſo in Ireland.

The town of Deal is very much improved of late years; to which the great reſort of ſeaman from the ſhips in the Downs has not a little contributed.

The great conveniency of landing here has alſo been of infinite benefit to the place, ſo that it is large and populous, divided into the Upper and Lower towns, adorned with many fair buildings, being, in effect, the principal place upon the Downs; and, on that account, having both in war and peace a continual reſort of people. Henry VIII. for its protection, not only built a caſtle here, but alſo two others, one on the north called Sandown caſtle, and another on the ſouth, ſtyled Walmer caſtle; ſo that, in all reſpects, Deal is the moſt flouriſhing place upon this coaſt, enjoys a very conſiderable portion of trade, and has, for the preſent, eclipſed Sandwich, the port of which it is a member.

Sandown caſtle is compoſed of four lunettes of very thick arched-work of ſtone, with many port-holes for great guns. In the middle is a great round tower, with a ciſtern at top; and underneath, an arched

cavern, bomb-proof. A foſs encompaſſes the whole, to which is a paſſage over a drawbridge.

Between Walmer caſtle and Deal was probably the ſpot where Cæſar landed in his firſt expedition, becauſe it is the firſt place where the ſhore can be aſcended north of Dover, and exactly anſwers his aſſigned diſtance of eight miles. In his ſecond expedition, with many more ſhips, and upon a more perfect knowledge of the country, he might land at Deal.

London to Margate.

	M.	F.
Canterbury, p. 1.	55	3
Sturry	2	5
Upſtreet	3	5
Sarr	2	3
Monkton	2	5
Acol	1	3
Margate	4	1
In the whole	72	1

LEAVING Canterbury by the Northgate, we paſs by a good houſe, on the left hand, belonging to Sir Edward Hales, one mile from the city; and a mile and a half further we come to Sturry, a village on the Stour, over which a ſtone bridge was built in the year 1776: from thence the road continues to Upſtreet; and thence to Sarr, a member of the port of Sandwich, and once a conſiderable town, where we enter the Iſle of Thanet.

Margate, or St. John's, is ſituated on the north ſide of the Iſle of Thanet, in a ſmall bay, with great convenience for ſea-bathing in covered wheel-carriages, which are driven into the ſea by guides; and a maſter

of the ceremonies is appointed to regulate and superintend the amuſements. The harbour has been much improved and ſecured within a few years by a new pier. Margate is not a corporate town, but under the juriſdiction of the mayor of Dover, of which port it is a member. Eight hoys ſail every day alternately to and from London. There are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Near to Margate is a public villa, called Dandelion, much frequented in the ſeaſon; and a ſhort mile to the ſouth is Drapers, where is an hoſpital for ten poor men and women, founded by Michael Yoakley, of Margate, in the year 1709.

About two miles ſouth-eaſt from Margate, near the ſea, is Kingſgate, where is a ſeat built by Henry, lord Holland, on the plan of an Italian villa; in the neighbourhood of which are Hackendown-banks, two earthen barrows, ſuppoſed to be the tombs of ſome commanders who fell in a battle fought here between the Saxons and the Danes in the year 853; Lord Holland erected a pillar, with an inſcription, on the ſuppoſed ſpot. Kingſgate is ſituated in a chaſm of the cliff, and was originally called Bartholomew's-gate; but King Charles II. landing here with the Duke of York, in the year 1683, it has ſince that time been called Kingſgate. The North Foreland, the extreme north-eaſt point of the kingdom, lies a little to the ſouth of Kingſgate. On this cape is a lighthouſe, under the direction of the Trinity-houſe.

London to Ramſgate.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Canterbury . .	55	3	Brought up	68	5
Monkton . .	11	2	St. Laurence .	4	4
Minſter . .	2	0	Ramſgate . . .	0	4
	68	5		73	5

MINSTER is a village which received its name from a convent or abby of nuns, dedicated to St. Mary, founded about 696, by Dompneva, a noble Saxon lady, and niece of King Egbert, who granted her the land: St. Mildred, daughter of the foundreſs, was the firſt abbeſs, and preſided over ſeventy nuns. The abby was plundered and burnt, and the nuns and clerks in it murdered by the Danes ſeveral times, particularly in the year 980 and 1011; after the laſt time there were no more nuns, but a few ſecular prieſts only; and the church and lands were granted by King Canute, in the year 1027, to the monks of St. Auguſtine in Canterbury, who removed the body of St. Mildred to their own church. The ſecond abbeſs, Eadburga, who was afterwards canoniſed about the year 740, founded a monaſtery, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, a mile o the eaſt of that erected by Dompneva.

Ramſgate is ſituated in a ſmall bay or cove of the chalky cliff, between the North and South Forelands. It is a member of the port of Sandwich, and under the juriſdiction of its mayor, whoſe deputy reſides here.

In the twenty-ſecond year of the reign of George II. an act of parliament paſſed, appointing truſtees for enlarging and maintaining this harbour, and a duty on ſhipping was granted for thoſe purpoſes.

The work was accordingly begun, and for ſome time carried on with great vigour, and a very noble ſtone pier was carried out from the ſhore on the eaſt ſide of the propoſed harbour, to the diſtance of 770

feet. This pier, so far as finished, is perhaps the most complete piece of architecture of the kind in the world, and well deserves a particular description. The foundation of it is laid in caissons, and is forty-five feet broad; the height, from the foundation to the upper part of the torus, is thirty-eight feet six inches; it is carried up perpendicularly to the top of the caisson, which is a little above low-water mark at a spring-tide, and then is raised battering on each side with rough stone, so as to be reduced about ten feet in breadth at the setting on of the facia. This work, towards the sea, is crowned with a facia and torus of wrought stone, which supports a parapet-wall of the same, rising from the torus five feet six inches on the outside, and six feet from the level of the torus on the inside. To this parapet you rise by two steps on the inside, the first one, the second two feet broad; and the breadth of the parapet is four feet; so that there remains a walk on the top of the pier of twenty-seven feet broad, besides the two steps, guarded by the parapet on the outside, but quite open towards the harbour: on the west side they have carried out a wooden pier, which is but a very indifferent piece of work, about 600 feet from the shore, and then began to continue it with stone-work, as on the east side. But about the year 1754 disputes arose among the trustees, and a majority of them at a meeting determined to contract the harbour, and accordingly begun a contracted plan on the west side, which occasioned an application to parliament, setting forth the absurdity of the contraction, which was strongly urged by the advocates for the extended plan, and no less warmly contradicted by their opponents, before a committee of the House of Commons. The result was, an address to the crown, in April, 1755, to appoint proper officers to survey the harbour, and report their opinion: accordingly, in September, 1755, Sir Piercy Brett, a gentleman who to his eminent humanity, courage, and abilities in maritime affairs, has added the knowledge of a most experienced and ac-

curate engineer, together with Captain Desmaretz, was appointed to make the said survey. And they reported, that, according to their judgment, the wood already made, and every plan hitherto proposed, seemed liable to very material objections, as the depth of water at the entrance of the harbour would be no more than four feet ten inches. They therefore proposed to carry out the work so far as to place the pier heads in eight feet water, at 300 feet distance from each other, and to have a bason on the east side of the harbour for the reception of ships which were there built, and liable to receive damage by lying aground. They also reported, that they thought proper, that the work done on the contrary plan should be taken up. They observed, that when the harbour was completed, whatever form or dimensions it may have, it may be liable to collect some sullage; and conclude with their opinion, that the executing the work in the manner laid down in their plan, would make a safe and commodious harbour for ships not exceeding 300 tons burden.

In consequence of this survey, a bill was brought into parliament in the year 1756, for making a harbour according to the plan annexed to the said report, which the advocates for the contraction opposed with no less zeal and heat than they had formerly done the first plan, and, at a very considerable expence, pursued it through the House of Commons to the House of Lords, where it was (after long altercations) finally rejected. Since that nothing further has been done, and the work remains a British Babel, stopped by the confusion of tongues:—a standing monument of the good taste, instability, and folly, of our countrymen, and unluckily fixed in the most conspicuous point in the whole universe.

Some considerable merchants live here, and trade principally to the ports of the Baltic: and a boy sails every fortnight to London. Of late Ramsgate has become a fashionable resort for sea-bathing. The parish church is at St. Lawrence's; but a chapel of ease

is built in the town. Here are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Broadſtairs is ſituated two miles north from Ramſgate, cloſe to the ſea. Several veſſels were fitted out from this harbour ſome years ſince to Greenland, but of late the trade has greatly declined. The old pier being deſtroyed by a violent hurricane, a new one was conſtructed in the year 1770. Here are the remains of an ancient gateway, belonging originally to ſome fort built to defend the coaſt. Many people of faſhion frequent this place in the ſummer ſeaſon, for the benefit of air and ſea-bathing.

St. Peter's, a village two miles from Ramſgate, is a member of the port of Dover: this village is ſaid to have thirty-five hamlets belonging to its pariſh. The church is a ſea-mark, and from the high lands the cliffs of France, in the neighbourhood of Calais, may be ſeen in a clear day. Ebbsfleet, anciently Wippedſfleet, is a village at the mouth of the Stour, where the Saxons landed, under the command of Hengiſt and Horſa, in the year 447. Here St. Auguſtine landed with his monks; and in 680 St. Mildreda, daughter of Merowald, king of Panda, on a rock which ſtill bears her name, and retains, they ſay, the impreſſion of her foot where ſhe ſtepped on getting out from the veſſel. At Wetherly-hill or Battle-hill, a ſmall diſtance from Ebbsfleet, a battle was fought in 465, between the Saxons and the Britons, in which the former were victorious; the Saxons loſt one of their leaders, named Wypped, when the place was called Wyppedsfleet as well as Ebbsfleet. It is now reduced to a farm-houſe.

On the north-eaſt point of the Iſle of Thanet is the promontory called the North Foreland; which, by a line drawn due north to the Naze in Eſſex, about ſix miles ſhort of Harwich, makes the mouth of the river Thames, and the port of London. As ſoon as any veſſels paſs this Foreland from London, they are properly ſaid to be in the open ſea; if to the north, they enter the German ocean; if to the ſouth, the Channel, as it is called, that is, the narrow ſeas between England and

France; and all the towns or harbours before we come this length, whether on the Kentiſh or Eſſex ſhore, are called members of the port of London—except thoſe that belong to the ports of Sandwich and Ipſwich.

On the North Foreland is a new mark, erected by the Trinity-houſe at the public expence; being a round brick tower, near eighty feet high. Hence the ſea gains ſo much upon the land by continual winds at ſouth-weſt, that within the memory of ſome of the inhabitants above thirty acres of land have been loſt in one place.

Birchington is another member of the port of Dover, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Iſle of Thanet, thirteen miles eaſt from Canterbury. Here is an ancient houſe where William III. uſually abode, till the wind was fair for Holland.

About ten miles north-eaſt from Canterbury, on the ſea-coaſt, is Reculver, the ancient Regulbium, ſeparated from the Iſle of Thanet by a ſmall brook, called the Yenlade, which runs into the ſea. Here Severus is ſaid to have built a fortreſs; and Ethelbert, king of Kent, a palace, in which himſelf, and many of his ſucceſſors, reſided. Many Roman antiquities have been diſcovered. In the middle of the fifth century a monaſtery was founded here by Baſſa, an Anglo-Saxon nobleman, on lands granted by King Egbert. In the year 949 it was annexed to Chriſt church, Canterbury, by a grant of King Eadred: there are ſcarce any remains of the palace or abby viſible. The church is an ancient ſtructure; over the weſt door are two towers, a ſea-mark to mariners.

Seven miles north from Canterbury is Whitſtable, near the north coaſt of the county, from whence veſſels trade to London; and colliers regularly bring hither coals to ſupply the city of Canterbury and the neighbouring towns. Here is a conſiderable oyſter fiſhery, which employs upwards of twenty boats. Off Whitſtable is the Puddingpan-rock, whence great

quantities of earthen-ware and bricks, ſuppoſed to be Roman, have at different times been taken up; probably the cargo of ſome veſſels there wrecked.

London to Hithe and Folkſtone.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
New-Croſs Turnpike	3	5	Brought up	42	5
Lewiſham . .	1	4	Lenham . .	2	1
Eltham . . .	3	0	Charing . .	2	7
Sedcup . . .	3	2	Hothfield . .	4	6
Foot's Cray . .	0	6	Aſhford . .	2	2
Farningham . .	5	2	Willeſborough .	1	6
King-down . .	3	6	Merſham-Hatch .	2	2
Wrotham . .	2	7	Sellinge . .	3	2
Wrotham-heath .	2	9	Newins Green .	2	6
Larkfield . .	4	2	Pedling-ſtreet .	0	7
Maidſtone . .	4	2	Hithe . . .	1	7
Harietſham . .	8	1	Sandgate . .	2	5
			Folkeſtone . .	1	7
	42	5			
			In the whole	71	7

LEAVING the Rocheſter road at New-croſs turnpike, a right-hand road leads to Lewiſham, a conſiderable village, not leſs than a mile and a half in length, with many good houſes, belonging to rich citizens, who have totally declined, or who occaſionally retire from, the fatigues of buſineſs. Here was an alien priory of black monks, cell to the abby of St. Peter at Ghent, to which the manor had been granted by Elthrude, neice to King Alfred. At the ſuppreſſion of alien priories, it was given by Henry V. to the Carthuſian priory at Shene. A grammar-ſchool was founded by the Rev. Mr. Colfe, vicar, with a houſe and ſalary for a maſter, a houſe and ſalary for an under-maſter, and a ſalary for a writing-maſter. The ſame gentleman founded alſo an Engliſh ſchool. The leatherſellers'company are truſtees.

Eltham is a place of conſiderable population, where the kings of England, at a very early period, had a palace. In the year 1270 Henry III. kept his Chriſtmas here. Edward II. reſided much here; and in 1315 his queen was brought to bed of a ſon, called John of Eltham. In 1329, and 1375, a parliament was held here by Edward III. In 1364, John, the king of France, was magnificently entertained here. Richard II. kept Chriſtmas here in 1384, 1385, and 1386; and in the laſt-mentioned year entertained Leo, king of Armenia. Henry IV. was often here, and died in the palace. It continued to be much frequented by the ſucceeding monarchs, till the reign of Henry VIII. who preferred Greenwich. After which it was ſeldom viſited by the royal family; and gradually fell under neglect to decay. The great hall in which the parliament aſſembled, and entertainments were given, is now uſed as a barn. Eltham had once a weekly market, on Tueſday, but this has long been diſcontinued.

Five miles and a half ſouth-eaſt from Eltham, and near fourteen from London, is St. Mary Cray; a conſiderable village, and formerly a market-town, till the market-houſe was blown down, in the year 1703.

After paſſing through the village of Sedcup, or Sedcomb, we come to Foot's Cray, where is a beautiful ſeat, built after a deſign of Palladio, by Bouchier Cleeve, eſq. ſince belonging to Mr. Harence. Farningham is a village ſituated on the river Darent, over which is a bridge for carriages: here are two inns.

About a mile to the ſouth of Farningham is Aynsford, where was formerly a caſtle, and a little further ſouth are the ruins of Shoreham caſtle, near the Darent. At Wrotham was formerly a palace, belonging to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, till the reign of Edward III. when, by order of Archbiſhop Iſlip, the greater part was taken down, and the materials carried to Maidſtone, where a palace had been begun by his predeceſſor: the market is diſcontinued. At Larkfield is a ſeat of the Twiſdens.

Maidſtone, the county-town, in ſome reſpects one of the principal in the county, ſituated on the Medway, is ſaid to have been a city in the time of the Britons, by whom it was called Caer Meguiad, or Medwag, or Megwad. Camden and ſome other antiquarians ſuppoſe it to be the ancient Vagniacæ. It conſiſts of four principal ſtreets, which meet at the market-croſs; about a mile from north to ſouth, and three quarters of a mile from eaſt to weſt. It is a very ancient corporation, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen, under a charter granted by George II. in the year 1748. The aſſizes for the county are held here; as well as the poll for knights of the ſhire, after the firſt opening at Pinendon heath. A manufacture of linen-thread was introduced by the Flemings who fled from the Duke of Alva, and is ſtill continued. Excellent paper is made here.

In the environs are conſiderable plantations of hops, and orchards of apples, cherries, &c.; and great quantities of timber, corn, &c. are conveyed down the river, which is navigable with the tide, up to the town, for boats of fifty or ſixty tons. Here was formerly a palace of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who is incumbent, and appoints a curate to officiate; but it has long been alienated, and is the property of Lord Romney. Here was an hoſpital, called the New Work, built about the year 1260, to the honour of St. Peter and Paul, by Boniface, archbiſhop of Canterbury; which in the reign of Richard II. was united to the college of St. Mary and All-ſaints, founded in the pariſh-church by William Courtney, archbiſhop of Canterbury. This college was granted by Edward VI. to Lord Cobham. Here was a convent of grey friars, founded by Edward III.

In the year 1648 the town held out ſome time for Charles I. but at laſt General Fairfax took it by ſtorm. There is a weekly market on Thurſdays, and another on the ſecond Tueſday in every month, for the ſale of cattle. Maidſtone ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Five miles and a half from Maidſtone is

is Leeds caſtle, which in the year 1321 belonged to Bartholomew, lord Badleſmeer. Iſabella, queen of Edward II. being refuſed admitance into the caſtle, it was beſieged and taken by the king; Lord Badleſmeer was abſent, but his wife and child were carried away priſoners to the Tower: the reſt concerned in the defence of the caſtle were hanged. The lord himſelf was taken the year following, at Boroughbridge, and beheaded. It was then granted to Archbiſhop Arundel, on whoſe death it reverted to the crown, and was rebuilt by Henry VII. In the reign of Edward VI. it was granted to Sir Anthony St. Leger, and at preſent belongs to the family of Fairfax.

Leeds caſtle is a moſt magnificent pile of building, being all built of ſtone, at ſeveral times, and of different architecture: notwithſtanding which it is ſeldom beheld without admiration and pleaſure. It is ſituated in a beautiful park, ſurrounded with a large moat of running water, which riſes at Lenham, and empties itſelf into the Medway: in this water there is a great plenty of fiſh, eſpecially pike, ſome of which grow to the ſize of thirty or forty pounds. On November 3, 1779, King George III. and his queen lodged here, after reviewing the camp at Coxheath.

It has generally been aſſerted that Richard II. was impriſoned in this caſtle, but the following extract from Harding's Chronicle is ſufficient to ſhew that the place of confinement was Leeds in Yorkſhire, not Leeds in Kent:

> "The kyng then ſent Kyng Richard to Ledes,
> There to be kept ſurely in privatee,
> For thens after, to Pykeryng went he nedes,
> And to Knaveſburgh, after led was he;
> But to Pountfrete laſt, where he did die."

All theſe caſtles being in Yorkſhire, and not far diſtant from each other. In the reign of Henry V. Joan of Navarre, the ſecond queen of Henry IV. being accuſed of conſpiring againſt the life of her ſon-in-law, was ſent

priſoner to this caſtle, and afterwards removed by Sir John Pelham, her keeper, to Pevenſey. In the reign of Henry VI. Archbiſhop Chicheley was ſent here, in the proceſs againſt Eleanor, ducheſs of Glouceſter, accuſed of ſorcery and witchcraft.

Here was a priory of black canons, founded by Robert de Crevecœur in the year 1119, which was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Anthony St. Leger.

Lenham is a town of great antiquity, and by the Romans called Durolenum but at preſent much reduced: the market was long diſcontinued, but in the year 1757 an attempt was made to reſtore it.

"At Lenham," ſays Biſhop Gibſon, in his continuation of Camden, "is a thing exceedingly remarkable mentioned on the tomb of Robert Thompſon, eſq. in the church there, who was grandchild to that truly religious matron Mary Honeywood, wife of Robert Honeywood, of Charing, eſq. She had, at her deceaſe, lawfully deſcended from her, 367 children; 16 of her own body, 114 grand-children, 228 in the third generation, and nine in the fourth. Her renown liveth with her poſterity; her body lieth in the church: and her monument may be ſeen in Mark's hall, in Eſſex, where ſhe died."

At Charing the archbiſhops of Canterbury anciently had a palace, of which conſiderable ruins remain. At Hothfield is a ſeat of the Earl of Thanet.

Aſhford ſtands in a ſituation agreeable and healthy, and a branch of the Stour runs near the town. Here is a weekly market, on Saturday, for corn, &c. and another on the firſt and third Tueſday in every month, for fat and lean cattle. Large barracks have been erected, capable of holding 4000 troops. The church was formerly collegiate, and here is a free grammar-ſchool, founded by Sir Norton Knatchbull in the reign of Charles I.

Three miles north from Aſhford is Eaſtwell. There is a tradition, that a ſon of Richard III. eſcaped after the battle of Boſworth, and retiring to this village, died here in the reign of Edward VI. at the age of 81.

Two miles ſouth from Aſhford is Hinxhill, or Hinkſell, where in the year 1727 a field was obſerved to be on fire, and continue to burn for near ſix weeks, till it had conſumed about three acres of ground to aſhes. It yielded a ſmoke, and ſtrong ſmell, like a brick-kiln: the ſoil was of a marſhy peat-like texture.

At Merſham-hatch is the ſeat of Sir Edward Knatchbull, and at Sellenge is Mount Morris, a ſeat of Mr. Robinſon, now Lord Rokeby. Hithe ranks as one of the principal cinque ports, to which it was erected by William the Conqueror, on the decline of Weſt-Hithe and Limne, but the harbour of this has long been choked up with ſand. Leland tells us here were anciently four churches, but deſtroyed before his time. In the reign of Henry IV. moſt of the inhabitants fell a ſacrifice to the plague, and ſoon afterwards two hundred houſes were deſtroyed by fire. The ſurviving inhabitants, diſpirited by theſe calamities, reſolved to leave the place, but the king perſuaded them to ſtay, and granted them a temporary exemption from the port-duty. The quota allotted to Hithe for a general armament was five ſhips, one hundred and five men, and five boys. It is a corporation governed by a mayor and jurat, two chamberlains, town-clerk, &c. The town contains about 200 houſes, moſtly in one long ſtreet. Here was formerly a weekly market, on Saturday, which for ſome time has been diſuſed, and the neighbouring farmers have lately attended on Thurſdays.

As one of the cinque ports, it ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here is a remarkable pile of dry bones, twenty-eight feet long, ſix broad, and eight high, which appears from an inſcription to have belonged to Danes and Engliſh who fell in a battle fought here before the conqueſt. Hithe has a fort, under a gunner, and two aſſiſtants; beſides which, three new forts, with barracks for a hundred men, have been erected within a mile of each other. "It evidently appereth," ſaith Leland, "that where the paroch chirch is now, was ſumtyme a fayr abbay, and thereby ruines of houſes of the

office of the abbay." An hoſpital for thirteen poor perſons was founded by Haimo, biſhop of Rocheſter, about the year 1336. Two hoys trade to London. Weſt Hythe joins the preſent Hythe.

Two miles and a half north from Hythe is Oſtenhanger or Weſtenhanger houſe; formerly an eminent manſion, belonging to the family of Auberville. The houſe was once moated all round, and had a drawbridge, a gatehouſe, and portal, with a port-cluſe, or portcullis, and the walls all embattled and fortified with nine towers, one of which was called Fair Roſamond's tower, and it was thought ſhe was kept here ſome time before ſhe was removed to Woodſtock.

There were formerly one hundred and twenty-ſix rooms, and, according to report, three hundred and ſixty-five windows. Several priſoners were kept here for ſome time, by the parliament, after the defeat of the king's troops at Maidſtone, 1648. In the year 1701 three quarters were pulled down; it at preſent is let for a farm-houſe.

Sandgate is a village ſituated under a lofty and ſteep hill, within a few yards of the ſea. Here is a caſtle, with a few guns mounted.

Folkſtone is a member of the port of Dover, ſituated in the Engliſh channel, nearly oppoſite Boulogne. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, jurats, and common-council. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fiſhing, and employ a great number of boats. There is a good anchorage off the town, in eight or ten fathom. Two hoys ſail to London every week, alternately, wind and weather permitting. Here was formerly a caſtle, "which," ſays Camden, "was probably one of the towers erected by Theodoſius the Younger, to guard the country againſt the Saxons." The fort was built about a mile and a half from the ſea, on a very high hill, called Caſtle-hill, and about a mile and a half north from the preſent church. A convent of Benedictine nuns was founded here by Eanſwitha, the daughter of Eadbald, king of Kent, about the year 630, for the uſe of herſelf and her

companions, which was, in proceſs of time, as Capgrave ſays, ſwallowed up by the ſea, or, according to others, deſtroyed by the Danes: and after that, granted by King Athelſtan, in the year 927, to Chriſt-church in Canterbury. After the conqueſt, Nigell de Munewell, lord of Folkſtone, gave the church and abby of St. Mary and St. Eanſwitha to the abby of Lonley in Normandy, whereupon ſome Benedictine monks were ſent from that houſe firſt to the caſtle, and afterwards to a building nearer the church. This alien priory was ſeized, and afterwards made denizen. The ſite was granted by Henry VIII. to Edward, lord Clinton.

To this convent, and the caſtle, moſt probably the town owes its riſe: in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor it was of ſome note, and belonged to Earl Godwin, who, when baniſhed, returned with a large force and plundered it. At the ſurvey of William the Conqueror, it is by ſome ſuppoſed to contain five churches; but this, Mr. Haſted thinks, is a miſtake. It has now only one. The inhabitants had grants for markets to be held on Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday, weekly; the two former days ſeem never to have been uſed, and the latter is almoſt diſcontinued. The Earl of Radnor is alſo Viſcount of Folkſtone. Dr. William Harvey, who diſcovered the circulation of the blood, was a native of this place.

Three miles to the north of Maidſtone is Boxley, a large and populous village on the Cray, where there was formerly a monaſtery of Ciſterſian monks, brought from Clairvaux in Champagne by William de Ypres, earl of Kent, who afterwards became a monk at Laon in France, in the year 1145. This abby, from the famous wood here, was called in ſome records Abbatia Sanctæ Crucis in Gratiis. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Wyatt.

In this pariſh is Pinendon-heath, where moſt of the great county meetings have been held from the earlieſt times, and where the ſheriff holds his county courts monthly, and where he takes the poll for county members and for coroners, though after a few votes are

taken the poll is uſually adjourned to Maidſtone. An aſſembly was held here in the year 1076, ſummoned by Archbiſhop Lanfranc, to enquire into ſome frauds and dilapidations committed on the church, principally aimed againſt Odo, earl of Kent and biſhop of Bayeux. The county-houſe is a poor mean cottage.

About a mile north from Maidſtone is Allington caſtle, on the left bank of the Medway. In the time of the Saxons it was a place of note, and called the caſtle of Medway. It was raſed to the ground by the Danes. After the conqueſt, it was rebuilt by Earl Warren. In the reign of Edward I. a licence was obtained by Sir Stephen Pencheſter, to build here a caſtle, to fortify and embattle it; whence it obtained the name of Allington, Pincheſter. There was formerly a park adjoining: what remains is now uſed as a farm-houſe.

About three miles north from Maidſtone, and 33 from London, is Aylesford on the Medway, over which is a ſtone bridge of ſix arches. The ancient name of this place is found to have been Saiſſenaig-habail, but from a bloody battle fought here, between the Saxons and the Britons, in which the former were defeated, changed to Anglesford, and then Aylesford. In the reign of Henry III. a monaſtery of Carmelites was founded here, by Lord Grey of Codnor; which was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Wyat: great part of it is now remaining, and converted into a manſion, belonging to the Earl of Aylesford. Near it are three large ſtones, one placed on the other two, vulgarly called, Kets Coity-houſe; by Mr. Camden, ſuppoſed to be ſo named from Catigern, a Britiſh prince, killed here in a battle with the Saxons. Others call it a Britiſh altar. This monument is compoſed of four large ſtones, of that ſort called Kentiſh rag: three of them are ſet upright in the ground, encloſing three ſides of a ſquare, and fronting the north, weſt, and ſouth points; the fourth, which is the largeſt, is laid tranſverſely over, and ſerves as a covering, but does not touch the ſouth ſtone. It is not parallel to the horizon,

but inclines towards the weſt, in an angle of about nine degrees; owing to the weſt-end ſtone, on which it reſts, being ſomewhat ſhorter than the other ſupporter. Perhaps the eaſt end, now open, was once alſo incloſed; as at about ſeventy yards to the north-weſt lies another ſtone of the ſame kind, and formed as thoſe ſtanding.

The dimenſions of theſe ſtones are as follow: that on the ſouth ſide is eight feet high, ſeven and a half broad, and two thick; it weighs about eight tons: that on the north is eight feet high, as many broad, and two thick; its weight, eight tons and a half: the weſt, or end-ſtone, is extremely irregular; its medium meaſure is five feet in length, the ſame in breadth, and in thickneſs fourteen inches; its weight, about two tons: the tranſverſe, or impoſt, is likewiſe very irregular; its length eleven, breadth eight, and thickneſs two feet; and it weighs about ten tons ſeven hundred. None of theſe ſtones have the leaſt mark of any workmanſhip. The neareſt quarry, and from which they were in all likelihood taken, is at the diſtance of about ſix miles.

At the diſtance of two fields ſouthward from the monument, in the bottom nearer Aylesford, is a heap of the like kind of ſtones; ſome of which are partly upright, and others lying in a circle round them, in all to the number of nine or ten. Thoſe that are partly upright, with a large one lying acroſs over them, appear to have once formed a kind of ſtructure as that of Kets Coity-houſe, and to have fronted towards the ſame aſpect; the whole is now intergrown with elms and other coppice ſhrubs. This monument of antiquity is reported to have been demoliſhed by ſome perſons digging a trench underneath it, in expectation of finding either treaſure or remains of antiquity; and the trench being left open, an elm-tree grew on it, and by degrees raiſed the ſtones, and threw them to the ground. Some years ago, there was found in this field a ſpur of very antique form, with a remarkable long ſpring, and large rowel; and the handle and ſmall part of the blade of a very ancient ſword.

Five miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Maidſtone is Sutton Valence, or Town Valence, a ſmall village; near which are the remains of a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by one of the earls of Pembroke, in the reign of King John, or Henry III. Between Maidſtone and Tunbridge is Mereworth, where there formerly was a caſtle, which about the year 1750 was pulled down, and an elegant manſion built on the ſpot, after a deſign of Palladio, by the Earl of Weſtmoreland, now the ſeat of Lord le Deſpencer. Neat Mereworth is Weſt Peckham, where there was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, founded in the reign of Henry IV. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Robert Southwell.

About ſeven miles ſouth from Maidſtone lies Marden, a village which gives name to a hundred, and was once a market-town. The pariſh is extenſive, and contains, in the whole, about 300 houſes.

Five miles eaſt of Wrotham is Malling, called Weſt Malling, or Town Malling, a ſmall market-town on a brook, which runs into the Medway. Here are the remains of a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, in the reign of William Rufus. It now belongs to the family of Honeywood, by ſome of whom the body of the houſe was pulled down and rebuilt; but many of the original offices were left, particularly a chapel, which was for ſome time uſed as a place of worſhip for diſſenters, and has ſince been converted into a dwelling-houſe: other parts have been converted into ſtables and granaries. At ſome diſtance weſt from the abby, on the left hand going up the town, is a very ancient ſtone building of the ſame ſtyle, called the Old Gaol, which, according to tradition, was the priſon belonging to the abby. It has been lately uſed for drying and keeping hops. Saturday is the market-day. Another Malling, diſtinguiſhed by the title of Eaſt, lies about a mile from Weſt Malling.

About a mile north from Town Malling is Leibourn, near the Medway, where are the remains of a

caſtle, which was eſteemed a place of ſtrength, ſuppoſed to have been built about the reign of Richard I. at which time Roger de Leibourn accompanied that king to the holy land, and ſerved at the ſiege of Acre. It afterwards fell to the crown, and was by Richard II. given to the abby of Grace, on Tower-hill, London: at the diſſolution of monaſteries it was given to Sir Edward North: in the year 1776 it became the property of Dr. James Hawley. Very little remains, except ſome parts of round towers, and the ancient door or gate. The manſion built on its ſite is converted into a farm-houſe.

Five miles NNE. from Aſhford, near the right bank of the Stour, is Wye, where was a college of prieſts founded by John Kemp, archbiſhop of York, and afterwards cardinal, who was a native of the place, in the reign of Henry VI. Near Wye at Crundel, many urns, and other Roman veſſels and utenſils, have been found. Sixty-five miles from London, between Folkſtone and Canterbury, is Elham, which had formerly a weekly market, on Monday, now held only once in five or ſix years, to preſerve a claim of right.

About three miles north-weſt from Hithe is Limne, ſuppoſed to have been an ancient port called Λιμην or Portus Lemanis, near the mouth of the Rother, which anciently flowed this way; where a company of Turnacenſes, i. e. ſoldiers of Tournay, were ſtationed under the count of the Saxon ſhore. On the ſummit of the hill is an ancient caſtellated manſion of the archdeacons of Canterbury; built, as is ſuppoſed by Lambard and others, out of the ruins of Stutfall caſtle.

"Limne was formerly a famoſe haven," ſays Leland, "and good for ſhyppes that might cum to the foot of the hille. The place ys yet called Shypwey and Old Haven. Farther, at this day the lord of the five portes kepeth his principal court a little by eſt from Lymme hill: there remayneth at this day the ruines of a ſtrong fortreſs of the Britons, hangging on the hill, and cumming down to the very fote. The compaſe of the fortreſſe ſeemeth to be ten acres, and be lykelyhood yt

had ſum wall beſide, that ſtreetched up to the very top of the hille, wher now ys the paroch chirch, and the archidiacons houſe of Cantorbury. The old walls are made of Britons brikes, very large, and great flynt, ſet together almoſt indiſſolubly with mortars made of ſmawle pybble. The walles be very thickke, and in the weſt end of the caſtel, appereth the baſe of an old towre. About this caſtel, in time of mind, were found antiquities of money of the Romaynes. Ther, as the chirch is now, was ſumtyme without fayle an abbay. The graves yet appere yn the chirch, and of the lodging of the abbay, be now converted into the achidiacons houſe, the wich ys made like a caſtelet, embatelyd." The manſion is at preſent converted into a farm-houſe.

Limne, at this time, is nearly two miles from the ſea. From Limne to Canterbury are the remains of an ancient Roman road, called Stone-ſtreet. A little to the South are the remains of a fortreſs, called Stutfall caſtle. About a mile to the north of Hithe is the village of Saltwood, where formerly was a caſtle, built, as is ſuppoſed, by the Romans, and afterwards repaired by Oeſc, or Uſk, ſon of Hengiſt: but Capt. Groſe thinks the whole to have been conſtructed by the Normans. It was in the poſſeſſion of Henry of Eſſex, baron Raleigh, lord-warden of the ports, in the reign of Henry II. but he being charged of cowardly deſerting the king's ſtandard at a battle in Wales, and he being vanquiſhed in ſingle combat by his accuſer, Robert de Montfort, the king ſeized upon the caſtle: King John reſtored it to the ſee of Canterbury, to which it had before been given by Halden, a Saxon nobleman, in the year 1036. Archbiſhop Cranmer ſurrendered it to Henry VIII. in exchange for ſome other lands. The remains are conſiderable. It is ſaid that anchors have been dug up near; if that be true, there muſt have been a forge, for the ſea could never have come up ſo high.

At Newington, a village to the north-eaſt of Hithe, there was formerly a premonſtratenſian priory. Four miles north-weſt from Hithe is Monk's Horton, where there was a Cluniac priory, cell to Lewes, founded by

Robert de Vere, conſtable of England in the reign of Henry II. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Tate, and afterwards to —— Mantell.

London to Tunbridge and Tunbridge-Wells.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Lewiſham . . .	5	1	Brought up	22	
South-end . . .	2	3	Sevenoaks . . .	1	4
Bromley . . .	2	3	Watts-croſs . .	3	6
Farnborough . .	4	2	Tunbridge . .	2	7
Maram's-court-hill	5	5	Southborough . .	2	6
Riverhead . . .	2	2	Tunbridge-Wells .	2	7
	22	0	In the whole	35	6

AT Lewiſham, leaving the Maidſtone road to the left, paſſing a hamlet called South-end, where are many good houſes, we come to Bromley. This is a well-built market-town, pleaſantly ſituated on the Ravenſ-burn. At the entrance of the town is a college founded by Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter, in the reign of Charles II. for clergymen's widows, and well endowed; and at the end of the town, on the left hand, is a palace belonging to the Biſhop of Rocheſter, to whom the manor was granted by King Edgar. Near the palace is a medicinal ſpring. The market is on Thurſday. At a little diſtance from Bromely is Hayes, where the great Earl of Chatham had a ſeat, now belonging to Mr. Dehaney. From Maram's-court-hill may be ſeen the Earl of Stanhope's ſeat at Chevening-place; Coombank, the ſeat of Lord Frederick Campell; Montreal, the ſeat of Lord Amhurſt; Wilderneſs, Earl

Camden's; Ovenden, Lady Stanhope's; and Chepſted-place, Mr. Polhill's. On the hill is an inn: croſs the Darent to Riverhead, where a road to the right leads to Weſterham. Sevenoaks is pleaſantly ſituated, and well built. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, and an alms-houſe, founded by Sir William Rumpſted, originally a deſerted child, found in the ſtreet of Sevenoaks, who afterwards became lord mayor of London. The firſt foundation was in the year 1432, which Queen Elizabeth afterwards confirmed. There are ſix exhibitions annually of fifteen pounds each, and not confined either to any particular college or univerſity. Near the town are ſome ſilk-mills, and about half a mile to the ſouth is Knoll, the ſeat of the Duke of Dorſet. Near Sevenoaks Sir Humphry Stafford was defeated and ſlain, by the celebrated Jack Cade, in the year 1450. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. Three miles north from Sevenoaks is Otford, on the eaſt ſide of the Medway. In the year 773 a battle was fought here between Offa, king of Mercia, and Aldred, king of Kent, in which the former obtained a complete victory, killing Aldred with his own hand. In the year 1016, the Danes were defeated by Edmund Ironſides with great ſlaughter.

Tunbridge is ſituated on the Medway: here are the remains of a caſtle built or repaired by Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, and natural ſon of Richard I. duke of Normandy, in the reign of William Rufus, who alſo founded a priory of black canons, which was granted to Cardinal Wolſey, towards the endowment of his college. This caſtle was taken by King Stephen, by King John, and by Henry III. and garriſoned by the laſt monarch. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, founded by Sir Andrew Judde, who was lord mayor of London in the reign of Edward VI. Tunbridge ſent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Here is a weekly market every Friday for proviſions, and another the firſt Tueſday in every month for live cattle.

The celebrated ſprings called Tunbridge-wells are at

the bottom of three hills, to which have been given the fanciful names of mount Ephraim, mount Sion, and mount Pleasant. The springs were first discovered in 1606, by Dudley, lord North, who retired to the neighbourhood in a deep consumption; and, returning home hopeless, in passing through a wood observed these springs, and some of the water being carried to a physician in London, he analysed them, and recommended them to his lordship's drinking, who soon found in them a perfect cure. The first buildings were erected in 1636; since that time coffee-houses, lodging-houses, and assembly-rooms, have been built, with a regular master of the ceremonies; and a large chapel of ease to the parish church, where divine service is performed twice a day during the season. The rocks, about a mile and a half from the wells, are in some parts seventy-five feet high, the mean height forty, interspersed with surprising cliffs and chasms, that lead through the midst of them by narrow, gloomy passages. Here is a considerable trade in wooden toys, called Tunbridge-ware. In the parish of Chiding-stone, about four miles south-west from Tunbridge, is a large stone or rock, similar to those found at the village of Men in Cornwall; it is situated in a farm-yard.

Five miles west from Tunbridge-wells is Groombridge, where is an ancient mansion belonging to the Wallers, and said to have been rebuilt at the expence of the Duke of Orleans, who was taken by Sir William Waller, and remained confined thirty-five years.

London to Romney.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tunbridge, p. 73.	30	1	Brought up	49	6
Woods-Croſs . .	4	6	Tenterden . . .	7	1
Kippings-Croſs .	2	1	Leigh-Green . .	1	2
Matfield-Green .	1	4	Reding-Street . .	2	3
Brenchley . . .	1	2	Appledore	2	5
Horſemanden-Green	2	0	Snargate	2	4
Iden-Green . .	4	0	Brenzett-Corner .	1	2
Milkhouſe-Street .	3	2	Old Romney . .	2	4
Gofford-Green .	0	6	New Romney . .	2	0
	49	6	In the whole	71	3

FROM Tunbridge, leaving the road to the wells on the right, we proceed to Kippings-croſs, in the road to Romney. Iden-green brings to our recollection the ſtory of Alexander Iden, a gentleman of Kent, who ſlew Jack Cade after he had been forſaken by his followers. Tenterden is a corporation, governed by a mayor, jurats, town-clerk, &c. The church is remarkable for its lofty ſteeple, on which a beacon was erected by order of Queen Elizabeth, at the time of the threatened invaſion by the Spaniards.

There is an old proverb which ſays, that Tenterden ſteeple was the cauſe of Godwin ſands, an eſtate which belonged to Earl Godwin, and was guarded from the ſea by a wall: but they were ſo intent on building the ſteeple that the wall was neglected, and the land overflowed, which they could never afterwards recover. But the ſtory of theſe ſands having been a part of the eſtate of Earl Godwin, and ſwallowed up by the ſea, is probably a fable.

It was one of firſt places in which the woollen manufacture was eſtabliſhed, in the reign of Edward III.

Here is a weekly market on Friday. Appledore was anciently a ſeaport-town before the Rother changed its courſe, and left the place at ſome diſtance. In the year 893 the Danes ſailed up to the town, and built there a fort or caſtle, which it is ſuppoſed was deſtroyed by the French in the year 1380, and the preſent church built on its foundation. At this time it contains hardly fifty houſes. Two miles north-eaſt from Appledore, at a village called Kenarton or Kenardinton, are the veſtiges of a Roman camp.

Old Romney was once a place of note, and a ſeaport at the mouth of the Rother; but the Rother changing its courſe to Rye, and the ſea receding, it has long ſince fallen to decay, and now ſcarcely contains twenty houſes. Here was an hoſpital for lepers, founded by Adam de Cherring, in time of Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, which being decayed and forſaken in the year 1363, was re-eſtabliſhed by John Frauncys, with a maſter and prieſt, almoſt in the nature of a chantry. In the year 1481 it was given to Magdalen college, Oxford.

New Romney, at the diſtance of two miles, has riſen out of its ruins, though of ſuch antiquity, that in the time of the conqueſt it was a flouriſhing town, with five pariſhes: it is one of the cinque ports, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament; but the harbour has long been deſtroyed by inundations of the ſea. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, jurats, chamberlain, recorder, and town-clerk, and has a weekly market on Saturday. The number of houſes is about 100, and the inhabitants 500. Near the church is a hall newly built, where the mayor, jurats, and commons, of the cinque ports hold their courts. The members of this port are, Old Romney, Promhill, Lydd, Ollaſton and Dungeneſs. At Romney was an alien priory, which was given by Henry VI. to All-Souls college, Oxford.

Promhill was once a town, but ſwallowed up by the

sea in the reign of Edward I. Seven miles north from Romney is Bilsington, where was a priory of black canons, founded by John Manusel, treasurer to the cathedral church of York, and provost of Beverley, in the year 1253, which was granted to the Archbishop of Canterbury in exchange for other lands.

Lydd or Lid, three miles south from New Romney, is said to owe its rise to the inhabitants of Promhill, who settled here when the sea demolished their town: it is situated about three miles and a half from the light-house at Dungeness, and seventy-two south-east London. It is a corporation, governed by a bailiff, jurats, &c. Though a member of Romney, the custom-house is under the ports of Dover and Rye. On the beach near, is a heap of stones, called the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus. Here is a trifling market on Thursday.

Romney marsh is a tract of 40,000 or 50,000 acres of rich land, situated in the south-east part of Kent, defended from the encroachments of the sea by an embankment or artificial wall, three miles in length, twenty feet height, twenty broad at the top, and near 300 at the bottom. Towards the sea it is defended by piles and flakes, at an expence of 4000l. a-year, which is assessed on the proprietors of the whole marsh. This embankment is called Dimchurch wall, from a village situated between Romney and Hithe, containing a church and about forty houses. There is a good road for carriages along the wall.

Two miles east from Bromley is Chislehurst, pleasantly situated, with many good houses. In the parish is Camden-place, where the celebrated antiquary and historian Camden resided: it became the property, and gave title of earl to C. Pratt, the eminent lawyer, and lord chancellor. About four miles from Bromley is Holwood, where are the vestiges of a camp, and the seat of the Right Hon. William Pitt, son of the Earl of Chatham, and chancellor of the exchequer. Two miles north-west from Bromley, and ten from London,

is Beckenham, a pleasant village, containing many houses belonging to people of fortune.

Twelve miles from Bromley, and twenty from London, is Westerham, on the borders of Surry, the native place of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester, and General Wolf, who fell gloriously at Quebec: a monument is erected over the south door to the memory of the latter. In the year 1596 two closes of land, amounting to nine acres, were removed from their situation; and in the year 1756 a similar circumstance happened in a field of two acres, at the distance of a mile and half from the former. Westerham has a weekly market on Wednesday. Six miles from Westerham is Eaton-bridge, over a branch of the Medway called Eden; and not far from thence is Hever-castle, once belonging to the Boleyns, where Henry VIII. visited the beautiful Anne, whom he afterwards married: it is still pretty entire. In the road from Sevenoaks to Tunbridge-wells, leaving the town of Tunbridge considerably to the left, is the village of Penshurst, where is Penshurst-place, situated near the Medway, belonging to the family of Sidney, and the native place of the admired Sir Philip Sidney, author of the Arcadia, which he wrote for the use of his sister, the Countess of Pembroke, once a romance of great celebrity, now neglected, and almost forgotten. In the park is, or was lately, a venerable oak, said to have been planted by Sir Philip's own hand.

Between Tunbridge and Tenterden, at Milkhouse-street, forty-nine miles from London, a road to the left leads to Smarden, through the village of Bidenden. Smarden is fifty-six miles and a half from London, near the Medway. The market here, which used formerly to be held on a Friday, is discontinued. Two miles north-west from Smarden is Mottenden, or Modenden, in the parish of Hedcorn, where was a priory of Trinitarians, founded by Sir Robert de Rokesley, in the year 1224, granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas, lord Cromwell, and after his attainder to Sir Anthony

Aucher. Fourteen miles ſouth-eaſt from Tunbridge, and forty-four from London, is Goudhurſt, once a conſiderable clothing town; but at preſent there are no clothiers in the place, and the market, formerly held every Wedneſday, is diſcontinued. There are two free-ſchools; one a grammar-ſchool, the other for Engliſh. In the year 1637 the church was ſet on fire, and the bells broken and melted by lightening, ſo that the whole building was obliged to be taken down. Five miles beyond Goudhurſt is Cranbrook, forty-nine miles from London. This is one of the places in England where the woollen manufacture was firſt introduced by ſome weavers of Louvain, who quarrelled with the Duke of Brabant, left their country, and were kindly received in England by Edward III. in the fourteenth century; the trade is now totally declined. In the pariſh are ſome ſprings, ſimilar to Tunbridge-wells. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. Three miles from Cranbrook, to the ſouth-eaſt, is the village of Benenden, whoſe church was ſo much damaged by lightening in the year 1672, that the whole was taken down and rebuilt; and three miles ſouth-weſt from Goudherſt is the village of Combwell, on the borders of Suſſex, where was a priory of Auguſtines, founded by Robert de Thornham in the reign of Henry II. It was granted, at the ſuppreſſion, by Henry VIII. to Thomas Culpepper.

London to Rye.

	M.	F.
Kippings-Croſs, p. 76.	37	0
Lamberhurſt . .	3	3
Stone Crouch . .	2	6
Flimwell . . .	1	6
Highgate, or Haukhurſt .	2	7
Sandhurſt . . .	2	6
	50	4

	M.	F.
Brought up	50	4
Newenden . . .	2	4
Northiam . . .	2	1
Beckley	2	2
Peaſemarſh . . .	1	7
Rye	3	3
Winchelſea . . .	4	0
In the whole	66	5

From Tunbridge the road passes through Kippingscross to Lamberhurst, situated on the borders of Sussex. In this village were some large furnaces and forges for melting and manufacturing iron-ore found in the neighbourhood. The rails placed round St. Paul's church-yard were cast at this place. In this parish, but in the county of Sussex, was Bayham abby, first founded for Premonstratensian monks, at a place called Beaulieu, by Robert de Turnham, about the year 1200, and afterwards brought hither. It was granted to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his new colleges: the remains are considerable, and form a striking object in the garden of the new mansion-house belonging to Mr. Pratt. In this parish is Scotney castle, the seat of Mr. Hussey, said to have been built by Inigo Jones. A little to the south of Sandhurst is Bodyham, where is an ancient castle, once belonging to the Dalegrigs or Dalingrigs, whose arms and crest are over the great gate; it now belongs to Sir G. Webster.

Newenden is a small village, with a bridge over the Rother into Sussex. Camden is inclined to fix here Anderida, called Caer Andred by the Britons, and Andred Ceaster by the Saxons. It was destroyed by the Saxons under Ella. A monastery for Carmelites was founded here by Sir Thomas Albuger, in the reign of Henry III. Beckley or Bakely was once celebrated for its iron forges.

Rye, situated on a cliff at the mouth of the Rother, is not one of the original cinque ports, but, with Winchelsea, was annexed to them at least before the reign of Henry III. It was surrounded with a wall, and fortified in the reign of Edward III. by Will Ypres, earl of Kent, one of whose towers yet remains, and is used as a gaol. The church is of stone, and one of the largest in the country; and in the centre of the town is a handsome market-house, and public hall. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Friday. The

corporation conſiſts of a mayor and jurats, and two members are returned to the Britiſh parliament. Here was a houſe of Auguſtine friars.

It is a very great misfortune, that its harbour has been ſo much damaged by the ſea, and neglected; for it is almoſt filled up in ſeveral places, where it was formerly the deepeſt and moſt convenient. Some conſiderable families, who have lands near, have taken advantage of this, to extend them farther upon thoſe ſands, which the ſea in ſtorms has thrown up againſt them; and by digging ditches, and making drains, there are now fields and meadows where anciently was nothing but water. By this means, ſhips only of a middle ſize can come within any convenient diſtance of the town, whereas formerly the largeſt veſſels, and even whole fleets together, could anchor juſt by the rocks on which the town ſtands; and as this port lies over againſt Dieppe in France, and there is no other port between Portſmouth and Dover which can receive ſhips of burden, not only the dangers of the ſea, but, in time of war, of the enemy, were eſcaped by the conveniency of this harbour. But it being in danger of being utterly loſt, an act of parliament paſſed in 1721, which enacts, that no new walls, banks, dams, or ſtops, ſhall thereafter be erected on either ſide of the water, that might ſtop or alter the flux or reflux of the ſea, between the mouth of the harbour, bounded by the Camber and Caſtle points, and New Shutt near Craven ſluice.

In 1723 another act paſſed for completing the repairs of the harbour of Dover, and for reſtoring the harbour of Rye to its ancient goodneſs, which ſtill continued to be choked up, and almoſt ruined, by the ſhifting of the beach without, and ſettling of the ſullage within, and ſtopping the flux of the tide, which this act propoſed ſhould have its free courſe through the Scotch-flat and Craven ſluices, or into ſuch other cut or channel as ſhould be found moſt proper and expedient.

And in 1724 another act paſſed for making the laſt act more effectual, ſo far as related to the harbour of Rye; in which a power was given to change the deſign of making a paſſage by the above-named ſluices, and to open a new cut from the Winchelſea channel, right out to the ſea. And they actually began, in purſuance of this act, to cut a broad and deep canal, which was to be carried to the ſea on the ſide of Winchelſea, for the uſe of the two boroughs. But ſtill theſe proviſions being found inſufficient, another act paſſed in 1737-8, for continuing the term and powers granted by the former acts, for repairing the harbour of Dover, and for reſtoring that of Rye to its ancient goodneſs.

Rye furniſhed the fleet of Edward III. with nine ſhips and 156 men. There might ſtill, though perhaps it might prove expenſive, be a large and commodious haven made here, and there is no place would be more fit for a royal yard, in which ſhips might be built and equipped with great conveniency. Timber and iron would be at hand; and if hemp and flax were raiſed in the adjacent country, ropes and ſail-cloth might be produced with the like eaſe. This would not only be beneficial to the counties of Suſſex and Kent, but alſo to the nation in general, as great ſavings might ariſe from hence in the article of ſhip-building; a ſafe and good port be obtained, where it is much wanted; and all thoſe advantages be retrieved, which our anceſtors poſſeſſed, when this port and that of Winchelſea were in a flouriſhing condition, and which were of great importance to them, and, no doubt, would be ſo to us, whenever this nation is at war with France.

The houſes of Rye are well-enough built, and of brick, though generally old faſhioned; but there are ſome very neat ones of a modern taſte. There is a ſmall ſettlement of French refugees in this town, moſtly fiſhermen, who have a miniſter of their own. Archbiſhop Wake was entruſted by the king with money for the relief of refugees, and it is probable that the

minister here might be paid out of this fund, but scarcely by the Archbishop of Canterbury, as such.

The church, which belonged to the monastery, is turned into a kind of storehouse for planks, hops, and other merchandise.

The corporation is only by prescription. Here is a free grammar-school, which was erected, in 1644, by Mr. Peacock, one of the jurats, who also endowed it with thirty-two pounds a-year, for teaching all the children of the town.

His majesty King George I. on his return from Hanover, January 3, 1725-6, was obliged to put in here, after a very dangerous and tempestuous passage, the fleet, as was said, being unable to make Dover; and it was then experienced what a benefit it would have been to have had this only considerable haven, as it formerly was, between Portsmouth and Dover, restored to its pristine flourishing state; for his majesty was under great difficulties to land there, and the larger ships were unable to follow him.

His late majesty King George II. was still in greater danger, in making for this port, than his royal father, on his return likewise from his German dominions, from a violent storm, which happened December 20, 1736. In the reign of Richard II. the town was set on fire by the French.

Five miles west from Rye is Breed, where there is a manufacture of cast-iron. Between Tenterden and Rye is a river-island, called Oxney, formed by the divided streams of the Rother. It is about seven miles long and three broad, contains three parishes, and gives name to a hundred.

Winchelsea is one of the cinque ports, added to the original five, probably at the same time as Rye, and enjoys equal privileges; built, it is said, in the reign of Edward I.

Winchelsea is said to have been a place of great trade and population, with eighteen churches, and a large and spacious harbour. The present place was

never comparable to the other, and only contained three parish churches, and about two miles from the more ancient town. The sea, which had swallowed up the old town, left the new one before it was finished. It sends two members to the British parliament, though the market and trade are lost, and little more than the skeleton of a regular and handsome town remains. The streets stand all at right-angles, and are divided into thirty-two quarters, as they are called. The stone-work of three gates is yet standing, and a number of fine vaults, formerly used for warehouses, lately for a cambric manufacture which did not succeed.

In the church of St. Leonard was a picture of that saint, respected as the patron of the town, with a fan or van, as a sceptre, in his hand, which being moveable at pleasure, such persons as desired a fair wind, to bring their father, husband, or friend, home, were allowed, on making some valuable present, to set it as they pleased; and superstition induced them to believe they should have a wind obedient to their wishes. Near the town are some large marshes, defended against the sea at a great expence. In the year 1349 a fleet of Spanish vessels, returning from the Netherlands, richly laden, was attacked by the English, and twenty-six of their ships taken off this town.

The chancel of St. Thomas's church is now the only parish church in the town. On the level relinquished by the sea, which is kept out by expensive works, two miles north-west of the town, and half a mile west of the sea, appears a castle, called Camber, built by Henry VIII. in the year 1539 or 1540, at the expence of 23,000l. It is circular, and faced with square stones, on a plan of others, built in the same reign, with one large round tower, serving as a keep, surrounded by an assemblage of smaller, of the same figure, connected by short curtains. Here was formerly a monastery, founded by William de Buckingham, and a house of friars preachers, founded by Edward II.

London to Haſtings.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Flimwell, p. 80.	44	7	Brought up	53	1
Hurſt-green	3	0	Wartlington	1	2
Robertſbridge	2	5	Battel	1	6
Vine-hall	2	5	Ore	6	6
	53	1	Haſtings	1	3
			In the whole	64	2

AT Flimwell, the left-hand road proceeds to Rye; the right, to Hurſt-Green. At Robertſbridge, or Rotherſbridge, there was a Ciſtercian monaſtery, founded in the reign of Henry II. ſome remains of which are viſible in a barn or out-building belonging to a farm-houſe. Here is a poſt-office, and on Silver-hill, in the neighbourhood, are ſome barracks.

Battel is ſo named from the battle fought between King Harold and William the Norman, which ended deciſively in favour of the latter, loſing his life and crown, on the 14th of October, 1066. The conqueror afterwards built on the ſpot where Harold's body was found an abby for Benedictine monks, which he brought from Marmoutier in Normandy, and endowed it with great privileges, to pray for the ſouls of the ſlain. The abbot was mitred, and exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction: it was granted, at the diſſolution, to Sir Anthony Brown. Here were long preſerved King William's ſword, his coronation robe, and a roll, containing the names of his companions, ſuppoſed to be loſt at the diſſolution. The remains of the abby have an air of magnificence, and a ſuit of rooms is ſtill inhabited: the carved work of the great hall was removed by Lord Montagu to Cowdry near Midhurſt. The eſtate is now the property of Sir Godfrey Webſter.

Soon after the foundation of the abby, people began to build near, and a town was raiſed, which in the reign

of Henry I. had the grant of a market to be held every Sunday free of toll, which the viſcount Montagu, who obtained the abby at the reformation, changed to Thurſday. Beſides the market on Thurſday for proviſions, &c. there is another the ſecond Tueſday in every month for live cattle. The principal manufacture is that of gunpowder.

Near Battel is a hill called Beacon-hill, formerly called Standard-hill, where William the Norman is ſaid to have erected his ſtandard. Near the church of Crowherſt, about two miles ſouth from Battel, are the ruins of a chapel or oratory.

Haſtings, one of the original and principal cinque ports, is ſituated between two hills, and contains two churches and about ſix hundred houſes. There are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. It was formerly, as a cinque-port, obliged to fit out 21 ſhips for the king's ſervice within forty days of the royal notice, and to maintain the crew at their own coſt fourteen days; after which time their expences during their ſervice were to be defrayed by the king. The harbour, once excellent, from the frequent ſtorms is now only an indifferent road for ſmall veſſels. Haſtings is ſuppoſed to have received its name from a Daniſh pirate who landed here, and fortified the place to ſecure his retreat after he had plundered the country. It is a corporation governed by a mayor, jurats, &c. and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. A conſiderable fiſhery is carried on here, particularly for herrings and mackarel, and ſeveral hoys trade to London. In the town are two free-ſchools. Here was a priory of black canons, founded, according to Leland, by Walter Briſel, according to others it was founded by John Pelham. On the north ſide of the town are the remains of an ancient caſtle. In the reign of Richard II. Haſtings was plundered and burned by the French. About two miles weſt from the town is a large ſtone, on which William the Conqueror is ſaid to have dined the day of his landing; and on the ſpot where he muſtered his army.

Three miles north-eaſt from Battel is Sedleſcomb or Selſcomb, where is a medicinal ſpring ſimilar to Tunbridge-wells; and two miles to the weſt is Aſhburnham-place, the ſeat of the Earl of Aſhburnham.

London to Eaſtbourn through Tunbridge.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tunbridge, p. 73.	30	1	Brought up	43	6
Southborough .	2	6	Butchers-Croſs .	2	0
Tunbridge-Wells .	2	7	Gate-Houſe .	2	4
Frant (Suſſex) .	2	0	Horeham . .	3	4
Mark's Croſs .	3	0	Horſebridge .	3	4
Rotherfield .	1	4	Hailſham .	1	4
Mayfield . .	1	4	Willingdon .	5	0
			Eaſtbourn . .	2	0
	43	6			
			In the whole	63	6

FRANT is partly in Kent and partly in Suſſex. At Rotherfield was an alien priory, under the monaſtery of St. Denis in France. At Mayfield are the remains of a palace belonging to the archbiſhops of Canterbury, called St. Dunſtan's palace; and in the reign of Henry III. the archbiſhops obtained a charter for a market and two fairs. The remains are conſiderable. In the year 1332 a provincial council was held here, and another in 1362 for the regulation of holidays. Sir Thomas Greſham had a ſeat here, and was often viſited by queen Elizabeth: the furniture of one of the rooms, called the queen's, is ſaid, at the death of Sir Thomas, to have been valued at 7558l. 10s. 8d. May, the poet, was born here. A little to the north is an ancient circular camp, called Stockbury.

Hailſham has a weekly market on Wedneſday. Another road from London through Eaſt Grinſted is about two miles nearer.

Eaſtbourn is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, in a vally almoſt ſurrounded with hills, and as a watering-place ranks reſpectably. Here was formerly a market. In the year 1707 a Roman pavement was diſcovered. Southbourn almoſt joins it; and almoſt cloſe to the water is a hamlet called Sea-houſes. About two miles on the left hand out of the road between Gate-houſe and Horeham, is the village of Heathfield, which gave title of lord to General Elliot, the brave defender of Gibraltar. At the death of Lord Heathfield, Mr. Newbury purchaſed the ſeat, and in the park erected a tower to the memory of the hero, on a ſpot which commands a rich and moſt extenſive view by ſea and land. At Hurſtmonceaux, about three miles to the eaſt of Hailſham, in the road from Lewes to Battel, is a ſeat built in the manner of a caſtle, by Roger Fiennes, treaſurer to Henry VI.

This caſtle incloſes three courts, a large one and two ſmaller: the entrance is on the ſouth ſide, through the great gatehouſe, which leads into a ſpacious court cloiſtered round. The hall is large, and reſembles the ancient halls of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, the fire-place being at the centre, and the buttery at the lower end. The grand ſtairs, which lie beyond the hall, occupy an area of forty feet ſquare. The kitchen is large, and, as well as the hall and chapel, reaches in height to the upper ſtory of the houſe. The moat which ſurrounds the houſe, except to the eaſt, and is now dry, was anciently full of water. The whole building is of brick, and one of the moſt ancient edifices of that ſtructure in the kingdom, and one of the completeſt, there not being a crack in any part of it. The walls are of great thickneſs; the window and door caſes, water-tubes, and copings, are of ſtone. It ſtands in a pleaſant park, with a view of the ſea in front: the caſtellated roof was taken off in the year 1777.

About two miles to the weſt of Hailſham is Michaelham, on the river Cuckmere, where was a priory of

black canons, founded by Robert de Aquila, in the reign of Henry I. now a farm-houſe. This priory at the diſſolution was firſt granted to Thomas, lord Cromwell, and on his attainder, to William Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, in exchange for ſome other lands which the king wanted. It now belongs to Lord Sackville.

About three miles to the ſouth-weſt of Eaſtbourn is the remarkable promontory called Beachy-head; the extreme point of that extenſive ridge, called the South Downs. Five miles and half to the north-eaſt of Eaſtbourn, in the road to Haſtings, lies Pevenſey, ſituated on a ſmall river which falls into a bay called Pevenſey harbour. Here are the magnificent remains of a caſtle which belonged to Robert, earl of Morton, maternal brother of William the Conqueror, and afterwards to William, ſon of King Stephen, who reſigned it to Henry II. from whom he received it with all the lands that belonged to Richard de Aquila, whence it was called the honour of the eagle. It was long the property of the crown, till Henry III. granted it to the Bretons, earls of Richmond, from whom it reverted to the crown. The Pelham family rented it, till ſome years ſince it was given up to Spencer Compton, anceſtor to the Earl of Nothampton, baron Pevenſea. Its name ſhews it ſtood anciently in an iſland by the ſea; and it makes a figure in our early hiſtory. Duke Bertold gave it to the abby of St. Denis, in the year 952. Here Swane landed, in the year 1049, when he carried off his couſin Beorn, and murdered him. Godwin and his ſon Harold ravaged it afterwards, and took away many ſhips; and three years before, the earl ſheltered himſelf and fleet here. Here William of Normandy landed to conquer England according to the Bayeux tapeſtry, which calls it Pevenſæ. In the reign of Henry IV. the Duke of York was confined a priſoner in the caſtle. When the ſea forſook it does not appear, but there is no mention of ſhips when Rufus beſieged Odo, biſhop of Bayeux, and Robert, earl of Moreton, his brother, in it, ſix

weeks, in the year 1087. At present it is near two miles from sea. The castle is circular, and incloses seven acres. Pavensea is by some supposed to be the ancient Anderida.

London to Lewes and Seaford.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Newington Butts .	1	0	Brought up	33	4
Kennington . .	0	3	Nutley . .	2	7
Brixton Causeway .	2	0	Maresfield . .	3	1
Streatham . .	1	7	Uckfield . .	2	0
Croydon . .	4	2	Horstead . .	2	0
Godstone Green .	9	5	Lewes . .	6	4
New Chapel Green .	5	5	Iford . .	1	6
Felbridge, Sussex .	2	0	Piddinghoe . .	4	0
East Grinsted . .	1	5	Newhaven . .	1	0
Forest Row . .	2	5	Bishopstone . .	2	0
Wych Cross . .	2	4	Seaford . .	1	2
	33	4	In the whole	60	0

Newington Butts, a village almost joining to Southwark, is said by some to owe the name of Butts to the custom of shooting at butts, much practised in the reign of Henry VIII.; while others rather ascribe it to a family possessed of an estate here. The company of drapers have an alms-house, and the fishmongers' company another. Newington gives name to a peculiar kind of peach first cultivated here. In the beginning of the 18th century this village contained about 660 houses, there are at present 1800.

From Newington Butts, a road on the left hand leads to Camberwell, a pleasant village, with many good

houſes, and a little to the eaſt is Peckham, a hamlet of Camberwell. Five miles from Newington is Dulwich, a pleaſant village, partly ſituated on a hill, and partly in a vally; here are ſome medicinal ſprings; but Dulwich is chiefly celebrated for its college, founded and endowed in the year 1619, by William Allen, a comedian, by whom it was named the college of God's gift, for a maſter and warden, who muſt be of the name of Alleyn or Allen, four fellows, three of which were to be divines, and one an organiſt, ſix poor men, ſix poor women, and twelve boys, to be educated by the fellows. Here is a chapel, in which the founder was interred. The maſter is lord of the manor. Many good houſes are built in the environs of Dulwich, and amongſt others a fine ſeat of Lord Thurlow.

Kennington is one of the precincts of the extenſive pariſh of Lambeth. Here was formerly a palace, in which ſome of our kings reſided, and where Hardicanute is ſaid to have died. It was pulled down before Camden's time. On a ſmall common, by the road ſide, is occaſionally erected a gallows for the execution of criminals, convicted in the county of Surry. It gave title of earl to William Auguſtus, duke of Cumberland, ſon of George II. and uncle to George III. Brixton Cauſeway is remarkable for a number of neat ſmall houſes, built in the cottage-ſtyle of one floor only, with Italian roofs. At Streatham is a ſeat of the Duke of Bedford; a ſeat of Mr. Thrale's, now Mr. Piozzi's; and ſome other houſes, inhabited by people of faſhion and fortune. The church is new built. In the village are ſome medicinal ſprings, formerly much frequented.

Croydon, according to Camden, anciently called Cradiden, and ſuppoſed by ſome antiquaries to be ſituated on or near the ſite of the ancient Noviomagus, is a populous market-town, ſituated at the edge of Banſted-downs, long celebrated for the excellent mutton fed on them. Here was, till within a few years, a palace, belonging to the ſee of Canterbury, originally the manor-houſe granted with the manor from the crown in the time of Archbiſhop Lanfranc.

After the death of Archbiſhop Laud, the manſion and eſtate were ſeized by the parliament, and leaſed to the Earl of Nottingham, after which it came into the poſſeſſion of Sir William Brereton, general of the Cheſhire forces, who turned the chapel into a kitchen, in which ſtate it continued till the reſtoration, when it was repaired by Archbiſhop Juxon. In the window of the gallery was the following inſcription, written with a diamond, as is ſuppoſed, by Archbiſhop Laud, and now preſerved in the library at Lambeth :

Memorand. Eccliæ de
Micham. Cheme & Stone cum alijs
fulgure combuſtæ ſunt
Januar. 14. 1638-9
Omen avertat Deus.

In the year 1780 it was alienated by act of parliament, and ſold to Abraham Pitches, eſq. for 2,520l.; the money ariſing from the ſale to be applied towards building a new palace at Park-hill farm, about half a mile from the town. The old palace was converted into a cotton manufacture. Here is an hoſpital, founded by Archbiſhop Whitgift, for a warden, and twenty-eight men and women, decayed houſekeepers of Croydon and Lambeth, with a ſchool for twenty children, and a ſalary of twenty pounds a-year for the maſter, who muſt be in orders. The building coſt 2,700l. and the annual income is about 230l. Archbiſhop Laud left ten guineas per annum to apprentice poor boys, and Archbiſhop Tenniſon gave a ſchool-houſe and two farms for the education of ten boys and ten girls. The church is one of the largeſt in the county, and has ſeveral good monuments, among which are thoſe of archbiſhops Grindal and Sheldon, and Mr. Tyrrel, a grocer of London, who gave two hundred pounds towards building the market-houſe. The monument of Archbiſhop Sheldon is much admired for its exquiſite workmanſhip, entirely finiſhed by Engliſh

artiſts, in the year 1683. The windows of the church are ornamented with painted glaſs. The market, which is conſiderable for corn, is on Saturday.

About a mile and a half to the right of Croydon is Beddington, remarkable for a ſeat of the Carews, where was the firſt orangery in England, planted in the natural ground, ſecured in winter by moveable covers. The trees were brought from Italy by Sir Francis Carew. Here are two charity-ſchools. A little to the ſouth, at Woodcote, are veſtiges of an ancient town, ſuppoſed by Camden, and ſome other antiquaries, the ancient Noviomagus, now reduced to a ſingle farm-houſe. Three miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Croydon, at Addington, are the remains of a caſtle of the Lord Bardolph, who held here certain lands in fee by ſerjeantry;—to find a man to make a dainty diſh called malpigernoun, and diligent in the king's kitchen at the coronation. Six miles ſouth-eaſt from Croydon, at Chelſham, are the veſtiges of a Roman camp.

At Godſtone Green, the road branches off to the left to Weſterham, and part of Kent. The pariſh church is about half a mile to the left, and a little to the north is Marden-park, the ſeat of Sir R. Clayton. About a mile to the right is Bletchinley, a village, which yet ſends two members to parliament; it is ſituated on a hill, from whence is an extenſive view into Suſſex and Kent. Here is a free-ſchool and an alms-houſe. Near it are the ruins of a caſtle, which belonged to the Clares, earls of Glouceſter, and was deſtroyed by Prince Edward at the battle of Lewes. In the year 1606 the ſpire of the church was conſumed and the bells melted by lightning. About a mile to the weſt, at Nutfield, in the year 1755, an earthen veſſel was diſcovered, containing 900 coins of the Lower Empire. At Katerham, about two miles to the north, are the veſtiges of an ancient camp, called Warre Coppice. On the left-hand ſide of the road, about two miles from Godſtone Green, is Tanridge, where was a priory of Auguſtine canons. Above a mile and a half

to the left of New Chapel Green is Lingfield, whofe church was made collegiate in the reign of Henry VI. And three miles from Lingfield, on the borders of Kent and Suffex, is Starborough, once the feat of Lord Cobham.

At Fellbridge we enter Suffex. Fellbridge-park, on the right, the feat of Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn. Eaft Grinfted is a market and borough town, fending two members to the Britifh parliament; at the eaft end of the town is an hofpital, called Sackville college, founded by the Earl of Dorfet in the year 1616, for twenty-four decayed perfons of both fexes. The chapel in this college is ufed by the inhabitants of the town, the parifh church being decayed, and falling down in the year 1785. A part of the college is occupied by the judge during the Lent affizes, which are always held here. Here is a charity-fchool, founded in the year 1708, by two brothers of the name of Payne, for twelve boys. The market, chiefly for corn, is on Thurfday.

Near Eaft Grinftead is Kidbrook, a feat of Lord Abergavenny. From Witch Crofs, another road to Lewes, through Chailey and Offam Crofs. At Uckfield, a feat called the Rocks, the refidence of Mr. Streatfield. At Horfted, the feat of the Honourable Mr. Herbert, called Horfted-place, and near it, Motepark, the feat of Lord Gage. Lewes is one of the largeft and moft populous towns in the county of Suffex: fo named, as fuppofed, from a Saxon word fignifying meadows. It is fituated on the flope of a hill, and each way furrounded by higher hills, on the right bank of the river Oufe, which is navigable for barges feveral miles above the town. In the time of the Saxons, Athelftan appointed two mintmafters in this place; and in Edward the Confeffor's time there were 157 burghers, who paid fix pounds four fhillings gable and toll. It was anciently furrounded with walls, traces of which are ftill vifible, and William, earl of Warren, to whom it belonged, built a caftle

here in the eleventh century, or perhaps repaired a fortreſs of more ancient date; the gate and two towers yet remain. A priory of Cluniac monks was founded in the year 1078, by Earl Warren and his wife Gundreda, a daughter of William the Conqueror, which was the firſt of the order in England, the prior being grand chamberlain to the abbot of Clugni in Burgundy. At the diſſolution, it was firſt granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas, lord Cromwell, and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth to the anceſtors of the Duke of Dorſet, to whom it became a ſeat, and was burned down in the ſeventeenth century. Lewes had once twelve churches, ſix of which remain; it contains ſome good ſtreets, and the number of inhabitants is about 7000. It is governed by two conſtables, choſen annually, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Here are annual races, and a king's plate of 100 guineas. In the year 1264 a battle was fought here between King Henry III. accompanied by his ſon, and the barons, under the command of the Earl of Leiceſter; in which the former were defeated with great loſs, and the king himſelf taken priſoner. Succeſs in the beginning proved the ruin of the king's party; for while his ſon Edward, having broke through ſome of the barons' troops, purſued them too far with the eagerneſs of a certain victory, the barons rallied again, and renewed the attack, gave the king's forces ſuch a defeat, that they obliged the king to offer hard terms of peace, and put his ſon Edward, with other hoſtages, into their hands. From a windmill near the town is one of the moſt beautiful proſpects in the kingdom; and three miles to the weſt of Lewes are the veſtiges of a camp, called Ditchling caſtle, near which, it is ſaid, there was anciently a town of the ſame name. At South Malling, about a mile to the north-eaſt of Lewes, there was a collegiate church, for a dean and three prebendaries, founded, it is ſaid, in the time of Cradwalla, king of Weſſex, in the ſeventh century.

Newhaven on the Ouſe, near its mouth, had formerly

a good harbour, and capable of receiving veſſels of a conſiderable ſize, but, through neglect, the harbour filled with ſand, and the piers decayed. In the year 1731 an act of parliament paſſed, to reſtore the harbour and keep it in repair. Since that time its trade has flouriſhed, and ſhips of various ſizes are built here. It is a good road for veſſels to run into when overtaken by tempeſtuous weather, as it has a good depth of water. A ſmall ſloop of war commonly lies here to defend the coaſt from ſmugglers. The harbour is defended by a ſmall fort at the entrance.

Seaford is near to the ſea, and, as a cinque-port, ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It was formerly a large town, with four churches, but is at preſent only a ſmall place, without a market, having frequently ſuffered from foreign enemies. The corporation granted by Henry VIII. conſiſts of a bailiff, jurats, &c. Near Seaford is an ancient camp, called Chinting caſtle; and about three miles to the north-eaſt is a village of Aldfriſton, or Alfreſton, where are many barrows, ſome of which have been opened; in one of them a human ſkeleton was found with an urn, knives, iron ſpikes, charcoal, &c.

In the road by Chailey we paſs near Sheffield-place, the ſeat of Mr. Holroyd, now Lord Sheffield, ſeven miles and a half from Eaſt Grinſted. At Offam-ſtreet the ſeat of Mr. Partington. This road is a mile nearer than the other.

London to Brighthelmſtone by Lewes.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Lewes . .	50	0	Brought up	51	6
Aſhcomb . .	1	6	Falmer . .	2	3
			Brighthelmſtone .	4	1
	51	6			
			In the whole	58	2

AT Aſhcomb is a ſeat of Mr. Boyce. At Falmer a ſeat of Lord Pelham, called Stanmer-park. Brighthelmſtone is one of the moſt celebrated ſea-bathing places in the kingdom, ſituated cloſe to the ſea, at the bottom of a bay, formed between Beachy-head and Worthing-point. It has no port, but veſſels of 150 tons can lie cloſe to the ſhore in calm weather and unload.

Brighthelmſtone was anciently fortified, and ſome traces of the walls remain. Queen Elizabeth is ſaid to have erected four gates; there was likewiſe a flint wall to the ſea, three feet thick, with port holes, and a block-houſe, conſtructed in the reign of Henry VIII. ſince undermined by the ſea, which has made great encroachments at different times, and to counteract its ravages, great ſums have been expended by driving in piles of timber, and other means. In the road, about a mile from the coaſt, there is good anchorage for veſſels of any ſize, where, with good cables, they are able to ſtand the rougheſt ſeas. The bay being open, whenever the winds make it troubleſome to land, the packets can run into Shoreham harbour, ſix miles to the eaſt, where they are perfectly ſafe, except when the wind blows off ſhore, in which caſe there is no difficulty in landing at Brighthelmſtone. The number of inhabitants is computed at 6000, independent of the numerous viſitors during the ſummer. There are two aſſembly-rooms, public libraries, and a theatre. It is no corporation. The principal market-day is on Thurſday, but the market is open and ſtocked on every day except Sunday. Near 100 boats are employed in fiſhing, which carry three, four, or five men each; the ſale of mackarels and herrings is ſaid ſome years to have produced 10,000l. In time of peace, a packet ſails every week, if the wind and weather will permit, to Dieppe. Veſſels may be had at a ſhort notice for any other part of France. Charles II. was conveyed from hence after the battle of Worceſter, by Captain Tatterſal, who lies buried in the

church-yard. On the headſtone of a grave is the following epitaph, dated 1779:

> The hour concealed, and ſo remote the fear,
> Death ſtill draws nearer, never ſeeming near.

On the hills to the north of the town are two ancient camps, called Hollingſbery and White-hawk.

London to Brighthelmſtone through Ryegate.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Kennington .	1	3	Brought up	21	0
Clapham Common	2	0	Hookwood Common	5	4
Upper Tooting .	2	1	Crawley, Suſſex .	3	7
Lower Tooting .	2	3	Peaſe-pottage-gate	2	4
Mitcham .	0	3	Hand Croſs .	2	1
Sutton . .	3	1	Cuckfield . . .	4	7
Tadworth . .	4	4	Stone pound .	6	2
Walton Heath .	2	1	Patcham . .	4	3
Ryegate . .	3	0	Preſton . .	1	5
			Brighthelmſtone .	1	7
	21	0			
			In the whole	54	0

Clapham Common is ſurrounded with ſeats belonging to people of fortune, and rich merchants. Upper and Lower Tooting contain many good houſes. At Mitcham, croſs the Wandle. In this pariſh there are ſaid to be 250 acres of ground employed in the cultivation of medicinal plants. Tadworth-court, the ſeat of Mr. Brown. Walton-heath, ſo named from a village called Walton on the Hill, about a mile and half to the right of the road.

Two miles before we reach Ryegate on the left hand, about a mile from the road, is Gatton, a very ancient

borough, and ſuppoſed, from a number of Roman coins and other antiquities, to have been in poſſeſſion of the Romans. It has long ſent members to parliament, and was once large and populous, but now only a ſmall village, without a market. A ſoft ſtone is dug here, which will endure the fire, but neither ſun nor air; much uſed for glaſs-houſes and ovens. The river Mole riſes in the pariſh.

Ryegate is ſituated in a vally called Holmſdale, extending to the South-downs in Suſſex, in the woody part of which were often found out-lying red deer; and in the days of King James II. or while he was duke of York, they hunted the largeſt ſtags here that have been ſeen in England. The duke took great care to have them preſerved for his own ſport; but they have, ſince that, been moſt of them deſtroyed.

This Holmward is now chiefly overgrown with furze; but was famous for producing ſuch quantities of ſtrawberries, that they were carried to market by horſe-loads.

It is ſuggeſted, that this place was in ancient times the retreat, for many ages, of the native Britons, whom the Romans could never drive out; and, after that, it was the like to the Saxons, when the Danes haraſſed the nation, and ravaged the country wherever they came. On this account, they retain here, in memory, the following lines:

This is Holmeſdale,
Never conquer'd, never ſhall.

The country, though wild ſtill, and perhaps having the ſame countenance now in many places as it had a thouſand years ago, yet in others it is cultivated, and has roads paſſable enough in the ſummer quite through it, on every ſide; and the woods are in a great meaſure cleared off.

Ryegate is a very ancient borough, having ſent members to parliament from the firſt. Near it are the remains of a caſtle, called Holms caſtle, built by the earls Warren,

under which Camden tells us he ſaw an extraordinary paſſage, with a vaulted room, hewn with great labour out of the ſandy ſtone of which the hills about the town are compoſed. Here the turbulent barons are ſaid to have held frequent meetings, and eſpecially the evening before the celebrated congreſs in Runnymede. A gate with ſome round towers yet remain. A priory was founded here for crouched friars by William, earl of Warren and Surry, in the reign of King John, which at the diſſolution was granted to the Earl of Nottingham: it became at length the property of Humphry Parſons, eſq. lord mayor of London, at whoſe death it was, in the year 1766, ſold, and afterwards pulled down. The celebrated Earl of Shafteſbury had a ſmall houſe here, to which he was wont to retire, and ſeclude himſelf from company. The market-houſe was formerly a chapel dedicated to Thomas-a-Becket. Ryegate has a weekly market on Tueſday. Fullers'-earth is dug near the town. At Horley, about ſix miles ſouth from Ryegate, was formerly a caſtle. Enter Suſſex about a mile to the north of Crawley.

Cuckfield is a ſmall place, but has a weekly market on Friday; its ſituation is pleaſant, on an elevated ſpot. There is a free grammar-ſchool, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

London to Horſham and Brighthelmſtone.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Upper Tooting, p. 99.	5	4	Brought up	12	6
Merton . .	1	4	Epſom . .	2	0
Morden . .	2	3	Aſhſtead . .	2	1
Ewell . .	3	3	Leatherhead .	1	6
	12	6	Carried over	18	5

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	18	5	Brought up	33	4
Mickleham .	2	0	Horſham . .	2	3
Weſthamble-ſtreet	1	1	Weſt Grinſted .	7	0
Dorking . .	1	3	Steyning . .	7	0
Capel . .	6	0	Bramber . .	1	0
Warnham, Suſſex	4	3	Brighthelmſtone .	9	2
	33	4	In the whole	60	1

AT Merton we croſs the river Wandle, ſuppoſed by ſome to be the place where Kinulph, king of the Weſt Saxons, was killed by Kinchard Clito, in the ſmall hut of an inſignificant harlot, of whom he was violently enamoured. Kinchard himſelf was afterwards ſlain by the friends of Kinulph; and thus ſuffered the inſtant puniſhment of his treachery. At preſent this place ſhews only the ruins of a monaſtery, founded by Henry I. at the inſtigation of Gilbert, ſheriff of Surry, and famous for the parliament held at it under Henry III. the day after his coronation, in which were enacted the proviſions of Merton, which are the moſt ancient body of laws after Magna Charta, and conſiſts of eleven articles. In this aſſembly, upon a motion of the biſhops for eſtabliſhing a conſtitution of the canon law, by which marriage could legitimate iſſue previouſly born, the lay lords made that celebrated anſwer, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari.* Walter de Merton (probably a native of this place), biſhop of Rocheſter, and chancellor of England, had begun his college, on his manor of Maldon here, in 1274, but ten years afterwards removed it to Oxford, and died about four years after. Merton is become conſiderable for its calico printing and bleaching.

About a mile before we reach Ewell, a little to the left, formerly ſtood the palace of Noneſuch, begun by Henry VIII. on a ſpot before called Cuddington, though not finiſhed by that prince. In the reign of

Queen Mary it was ſold to the Earl of Arundel, who completed the deſign, and it was much celebrated for its magnificence and ſuperb decorations. Charles II. gave it to the Ducheſs of Cleveland, by whom it was pulled down, and the materials ſold: it is now only a farm-houſe. Ewell has a weekly market on Thurſday.

Epſom is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Banſted-downs, near which are ſome ſprings of purging water, diſcovered in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, and formerly much in uſe, though neglected of late years. At one end of the town is Durdens, a ſeat originally built of the materials brought from Noneſuch by the Earl of Berkely. This houſe was burned down, and rebuilt by Mr. Dalbiac. There are ſeveral other ſeats near the town. Epſom had a market on Friday, now diſcontinued. The race-ground is to the north-weſt of the town. At Letherhead is the ſeat of the Earl of Tyrconnel. It is ſituated on the right bank of the Mole, over which is a bridge. Mickleham is on the ſame ſide of the Mole; and on the oppoſite ſide of the river is a ſeat called Norbury-park.

Dorking, or Darking, ſtands at the end of an ancient Roman road from London, called Stone-ſtreet. It is ſituated on a rock of ſoft ſand-ſtone, on the angle of two vallies, ſurrounded with hills. It was viſited by the Danes, and near it is the moat of a caſtle, which, it is ſuppoſed, was deſtroyed by thoſe invaders. A weekly market is held on Thurſday, particularly celebrated for the quantity and goodneſs of the poultry. Here is ſaid to have been an ancient cuſtom, by which the lords of the place had a right to claim the firſt night's lodging with every bride.

Between Mickleham and Dorking, on the left of the road, is a remarkable hill, by Mr. Camden called White hill, but at preſent Box hill, from a number of box trees planted on it by the celebrated Earl of Arundel. Near Dorking is Deepden, a ſeat of the Duke of Norfolk, inhabited by Lady Burrel. Three miles to the eaſt of Dorking, in the road to Ryegate, is

Betchworth, where was formerly a caſtle belonging to the Browns; great part of it was pulled down ſome years ſince, and the remainder is now a ſeat. Three miles weſt from Dorking, near the road to Guildford, is Wotton, once the ſeat of the celebrated Evelyn, author of the Sylva.

A little to the right of Capel is Oakley, where are the moat and keep of an ancient caſtle. Here was a cuſtom of planting roſe-trees over the graves of lovers by the ſurvivers. At Oakwood, eight miles ſouth from Dorking, in the road to Arundel, is a chapel of eaſe, founded for three pariſhes in Surry, and two in Suſſex, by Edward de la Hale, and endowed with lands to the value of 200l. a year; ſeized at the reformation on the pretence of being a chantry: the ſmall pittance left has ſince been augmented by Queen Ann's bounty: near it jet has been dug. On leaving Dorking, the country riſes gradually for about four miles, till from the ſummit called Leith hill, or Lith hill, is one of the fineſt views in England, or perhaps in Europe, including the counties of Suſſex and Surry, a part of the counties of Hants, Berks, Oxford, Buckingham, Hertford, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Kent, a circuit of 200 miles.

Mr. Dennis, the famous critic, writing to his friend, ſays; "I never in all my life left the country without regret, and always returned to it with joy. The ſight of a mountain is to me more agreeable than that of the moſt pompous edifice; and meadows, and natural winding ſtreams, pleaſe me before the moſt beautiful gardens, and the moſt coſtly canals. So much does art appear to me to be ſurpaſſed by Nature, and the works of men by the works of God.

"In a late journey which I took into the wild of Suſſex, I paſſed over a hill which ſhewed me a more tranſporting ſight than ever the country had ſhewn me before, either in England or Italy. The proſpects which in Italy pleaſed me moſt, were that of the Valdarno, from the Apennines; that of Rome, and the Mediterranean, from the mountain of Viterbo—of

Rome at forty, and of the Mediterranean at fifty miles diſtance from it; and that of the campagne of Rome, from Tivoli and Freſcati; from which two places you ſee every ſort of that famous campagne, even from the bottom of Tivoli and Freſcati, to the very foot of the mountain of Viterbo, without any thing to intercept your ſight. But from a hill which I paſſed in my late journey into Suſſex, I had a proſpect more extenſive than any of theſe, and which ſurpaſſed them at once in rural charms, in pomp, and in magnificence. The hill which I ſpeak of, is call Leith hill, and is about five miles ſouthward from Dorking, about ſix from Box hill, and near twelve from Epſom. It juts itſelf out about two miles beyond that range of hills which terminates the North-downs to the ſouth. When I ſaw, from one of thoſe hills, at about two miles diſtance, that ſide of Leith hill which faces the Northern downs, it appeared the beautifulleſt proſpect I had ever ſeen; but after we had conquered the hill itſelf, I ſaw a ſight that would tranſport a ſtoic; a ſight that looked like enchantment and viſion, but viſion beatific. Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds of Surry and Suſſex, and a great part of that of Kent, admirably diverſified in every part of them with woods, and fields of corn and paſture, being every-where adorned with ſtately rows of trees.

"This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in breadth, and about ſixty in length, and is terminated to the ſouth by the majeſtic range of the ſouthern hills, and the ſea; and it is no eaſy matter to decide, whether theſe hills, which appear at thirty, forty, fifty miles diſtance, with their tops in the ſky, appear more awful and venerable, or the delicious vale between you and them more inviting. About noon, in a ſerene day, you may, at thirty miles' diſtance, ſee the very water of the ſea, though a chaſm of the mountains. And that which, above all, makes it a noble proſpect, is, that at the ſame time that, at thirty miles' diſtance, you behold the very water of the ſea, at the ſame time that you

behold to the ſouth the moſt delicious rural proſpect in the world, at that very time, by a little turn of your head towards the north, you look full over Box hill, and ſee the country beyond it, between that and London; and, over the very ſtomacher of it, ſee St. Paul's at twenty-five miles diſtance, and London beneath it, and Highgate and Hampſtead beyond it.

"It may, perhaps (adds this famous critic), appear incredible to ſome, that a place which affords ſo great and ſo ſurpriſing a proſpect ſhould have remained ſo long in obſcurity*; in ſo great obſcurity, that it is unknown to the very frequenters of Epſom and Box hill. But, alas! we live in a country more fertile of great things, than of men to admire them. Whoever talked of Cooper's hill, till Sir John Denham made it illuſtrious? How long did Milton remain in obſcurity, while twenty paltry authors, little and vile, if compared to him, were talked of, and admired? But here in England, nineteen in twenty approve by other people's opinions, and not their own."

On this hill a gentleman named Hull erected a tower, under which he was afterwards buried. A large part of this hill ſeparated from the reſt, and ſunk down into the vally beneath. The part of ſeparation is diſtinguiſhable at the diſtance of thirty miles, from the red colour of the ſoil. Enter Suſſex two miles beyond Capel.

Horſham is one of the moſt conſiderable towns in Suſſex, in reſpect to trade and population. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and another the laſt Tueſday in every month, for live cattle. It ſends two members to parliament. A new county-gaol has been erected here. At Sele, near Horſham, are ſome ſmall remains of a priory. Four miles north from Horſham, on the left hand of the road, is Ruſper, where was a convent of black nuns.

Steyning is an ancient borough town, and ſends two members to parliament. It has a weekly market on

* This letter is dated Aug. 27, 1717.

Wedneſday. In the church, which is of Saxon architecture, were buried St. Cuthman and Athelwolf, king of Weſſex, and father of Alfred. Here was an alien priory of Benedictines, under the abby of Fécamp in Normandy.

Seven miles ſouth from Steyning is Terring or Tarring, formerly a market-town, near which, at a hamlet called Salvington, the learned John Selden was born, in the year 1584.

Bramber is likewiſe a borough, and ſends two members to parliament; it is only a village, ſituated on the right bank of the river Adur. Here are the remains of an ancient caſtle, which belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. This caſtle and lordſhip were held by the family of Breoſe, for ſeveral generations, by the ſervice of ten knights' fees. In the year 1208 King John, ſuſpicious of the fidelity of William de Breoſe, then owner of the caſtle, ſent to demand his children as hoſtages: Matilda, his wife, anſwered, that "ſhe would not truſt her children with the king, who had ſo baſely murdered his nephew Arthur." The king, greatly incenſed at the anſwer, ſent ſoldiers to ſeize the whole family; but they had eſcaped to Ireland. In the year 1210 they were made priſoners, ſent over to England, and cloſely confined in Windſor caſtle; where, to conclude the tragedy, they were, by the tyrant's orders, ſtarved to death. Stowe ſays William eſcaped to France, where he ſhortly after died. Near Bramber was anciently an hoſpital called Bidlington ſpital.

New Shoreham, five miles ſouth from Bramber, and fifty-five and a half from London, is a ſeaport on the Adur, with a haven, where veſſels can enter only with the tide; the water riſes to eighteen feet at ſpring tides, but in common tides only twelve, with three feet at low water. It ſends two members to parliament, and in the year 1772 was diſfranchiſed for corruption, but reſtored ſoon after. The chief trade is building of ſhips. Here is a weekly market on Tueſday. The town is about a mile from the ſea, and a long wooden bridge is built croſs the river, for the conveni-

ence of travelling between Chicheſter, Arundel, &c. and Brighthelmſtone. Old Shoreham is a little to the north.

Ella is ſuppoſed to have landed at Shoreham with his three ſons in the year 477, and after defeating the Britons founded the kingdom of the South Saxons, or Suſſex. At Shoreham was a houſe of white friars, founded by Edward II. Three miles north-weſt from Shoreham is Ciſsbury hill, an ancient fortification, probably of the Saxon Ciſſa. Another road from Horſham to Brighthemſtone by Crowfield, Henfield, and Saddleſcomb, is three miles nearer. At Saddleſcomb is a large oval camp, called Poor man's walls.

London to Arundel and Little Hampton.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Warnham, p. 101.	33	4	Brought up	48	4
Slinford . .	4	0	Waterfield .	1	0
Billinghurſt .	4	0	Bury . .	2	0
Pulborough .	5	0	Arundel . .	4	0
Hardham . .	1	0	Lymſter .	2	2
Cold Waltham .	1	0	Court-Week .	1	0
			Little Hampton .	0	6
	48	4			
			In the whole	59	4

AT Hardham, or Haringham on the Arun, was a priory of black canons. Arundel, ſituated on the right bank of the river Arun, is a conſiderable town, with two markets weekly, on Thurſday and Saturday: a corporation and a borough. It owes its reputation, ſays Camden, to a caſtle which flouriſhed under the Saxons, and was rebuilt on the arrival of the Normans by Roger de Montgomery, thence called earl of Arundel, which was large and well fortified; and it appears that

the name, ſtyle, and rank, of earl, is annexed to the caſtle, honour, and demeſne, of Arundel, now veſted to the Duke of Norfolk, and conſiderable eſtates are unalienably appropriated to the repairs of this noble manſion. Here was formerly a priory of black monks, and an hoſpital for poor men, both founded by the earls of Arundel. The river is navigable, with the tide, for veſſels of 100 tons above the town, on which account a conſiderable trade is carried on, and ſome veſſels are built.

The caſtle, which ſtands on the north ſide of the town, was garriſoned for Charles I. but ſoon taken by Sir William Waller. The learned Chillingworth was in the caſtle during the ſiege, and was taken priſoner; being at that time in an infirm ſtate of health, he was removed to Chicheſter, and died ſoon after. In the church are many tombs of the Fitzalans and Howards. Arundel ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. At Amberſly, a village four miles north from Arundel, was a caſtle, built on the ſide of the Arun by William Read, biſhop of Chicheſter, in the reign of Edward III.; and at Tortington, two miles to the ſouth-weſt of Arundel, was a priory of black canons, founded by Haweis de Corbet. At Lymſter was a priory of Benedictines, founded by Roger Montgomery, earl of Arundel, in the reign of the Conqueror, granted by Henry VI. to Eton college. Little Hampton is a ſmall ſea-port, ſituated on the left ſide of the river Arun, near its mouth. It has been within the laſt twenty years frequented for the advantage of ſea-bathing.

London to Chicheſter.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Newington-Butts	1	0	Brought up	6	1
Vauxhall . .	1	3	Putney-heath .	1	5
Wandſworth .	3	6	Kingſton . .	4	5
	6	1	Carried over	12	3

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	12	3	Brought up	41	4
Thames Ditton .	1	6	Haſlemere .	1	4
Eſher . .	2	1	Fernhurſt Lane .	1	1
Cobham . .	3	4	Fernhurſt . .	2	0
Ripley . .	4	1	Henly Hill . .	1	5
Guildford . .	6	1	Midhurſt . .	3	0
Godalmin . .	4	1	Cocking . .	2	4
Mouſhill . .	2	2	Singleton . .	3	0
Brook-green .	2	7	Mid Lavant . .	4	0
Gray's Wood .	2	2	Chicheſter . .	2	4
	41	4	In the whole	62	6

VAUXHALL is a hamlet of Lambeth, and particularly celebrated for the public gardens, long the ſummer reſort of the gay; elegantly and ſumptuouſly laid out, at a great expence. Here are ſome large diſtilleries, and ſeveral potteries; a manufacture of artificial ſtone, and a manufacture of ſhot by patent. When London and the ſuburbs were fortified by order of parliament, a fort was erected at Vauxhall, near the turnpike.

Lambeth is a very extenſive pariſh, divided into eight precincts, viz. the archbiſhop's, the prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, the Marſh, the Wall, Stockwell, and the dean's. It is chiefly remarkable for the palace of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, originally founded by Archbiſhop Baldwin, in the year 1188, who firſt intended to have raiſed a ſuperb ſtructure at Hackington, near Canterbury, but the monks, with whom he was at variance, obtained the pope's mandate againſt it; when, taking down what he had erected, he removed the beſt of the materials to Lambeth, with which he built the palace, a college, and church, having before purchaſed the ground of the biſhop and convent of Rocheſter, by a fair exchange. In the year 1250, Boniface, archbiſhop of Canterbury, having by his arrogance rendered himſelf hateful to the citizens of London, retired for the ſecurity of his perſon to this palace, and finding it in a ruinous condition, within the ſpace of three years

rebuilt the whole north ſide, the archiepiſcopal apartments, the library and cloiſters, the guard-chamber, the chapel, and Lollard's tower. From that time this palace became the reſidence of the greateſt perſons of the church, and was ſoon enlarged by many additional buildings; Cardinal Pole built the gate, which, for that time, is a noble ſtructure. The Lollard's tower, which is thus named from a room in it prepared for the impriſonment of the followers of Wickliff, the firſt Britiſh reformer, who were called Lollards, was finiſhed by Chichely. Biſhops Tunſtal and Thirlby were committed to the cuſtody of the archbiſhop by Queen Elizabeth: here alſo were confined the earls of Eſſex and Southampton, Lord Stourton, Henry Howard, &c. In the year 1100 a ſynod was held here under Archbiſhop Anſelm. In the year 1381 the rebels under Wat Tyler burned and ſpoiled all the furniture and books, drank up all the liquors, and deſtroyed all the regiſters and public papers. In the year 1641 it was attacked by a London mob, who broke ſome windows and ſet ſome priſoners at liberty. In the year 1642 an ordinance was paſſed to remove the arms from Lambeth palace; and the ſame year the archbiſhop's revenues were confiſcated to the uſe of the commonwealth, and the houſe voted to be made a priſon. The furniture was ſold, and the wood and coals reſerved for the ſoldiers. In the year 1648 it was put up to ſale, and purchaſed for the ſum of 7073l. 0s. 8d. by Scot and Hardy. The former, who was ſecretary to Oliver Cromwel, and one of the perſons who ſat at the trial of Charles I. was afterwards executed at Charing-croſs, in the year 1660.

He converted the chapel into a ball-room; at which time the body of Archbiſhop Parker was taken out of his tomb, his monument deſtroyed, and the lead in which he was buried ſold, and the corpſe removed to a dunghill. At the reſtoration, by the directions of Archbiſhop Sancroft the body was recovered, and again decently depoſited in the place from whence it had been taken, with an inſcription, importing, that the body of

Matthew the archbiſhop there reſts at laſt. Another monument to his memory, and relating the ignominious treatment his body had met with, was likewiſe ſet up by the ſame archbiſhop, in the ſouth-weſt corner of this chapel. The windows of the chapel were formerly of painted glaſs, put up by Archbiſhop Morton: the repairing of theſe was charged on Archbiſhop Laud as an act of popery, and they were totally defaced by the puritans. In the year 1780 it was threatened by the infatuated mob, from an opinion that the archbiſhop (Cornwallis) was a friend to the Roman catholics.

The ſpacious hall was erected by Juxon, and the brick edifice between the gate and this hall, begun by Archbiſhop Sancroft and finiſhed by Tillotſon.

The library was firſt begun, or at leaſt made of conſequence, by Archbiſhop Bancroft, who, in the year 1610, bequeathed to his ſucceſſors, his books, with all the maps and pictures in the gallery at Lambeth, and his papers and MSS. in his ſtudy. This collection was ſecured by the care of his ſucceſſor Abbot, and much enlarged. During the civil war they were depoſited at Cambridge, on a pretence that Trinity college had a reverſionary right to them on the abolition of epiſcopacy. At the reſtoration they were reſtored, and ſeveral archbiſhops have ſince added to the collection. The number of manuſcripts is about 1100, many of which are valuable.

From the preſent ſtructure being thus erected at different periods, it is not all ſurpriſing that it has but little appearance of uniformity; but the edifice, though old, is in moſt parts ſtrong: the corners are faced with ruſtic, and the top ſurrounded with battlements; but the principal apartments are well proportioned, and well enlightened, the Gothic work about it irregularly diſpoſed, and it is in itſelf irregular.

At Lambeth there was likewiſe a palace built by Gilbert de Glanville, biſhop of Rocheſter, for himſelf and ſucceſſors, who reſided there occaſionally till the ſixteenth century. At the reformation it was granted to the

biſhops of Carliſle. In the year 1647 it was ſold by order of parliament for 220l. It was firſt uſed as a pottery, it afterwards became a tavern, a brothel, a dancing-ſchool, and an academy. In one of the windows of the church is a repreſentation of a pedlar and his dog, who bequeathed Pedlar's-acre to the pariſh, which Mr. Lyons judiciouſly obſerves is probably intended as a rebus on his name, rather than deſcriptive of his trade. The number of houſes in this pariſh in the year 1796 was 4030. The Pedlar's-acre in the year 1504 produced only 2l. 8s. a year: in the year 1752 a fine was paid to the pariſh of 800l. for a leaſe at 110l. Here was anciently a palace of the Biſhop of Hereford, now or lately a pottery. Cuper's gardens, once a place of public amuſement, but ſuppreſſed in the year 1753, was in the year 1636 the garden of the Earl of Arundel, afterwards rented by the gardener, whoſe name was Cuper. The ſite is now occupied by a large manufacture of vinegar belonging to Meſſ. Beaufoy and co.

The hamlet of Stockwell contains about 120 houſes. Here is a chapel of eaſe, built in the year 1767, towards which Archbiſhop Secker gave 500l.

Wandſworth is a conſiderable village on the Wandle. Towards the cloſe of the ſeventeenth century ſome refugees, driven from France on account of religion, ſettled here, and introduced the manufacture of hats, which ſtill, in ſome degree, exiſts. Here is alſo a large ſcarlet dye-houſe, a manufacture of bolting cloth, iron mills, a callico printing-houſe, with diſtilleries, oil mills, white-lead mills, a manufacture for printing kerſeymeres, and another for whitening and preſſing ſtuffs. The number of inhabitants in the year 1792 was 4554, including 367 children in the ſeveral ſchools, and forty-ſix poor belonging to the pariſh of St. Mary le Strand, lodged in the workhouſe. Here are about twenty families of quakers, and two ſchools for children of that perſuaſion. Henry Smith, eſq. who left ſo much

money to the poor, especially in the county of Surry, was born and buried at Wandsworth; the tradition that he was a beggar, and whipped out of Mitcham, seems to be not true, and certainly that parish is not excluded from his charity. Mr. Smith died in the year 1627; he was by trade a silversmith, one of the company of salters, and an alderman of London. The trustees have purchased several estates, and settled fifty pounds per annum on every market-town in the county of Surry, or gave 1000l. in money. On every parish, with few exceptions, they have settled an annual revenue of six or eight pounds, more or less as they thought right. This charity is not confined to Surry, but may be extended to other places, as the trust may think proper. To the south-east of Wandsworth is the hamlet of Garret, well known for a mock election at the meeting of every new parliament.

About three miles to the south of Wandsworth is Wimbleton, where Sir Thomas Cecil, son of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, built a house in the year 1588, which afterwards became the property of General Lambert. This house and manor were purchased by Sarah, duchess of Marlborough, who pulled it down, and rebuilt it after a design of the Earl of Pembroke. The house, which became the property of Earl Spencer, was burned down to the ground by an accidental fire in the year 1785. The park, which contains 1200 acres, is laid out with much taste. Round the common, which is an elevated spot, are several handsome houses; and at the south-west corner is a circular encampment with a single ditch, including a space of seven acres. This by Camden and others is supposed to be the spot where a battle was fought between Ceaulin, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. This battle is said to have been fought at Wibadune in the year 568. Putney common is near a mile from Putney. A little to the right of Putney common is Rochampton, a pleasant village, with many good houses: Lord Besborough has a seat here, in

which are ſome very valuable paintings. In the year 1780 much damage was done here and at Hammerſmith by a violent hurricane.

Kingſton is a conſiderable town on the right bank of the Thames, over which is a bridge to Hamptonwick, in Middleſex, whence it is generally called Kingſton-upon-Thames: according to ſome antiquaries it was anciently called Moreford, which roſe out of an older town of the ſame name, lying low and ſubject to floods, in which, when England was peſtered with the Danes, Athelſtan, Edwin, and Ethelred, were crowned, whence it obtained the name of Kingſtown or Kingſton: beſides the kings noted by Camden, others might be added, as Edward the Elder in the year 900, Edmund in 940, Edward the Martyr in the year 975, and another Etheldred, or Ethred, in the year 978. It ſent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward II. and III. but not ſince, being diſfranchiſed at the requeſt of the inhabitants. The lent aſſizes for the county are held here. It is a corporation, veſted by a charter of King John in bailiffs, juſtices, gowniſmen, learned ſteward, high-ſteward, recorder, and town-clerk. Kingſtone-bridge is, next to London-bridge, ſuppoſed to be the oldeſt on the Thames. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. Urns and Roman coins have ſeveral time been found here. A council is ſaid to have been held here in the year 838, at which King Egbert and his ſon Ethelwolf were preſent. At the beginning of the troubles in the ſeventeenth century, on a report to the houſe of commons that Colonel Lunsford was at Kingſton, where was a magazine for that part of the country, with 400 or 500 horſe, the colonel was proclaimed a traitor. Kingſton was ſometimes in the hands of the parliament, and ſometimes in the poſſeſſion of the king: the hearts of the inhabitants were, however, generally friendly to the royal cauſe.

Near Kingſton is the hamlet of Ham, containing about ninety houſes, in which is Ham-houſe, a ſeat near the Thames, built in the year 1610, as it is ſaid

for Henry, prince of Wales. In the reign of Charles II. it belonged to the Duke of Lauderdale, and was much altered. The cielings were painted by Verrio: here are ſome good pictures and portraits. James II. retired to this houſe when the Prince of Orange came to England, and from thence eſcaped to France.

Thames Ditton is cloſe to the Thames. Two miles from Thames Ditton is Eaſt Moulſey, ſituated on the right bank of the Thames, with a bridge acroſs to Hampton-court, where a heavy toll is demanded for all paſſengers and carriages. The river Mole joins the Thames cloſe to the village: another village, called Weſt Moulſey, joins it.

Two miles to the ſouth-weſt is Walton, ſituated on the banks of the Thames, with another bridge, curiouſly conſtructed of wood, with three arches, in the year 1750. Walton is ſuppoſed to owe its name to an ancient camp, on an eminence, called St. George's hill, q. d. *Walled Town.* It contains about ten acres, and a road paſſes through it.

About a mile from Walton, in the pariſh of Weybridge, is Oatlands, once a grand and beautiful palace and park, belonging to the Earl of Lincoln; and particularly celebrated for a grand terrace, in the centre of which the houſe was built, which commands a beautiful and extenſive view of the river and adjacent country. The houſe was deſtroyed in the civil wars of the ſeventeenth century. It is now in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of York.

Weybridge is on the river Wey, near its union with the Thames. Beſides Oatlands, here are the beautiful ſeats of Ham Farm, the beautiful ſeat of the Earl of Portmore, and Woburn, the ſeat of Lord Petre. Near Oatlands is Cowey Stakes, where Camden, and other antiquaries, ſuppoſe Cæſar croſſed the Thames into the territories of Caſibelan.

At Eſher is a ſeat formerly belonging to the biſhops of Wincheſter, originally built by William Wainfleet, and improved by Cardinal Wolſey. It was rebuilt

some years since by Mr. Pelham, to whose heirs it belongs.

About a mile beyond Esher is Claremont, once a seat of the Duke of Newcastle, purchased and pulled down by Lord Clive, who began a new house on another spot: it is now the residence of the Earl of Tyrconnel.

Near Cobham is the beautiful seat of Pain's hill, some years since the seat of the Honourable Charles Hamilton, and by him converted from a rude and barren spot to one of the most beautiful in the kingdom.

At Purford, about two miles north-west from Ripley, Camden tells us, that the Earl of Lincoln built a house in his time, which a few years ago was pulled down by Lord Onslow; in this house was a pane of glass, on which was something of Queen Elizabeth's own writing.

Three miles to the west is Woking, where Henry VIII. had a house and manor, which he inherited from his mother, the Countess of Richmond.

About a mile to the left of Ripley is Ockham, the seat of Lord King; this, according to some, was the native place of William Ockham, a celebrated philosopher, and scholar of Duns Scotus, whose principles he controverted. He pleaded for the poverty of the clergy, and obtained from the pope the title of the Invincible Doctor. He died in Germany, about the year 1347. In the church-yard is a tomb erected over a grave in which is deposited the corpse of a carpenter of this place, with the following merry epitaph upon the tomb-stone:

JOHN SPONG, died November 17, 1736,
Who many a sturdy oak has laid along,
Fell by death's surer hatchet, here lies Spong.
Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get,
And liv'd by railing, tho' he was no wit.
Old saws he had, altho' no antiquarian,
And stiles corrected, yet was no grammarian.
Long liv'd he Ockham's premier architect,
And, lasting as his fame, a tomb t' erect

In vain we ſeek an artiſt ſuch as he,
Whoſe pales and gates were for eternity;
So here he reſts from all life's toils and follies,
Oh! ſpare, kind Heaven, his fellow lab'rer Hollies.

Three miles beyond Ripley, on the right hand, are the remains of Newark priory, or Aldbury abby, a priory of black canons, founded in the reign of Richard I. by Rauld de Calva, and Beatrix de Sandes his wife. At the diſſolution it was granted to Sir Antony Brown, by whoſe deſcendant, Lord Montague, it was ſold, about the year 1711, to Sir Richard Onſlow. Part of the church remains, but the other buildings have, from time to time, been pulled down and carried away.

Two miles from Guildford, a little to the right of the road, is Stoke, on the river Wey, where a ſaw-mill was erected about twenty years ſince. In the year 1796 an hoſpital was founded here, and endowed for ſix aged women, with a weekly allowance of 4s. each, by two brothers of the name of Parſons, who had been drapers at Guildford. One, William, died in the year 1799; the other, Henry, a few years before. The hoſpital is a plain ſubſtantial brick building, on a healthy ſpot, with a good garden: a body of laws is compoſed for its government.

Guildford lies on the ſide of a chalky hill, on the right ſide of the Wey. The ſituation is pleaſant, and reputed healthy: it contains three churches, a public grammar-ſchool, founded by Edward VI. and an hoſpital for the maintenance of ſingle aged men and women, founded by Abbot, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was educated in the grammar-ſchool. It is ſaid, the occaſion of the endowment by the archbiſhop was to atone for the accidental murder of a game-keeper by a croſs-bow. The archbiſhop was buried in Trinity church. Here are the remains of a palace of great extent, which is ſaid to have been the reſidence of Ethelwald, one of the Saxon kings, which Camden

speaks of as going to decay; and not far from the river, the walls of an old ruined castle. It is a corporation, styled mayor and approved men of Guildford, with a town-clerk, recorder, and high-steward. It sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday. There are annually horse races with a king's plate. The summer assizes are held here alternately with Croydon. Here was a house of black friars, and another of crouched friars: one, the property of Lord Onslow, is yet remaining; part of it affords accommodation for the judges during the assizes; assemblies likewise are held here, and a part of it is converted into a boarding-school: it is a Gothic structure. Not far from the priory, some extensive barracks have lately been erected by government. Here are some small remains of the clothing trade, once very considerable. Nothing, says Camden, has rendered Guildford so remarkable as the treachery and cruelty of Godwin, earl of Kent, who, in the year 1036, when Alfred, son of King Etheldred, and heir to the crown of England, came from Normandy to claim his right, received him here with the most solemn assurances, which he soon broke; for falling suddenly, in the night, upon the 600 Normans who attended the royal youth, he decimated them, as our historians relate, and that, not according to the ancient manner, putting to death every tenth soldier by lot, but he put to death nine out of ten, and with excessive cruelty redecimated the remaining tenth. As to Alfred, he delivered him up to Harold the Dane, who put out his eyes, and imprisoned him till his death. This story is, however, not altogether authenticated, and William of Malmsbury contradicts it. In the year 1216, Lewis, the dauphin of France, who had been by the discontented barons invited to take the crown of England, possessed himself of this castle. It was used as a common gaol for the county from the time of Edward I. to the reign of Henry VII. when a new county gaol was erected. The part now remaining was the

keep, the walls of which are of chalk, caſed on the outſide with ſand-ſtone and flint, and ten feet thick, about forty-four feet ſquare, and ſeventy feet high: the roof was taken off in the ſeventeenth century. In the chalky cliff, on which the caſtle ſtands, is a large cavern, with ſeveral chambers of large ſize, in all probability left by the diggers of chalk; but ſuppoſed, by the common people, to have had formerly a communication with the caſtle.

The river Wey is navigable for barges, from the river Thames to Godalmin. On the oppoſite ſide of the river is St. Catherine's hill, anciently called Drake hill, obtaining its preſent name from a chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, purchaſed by Richard de Wauney, parſon of St. Nicholas in Guildford, as a chapel of eaſe to that pariſh for ever; who procured a charter of Edward III. for holding a fair at that place every year, on the eve and morrow of St. Matthew, which is ſtill obſerved. The chapel is in ruins. Near the chapel was an ancient manſion of the lords of the manor of Brayboeuf, now almoſt as much a ruin as the chapel.

Two miles beyond Guildford, on the right hand, is Loſely, a ſeat of the family of Molineux. Five miles eaſt from Guildford, in the road to Dorking, is Aldbury-park, once the ſeat of the great antiquarian Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, afterwards purchaſed by the earl of Aylesford, who pulled down great part of the old manſion.

Godalmin on the Wey has a weekly market on Wedneſday.

Near Godalmin, on the right hand, is Weſtbrook-place, the ſeat of the late reſpectable General Oglethorp; and about three miles to the weſt is Pepper Harrow, the ſeat of Viſcount Middleton Lord Broderick.

Haſlemere is on the borders of Suſſex; it ſends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Tueſday. It is ſaid to have formerly had five churches,

though now only one, and that a chapel of eaſe to Chiddingfold. There are two paper-mills near the town.

Midhurſt, the Midæ of the Romans, is a neat well-built town, ſituated on the ſide of the Arun. It has a weekly market on Thurſday, and ſends two members to parliament. The burgage tenures, by which the members are elected, were ſold, it is ſaid, by the truſtees of Lord Montague for 40,000 guineas. Here is a free grammar-ſchool for twelve boys, founded in the year 1672.

Near Midhurſt is Cowdry, once the magnificent ſeat of Lord Montague, richly adorned with paintings of Hans Holbein, and other maſters; burned down with all its furniture in the year 1793, and nearly about the ſame time the noble owner, together with Mr. Burdett, his fellow traveller, was drowned in the river Rhine, raſhly venturing to ſail down the cataracts at Schaffhauſen.

This noble houſe, before the melancholy accident of the fire, was thus deſcribed: "It is ſituated in a vally, encompaſſed with hills, lawns, and woods, thrown into a park, the river running underneath, which renders the place very agreeable in ſummer, but makes it dampiſh in winter. The houſe is ſquare, and at each corner is a Gothic tower, which have a very good effect when viewed from the riſing grounds. The hall is cieled with Iriſh oak, after the ancient manner. The walls are painted with architecture by Roberti, the ſtatues by Goupé, the ſtaircaſe by Pelegrini. The large parlour, or room at the hall, is of Holbein's painting; where that great artiſt has deſcribed the exploits of King Henry VIII. before Boulogne and Calais, his landing at Portſmouth, his magnicent entry into London, &c. In the other rooms are many excellent pictures of the anceſtors of the family, and other hiſtory paintings of Holbein, relating to their actions in war. The rooms are ſtately and well furniſhed, adorned with many pictures. There is a

long gallery, with the twelve apoſtles as big as life; another very neat one, wainſcoted with Norway oak, where are many ancient whole-length pictures of the family, in their proper habits. There are four hiſtory-pieces, two copies of Raphael's marriage of Cupid and Pſyche, and ſeveral old religious and military paintings from Battle abby."

The park is noble, having a great variety of grounds in it, and is well wooded with pines, firs, and other evergreen-trees, which are grown to a large ſize; and here are ſome of the largeſt cheſnut-trees perhaps in England. The vallies which run through the park are well ſupplied with water, which keeps the graſs in a conſtant verdure.

About a mile north of Midhurſt is the village of Eaſebourn, formerly a market-town. Here was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by John Bohun of Midhurſt. About three miles to the north of Eaſebourn are ſome ruins, ſituated in a deep bottom; ſo ſurrounded with wood as not to be viſible till cloſe to the ſpot. Theſe ruins are called Verdley caſtle: the hiſtory is totally unknown. It appears to have been a quadrangular building, thirty-three feet four inches by ſixty-eight. Some fragments of the walls only remain.

At Shulbred, or Shelbred, about four miles north from Midhurſt, was a priory of Auguſtine canons, founded by Sir Ralph Ardent, or de Arden. Otway, the poet, was born at Trotton, five miles weſt from Midhurſt.

At Durford, on the borders of Hampſhire, was a priory of Premonſtratenſian monks.

Chicheſter is ſituated on the river Lavant, which a little below joins an arm of the ſea. It is ſaid to have been built by Ciſſa, the ſecond Saxon prince of this county, and the reſidence of his ſucceſſors; but the Roman pavement, and other circumſtances, ſhew it to have been more ancient, and at leaſt known to the Romans. It was erected into a biſhopric, in the reign

of William the Conqueror, by Biſhop Stigand, who removed the ſee from Selſey, where it was firſt founded by Edilwalch, king of Suſſex, in the year 681; and the cathedral church of St. Trinity was begun to be built by Biſhop Ralph, in the reign of William Rufus. To this cathedral belong a biſhop, dean, precenter, chancellor, treaſurer, two archdeacons, thirty-one prebendaries, four prieſt's vicars, ſix ſinging men, an organiſt, &c. The vicars of the cathedral were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. Before the conqueſt here was a monaſtery dedicated to St. Peter; and William of Malmſbury mentions a convent of nuns long before the epiſcopal ſee was brought hither. In the north-eaſt part of the city was an hoſpital for a maſter and poor brethren, by William, dean of the cathedral, in the reign of Henry II. dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was refounded by Queen Elizabeth. Near, or without, the eaſt-gate, there was an hoſpital for lepers, dedicated to St. James and St. Mary Magdalen, as old as Richard I. which eſcaped the general ſuppreſſion. Not far from the north-gate was the houſe of grey friars, which Henry VIII. granted to the mayor and citizens. In the ſouth-eaſt part of the city was a houſe of black friars, ſaid to have been founded by Eleanor, queen of Edward I.; granted to Edward Myllen. Chicheſter was walled round, and furniſhed with four gates, which are now pulled down. Four principal ſtreets, with the names of Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South, from their direction, extend from a centre, where ſtand a curious croſs and-market-houſe upon pillars, erected by Biſhop Read; three of them have a view of the croſs from their lower ends, viz. the South, Weſt, and Eaſt ſtreets, but the North ſtreet not being directly facing the ſouth, has not the advantage of this proſpect. On this croſs, which is an octagon with a large pillar in the middle, from which are ſprung eight different arches, there are three dials to the clock; that facing the eaſt has a minute hand. There is no dial to the north, as that ſide of

the croſs is not ſeen from the North-ſtreet. On the weſt ſide of the croſs is the following inſcription:

This beautiful croſs, erected by Edward Story, biſhop of Chicheſter, who was advanced to that dignity by Edward IV. 1478, *was firſt repaired in the reign of Charles II. and now again in the twentieth of our preſent ſovereign George II.* 1746, *Thomas Wall, mayor, at the ſole expence of Charles, duke of Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny.*

And on the ſouth ſide the following,

Dame Elizabeth Farrington, relict of Sir Richard Farrington, baronet, gave this clock as an hourly memento of her good-will to this city, 1724.

And on the eaſt ſide, in a niche, is a buſt of King Charles I.

Here is a handſome council-houſe. The cathedral takes up one of theſe quadrants. It is remarkable for two ſide-aiſles on both ſides, and the pictures of all the kings and queens of England, from William the Conqueror to George I. on the ſouthern wall; as on the oppoſite wall all the biſhops. The monuments of Biſhop Carleton and Biſhop King are in this church, whoſe effigies are curiouſly done in marble.

In the year 1723, in digging a foundation at Chicheſter, was found, pretty deep in the ground, a large ſtone, ſix feet long and three broad, with a Roman inſcription on it. In digging up the ſtone a few of the letters were eraſed, but they were eaſily ſupplied.

Neptuno et Minervæ templum, pro ſalute domus divinæ ex auctoritate Tiberii Claudii, Cogidubni regis, legati Auguſti in Britannia, collegium fabrorium, et qui in eo a ſacris, vel honorati ſunt de ſuo dedicaverunt; donante aream Pudente Pudentini filio.

THAT IS,

This temple was dedicated to Neptune and Minerva, for the ſafety of the imperial family, by the authority of Tiberius Claudius. It was erected by the

college of artificers of King Cogidubnus, Augustus's lieutenant in Britain, and by those who officiated as priests, or were honoured, in it, at their own expence; the ground being given by Pudens the son of Pudentinus.

This stone was presented to the late Duke of Richmond, who placed it in a temple on a mount in his garden at Godwood, between the statues of Neptune and Minerva. Besides the cathedral, there are five parish churches within the walls, and one without.

Three miles from it is the house of his grace the Duke of Richmond, called Godwood. It was the ancient seat of the earls of Northumberland, and in a very ruinous condition; but the late Duke of Richmond built some offices, which were to have corresponded with a mansion-house designed by Colin Campbell, and published by him in his Vitruvius Britannicus. But the late duke, a little before his death, altered his design, and built a noble apartment on the south side of the house, cased with Portland stone, which was to have been one of the wings to the house his grace proposed to erect, had he lived a few years longer.

His grace had a noble menagerie, where he kept a great variety of foreign animals and birds. The park is small, but planted with clumps of several sorts of oaks, to the west and north of the house; but on the east and south side of the park, there are clumps of the different sorts of pines and firs.

It has an easy descent to the east, south, and south-west, with the prospect of a rich and beautiful landscape, bounded by the sea, for thirty miles in length. The Isle of Wight terminates the south-west prospect, and the famous St. Rook's hill covers it from the north. His late grace erected a room on a rising ground, at the upper part of the park, from whence is a view of the country for many miles, and a noble prospect of the sea, from the harbour of Portsmouth quite round by the Isle of Wight, many leagues out at sea. In

this room the duke frequently entertained company at dinner, there being a good kitchen built near it, with many other conveniences; a very pretty garden, ſtored with a great variety of curious plants and flowers in front, and on each ſide of the room, ſo as to render the place very delightful.

Near Godwood is a ſeat called Halnaker, and was formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Delawars. The ancient part of the houſe is the remains of a caſtle; from the windows of the front there is a fine proſpect of the ſea. The park is ſmall, but very beautiful. The late Earl of Derby made conſiderable additions to the houſe.

About three miles to the eaſt of Godwood lies Charleton, a ſmall village, remarkable for being the ſeat of fox-hunting. Here are many ſmall hunting houſes, built by perſons of quality, who reſide there during the ſeaſon for fox-hunting; but the moſt beautiful of theſe buildings is that of his Grace the late Duke of Richmond.

Here is alſo a large room, which was deſigned by the Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington, where the gentlemen fox-hunters dine every day together, during their ſtay at the village.

The river almoſt ſurrounds the town, but the water is too ſhallow to admit ſhips of burden up to it, which are obliged to unload near two miles below. An act of parliament was obtained in the reign of James I. to make the Lavant navigable up to the city, but not put into execution. The branch, or arm of the ſea, near which the city is ſituated, is ſpacious, well ſheltered, and capable of receiving ſhips of great burden. Many of its banks are ſteep, where wharfs, or warehouſes, might be erected at ſmall expence. The entrance lies at a place called Cock Buſh, near Weſt Wettering (where it is ſuppoſed that Ella firſt landed), and a ſmall iſland on the oppoſite ſide called Haling. The channel is not difficult, but there are ſand banks off the mouth of the harbour, which render it impoſſible

for ships of heavy burden to come in, unless at spring tides. Merchant vessels are frequently built and repaired here, and sometimes ships of war. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. A manufacture of baize, blankets, and coarse cloths, has lately been established. The manufacture of needles, which has long been carried on here, is now almost annihilated. Two markets are held weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, for corn and provisions; and on every other Wednesday a market for live sheep and cattle.

Six miles and a half from Chichester, and ten and a half from Arundel, is Bognor, or Great Bognor, a village close to the sea, lately become a fashionable watering-place, through the public spirit of Sir Richard Hotham, who has built many good houses for the accommodation of company. Some years since it was chiefly known by some rocks which project about a mile into the sea.

Selsey, or Selsea, situated on a peninsula formed by an inlet of the sea, called Selsea harbour, was once the see of a bishop, created by Edilwalch, king of Sussex, in favour of Wilfrid, the exiled bishop of York, who first preached Christianity in these parts. Afterwards Ceadwalla, king of Wessex, defeated Edilwalch, and founded a monastery, in which he fixed the see, till it was removed to Chichester by Stigand, the twenty-second bishop, in the year 1075. Selsey is famous for its cockles, and the environs produce excellent wheat. Selsey Bill, a cape or promontory in the English channel, is about two miles to the south.

Four miles west from Chichester, on an arm of the sea, is Bosham, or Bosenham, a seat of the Earl Godwin, where Harold, before he was king, frequently retired, and from whence, taking an excursion on the sea for his pleasure, he was driven by contrary winds to the coast of France, where he was kept prisoner till he confirmed by an oath the succession to the throne of England, after the death of Edward the Confessor, to William, duke of Normandy. Bosham was once a

conſiderable port, and Swain, eldeſt ſon of Earl Godwin, landed here with the fleet which the King of Denmark had ſent him to make a deſcent on England, in the year 1049. When St. Wilfrid came among the South Saxons, about the year 681, he found at Boſeham a ſmall monaſtery under the government of one Dicul, a Scottiſh monk. After the conqueſt, William Warrelwaſt, biſhop of Exeter, obtained of Henry I. the grant of this place to himſelf and ſucceſſors, who were patrons and viſitors of the ſecular canons or prebendaries, founded by the biſhop in the choir of the pariſh church here, which was looked upon as a royal free chapel, exempt from the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Chicheſter. The Biſhop of Exeter was dean or provoſt, and their were ſeveral prebendaries. Some ſhew of a collegiate church remained till a general ſuppreſſion, when it was granted to the Biſhop of Chicheſter. In the church is a very ancient monument, ſuppoſed to be that of the daughter of King Canute.

North of Chicheſter is an ancient camp on St. Roch's hill, and a mile and half to the weſt another camp called Gonſhill: a ſmall diſtance to the weſt of Chicheſter is a large oblong camp, ſuppoſed to be Roman, called the Brill, or Broil.

Three miles north-eaſt from Chicheſter is Boxgrove, where was a priory of Benedictines, founded as a cell to the abby of Eſſay in Normandy, by Robert de Haya, in the reign of Henry I. Several parts of the houſe are ſtill ſtanding, and ſome converted into dwelling houſes: theſe remains give no great idea of elegance, but ſhew that it was built in a ſubſtantial manner. The church is now uſed by the pariſh.

Seven miles weſt from Chicheſter, in the road to Portſmouth, is Emſworth, a pleaſant village, ſituated cloſe to the ſea; and at a ſmall diſtance is the iſland of Thorney, of a triangular form, about ſix miles in circumference. It is ſaid to derive its name from the quantity of thorns it produced. It contains one village of the ſame name.

London to Guilford.

	M.	F.
Leatherhead, p. 102.	18	5
Bookham	2	3
Effingham	1	3
East Herſley	1	6
Merrow	4	4
Guilford	2	2
In the whole	30	7

EFFINGHAM; at this place was a ſeat of William Howard, ſon of the Duke of Norfolk, who was created Baron Howard of Effingham, and high admiral of England, by Queen Mary, in the year 1552. His deſcendant was created earl of Effingham in the year 1731. Near Merrow is Weſt Clandon-park, the ſeat of Lord Onſlow. Guildford races are held on Merrow downs.

London to Petworth.

	M.	F.
Godalmin, p. 110.	34	1
Chiddingfold	6	4
North Chapel, Suſſex	4	0
Petworth	5	0
In the whole	49	5

PETWORTH is chiefly remarkable for a magnificent ſeat of the Earl of Egremont, anciently belonging to the Percies, earls of Northumberland, and brought, with the reſt of that eſtate, to the Duke of Somerſet, who married the heireſs of that noble houſe. From Sir William Wyndham, who married a daughter of the duke, it came to the preſent nobleman

The duke pulled down the ancient houſe, and on the ſame ſpot built from the ground one of the beſt modelled houſes then in Britain.

The apartments are very noble, well contrived, and richly furniſhed; but the avenues to the front want ſpace. In the armory in this houſe they ſhew, beſides ſeveral other curioſities, a ſword which is ſaid to be the ſword of Hotſpur; and the date upon the blade ſeems to countenance the opinion. It is not ſo unwieldy as other ancient ſwords uſually are. Here is a conſiderable weekly market on Saturday.

London to Richmond, from Hyde Park Corner.

	M.	F.
Brompton, Middleſex	1	0
Little Chelſea	1	0
Walham Green	0	6
Fulham	1	2
Putney, Surry	0	2
Eaſt Sheen	2	4
Richmond	2	0
In the whole	8	6

ON Paſſing Hyde Park turnpike we enter Knightſbridge, a conſiderable part of which is in the pariſh of Chelſea, the reſt in that of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter. St. George's hoſpital, formerly the ſeat of the Lord Laneſborough. Here is a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which formerly belonged to an hoſpital or lazar-houſe. Hyde Park was ſeized among the crown lands of Charles I. and ſold: after the reſtoration it was reclaimed and ſtocked with deer, and ſurrounded with a brick wall. The canal was made by Queen Caroline. Some conſiderable barracks have been lately erected near the great weſtern road. In

Hyde Park is a place called the Ring, which uſed formerly to be frequented by people of faſhion in their coaches. Mr. Miſſon, who publiſhed an account of his travels over England, ſpeaking of this Ring, which was then in vogue, ſays, "The coaches drive round and "round, and when they have turned for ſome time "round one way, they face about and turn t'other: ſo "rolls the world."

Brompton, a village joining to Knightſbridge, is much increaſed in population within the laſt thirty years: it has long been celebrated for its nurſeries and gardens. Little Chelſea is a part of the village of Chelſea, which in the year 1717 contained 350 houſes, and in the year 1796, 1350. On the ſouth ſide of Chelſea, near the Thames, ſtands the noble hoſpital, like a magnificent palace, erected as an aſylum for diſabled, worn-out ſoldiers, and one of the beſt of the kind. The original building on the ſpot was a college, founded by Dr. Sutkliff, dean of Exeter, in the reign King James I. for the ſtudy of polemic divinity; but the ſum ſettled upon the foundation by Dr. Sutkliff being far unequal to the end propoſed, the reſt was left to private contributions; and theſe coming in ſlowly, the work was ſtopped before it was finiſhed, and therefore fell to ruin. At length the ground on which the old college was erected becoming eſcheated to the crown, Charles II. began to erect the preſent hoſpital, which was carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary. The expence of erecting theſe buildings is computed to amount to 150,000l. and the extent of the ground is above forty acres. In the wings are ſixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above 400 men, and there are beſides, in the other buildings, a conſiderable number of apartments for officers and ſervants. Theſe penſioners conſiſt of ſuperannuated veterans who have been at leaſt twenty years in the army; or thoſe ſoldiers who are diſabled in the ſervice of the crown. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other

clothes, diet, washing, and lodging. The governor has 500l. a year; the lieutenant-governor, 250l.; and the major, 150l. Thirty-six officers are allowed sixpence a day; thirty-four light-horsemen, and thirty serjeants, have two shillings a-week each; forty-eight corporals and drummers have ten pence per week; and three hundred and thirty-six private men are each allowed eight pence a week: the out-pensioners have each 7l. 12s. 6d. a year. These great expences are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common soldier. Near the hospital is an elegant place of public resort called Ranelagh, from a nobleman of that title, to whom it formerly belonged.

Some water-works were constructed in the year 1724, which supply Chelsea, Westminster, and parts of the west-end of the town. There are various manufactures in Chelsea; that of china has been succeeded by one of stained paper for rooms: there is likewise a manufacture of painted silk, cloth, paper, &c. for furniture; a manufacture of artificial stone, fire-proof earthen stoves, &c. The apothecaries' company have here a botanical garden, the ground granted to them for ever by Sir Hans Sloane, on condition that they presented annually fifty new plants to the Royal Society, till the number amounted to two thousand.

At Walham-green, which has the appearance of a village, are some good houses. Fulham, situated on the left bank of the Thames, is a considerable village with many good houses. The Bishop of London has a palace here. A bridge, for passing which a toll is demanded of every person on foot or otherwise, separates Fulham from Putney, a pleasant village on the right bank of the Thames. In the year 1647 Cromwell made Putney his head quarters, during which time the officers held their councils in the church round the communion table. In the year 1652 a duel was fought on the heath between Lord Chandos and Mr. Compton,

in which the latter was killed. There was very anciently a ferry between Putney and Fulham; but by an act of parliament a bridge was built and finished in the year 1729, at the expence of 23,975l. which sum was defrayed by thirty subscribers; the interest of the money to be defrayed by a toll on passengers crossing over. Some years since a share sold for 1300 guineas. In the year 1776 a house was built on Putney-heath by David Hartley, esq. for the purpose of proving the efficacy of his plates to preserve houses from being burned, and the experiment was successful and conclusive. Here was born Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, son of a blacksmith.

Opposite Chelsea, on the Surry side of the river, is Battersea, called by the Saxons Patricksea, or Patrick's Isle, with a bridge across, celebrated for the productions of its kitchen gardens, and especially asparagus. It gives title of baron to Viscount Bolinbroke.

About a mile to the north-west of Putney is Barnes, at a small distance from the Thames. On the outside of the church, against the south wall, is fixed a small stone tablet, inclosed with pales, and some rose-trees are planted on each side of the tablet: this is to the memory of Edward Rose, citizen of London, who died in 1653, and who left 20l. to the poor of Barnes, for the purchase of an acre of land, on condition that the pales should be kept up, and the rose-trees preserved.

About a quarter of a mile from the church is Barn Elms, so called from its lofty elm-trees; consisting only of two houses, one of which belonged to Mr. Jacob Tonson, the celebrated bookseller, where he occasionally entertained the Kit-cat club, and built a gallery for their pictures. This house once belonged to Queen Elizabeth, who granted it to Sir Francis Walsingham. The other house is the manor-house.

A little to the left of Barnes, but at a considerable distance by water, from a bend in the river, is Mortlake, near the side of the Thames. A house here is

ſaid to have been the reſidence of Oliver Cromwell, and ſince in the poſſeſſion of Edward Colſton, eſq. the great benefactor to the city of Briſtol, who expended in his life-time 70,000l. in public charities; this good man died here, in the year 1721. In the church-yard was buried the celebrated John Partridge, the aſtrologer: he was apprenticed to a ſhoe-maker, but being fond of reading, taught himſelf Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; he ſtudied phyſic, and obtained a diploma from Leyden, and was appointed ſworn phyſician to Charles II. and to William III. and his queen. He publiſhed an Almanac, which went by his name, and various other aſtrological treatiſes; he died in the year 1715. Here alſo lie the remains of Alderman Barber and Sir John Barnard, knight, and member for the city of London.

At Eaſt Shene was the ſeat of Sir William Temple, afterwards Lord Palmerſton's.

Richmond is a rich and populous village, on the ſide of the Thames: it was anciently called Sheen, and had a royal palace, in which Edward I. II. and III. reſided; the laſt died here of grief for the death of his ſon, the Black Prince. Richard II. alſo reſided here, but being diſguſted with the place, on the death of the queen, afterwards deſerted it, and let it run to decay. Henry V. repaired it, and founded three religious houſes near it. In the year 1497 this palace was deſtroyed by fire, when King Henry VII. was there; but in 1501 that prince cauſed it to be new built, and commanded that the village ſhould be called Richmond he having borne the title of the Earl of Richmond, before he obtained the crown, by the defeat and death of Richard III. Henry VII. died here; and here alſo his grand-daughter, Queen Elizabeth, breathed her laſt.

Henry VIII. kept his Chriſtmas here in the year after he came to the crown, and held a tournament here: after Cardinal Wolſey had given Hampton-court to the king, he was complimented in return with poſſeſſion of Richmond for ſome time. Queen Elizabeth

was confined here during the reign of her ſiſter; and after her acceſſion to the throne it became one of her favourite places of abode. In the year 1603 the public courts were removed thither on account of the plague, and again for a little time in the year 1625; but were afterwards removed to Whitehall. Charles I. formed here a large collection of pictures. In the year 1650 the palace was ſold, by order of parliament, for 10782l. 19s. 2d. Fuller, who wrote ſoon after the reſtoration, ſpeaks of it as pulled down. The ſite is now occupied by ſeveral houſes held under the crown.

In the reign of Henry VIII. there were two parks at Richmond, called the Great and Little, which were, in all probability, afterwards laid together, one only being mentioned in the year 1649, which adjoined the green, and contained 349 acres. It was then called the Little park, to diſtinguiſh it from the new park incloſed by Charles I. Cardinal Wolſey reſided for ſome time at the lodge of the old park during his diſgrace. In the year 1707 a leaſe of the lodge was granted to the Duke of Ormond, who rebuilt the houſe, and reſided here till his attainder in the year 1715. The leaſe was afterwards purchaſed by the then Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. who reſided there much in the early part of his reign. The houſe was pulled down in the year 177— with an intention of rebuilding it. Near is an obſervatory, built by George III. in the year 1768 and 1769, and well ſupplied with aſtronomical inſtruments. A part of the land is now a dairy and grazing farm, and the remainder in gardens laid out with taſte, and adorned with ſome fanciful and groteſque buildings.

The ſite of the priory of Carthuſians founded by Henry V. was granted by King Henry VIII. to the Earl of Hereford, afterwards Duke of Somerſet; after his attainder it was given to the Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Gray. Queen Mary reſtored the convent; but it was diſſolved again at her death. An ancient gateway, the laſt remains, was taken down about 1773.

Richmond Great Park, or New Park, was made by Charles I. and in the year 1659 was given by the parliament to the city of London. At the reſtoration it was reclaimed by the crown. It is eight miles in circumference, and contains 2253 acres, in the different pariſhes of Richmond, Mortlake, Peterſham, Putney, and Kingſton. The great lodge was built by Sir Robert Walpole, at the expence of 14000l. when he was ranger in the reigns of George I. and II. The ſtone lodge was built by George I. after a deſign of the Earl of Pembroke. A bridge was built acroſs the Thames, and finiſhed in 1777. Here is a theatre royal.

Adjoining to Richmond, to the north-eaſt, is Kew, a pleaſant village. It was firſt the ſeat of Mr. Molineux, ſecretary to George II. when Prince of Wales. It afterwards became the favourite reſidence of the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, the parents of King George III. by whom it was greatly improved; but to its preſent majeſty it principally owes a collection of plants, ſuppoſed to be the firſt in Europe. In the year 1758 a new wooden bridge was built acroſs the Thames by act of parliament; but this has ſince been taken down, and a new bridge of ſtone erected in its ſtead.

London to Shepperton.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brentford	7	0	Brought up	13	2
Iſleworth	1	4	Hampton	1	0
Twickenham	1	6	Sunbury	2	0
Teddington	1	2	Lower Hawford	2	2
Hampton Court	1	6	Shepperton	0	4
	13	2	In the whole	19	0

ISLEWORTH is pleasantly situated on the side of the river Thames, opposite Richmond, with many good houses inhabited by people of fortune: Richard, earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, had a palace here, which was burned by the Londoners.

Twickenham is likewise situated on the bank of the Thames, and contains many seats of people of fortune and fashion; among them are the elegant Gothic structure of Strawberry-hill, late the property and residence of Horace Walpole, lord Orford, and the house of Alexander Pope. The church is a modern Doric building: here is a charity school for the clothing and education of fifty children.

Between Teddington and Hampton-court is Bushy-park, a royal demesne, with a ranger appointed by the crown, at present enjoyed by the Duke of Clarence.

Hampton-court is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river Thames, about two miles from Kingston. This palace was magnificently built with brick by Cardinal Wolsey, who here set up two hundred and eighty silk beds, for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate; but it raised so much envy against him, that to screen himself from its effects, he gave it to King Henry VIII. who in return suffered him to live in his palace of Richmond. King Henry greatly enlarged it; and it had then five spacious courts adorned with buildings, which, in that age, were so greatly admired by all foreigners as well as the natives, that the learned Grotius says of this place:

Si quis opes nescit (sed quis tamen ille?) Britannus,
Hampton curia, tuos consultat ille lares:
Contulerit toto cum sparsa palatia mundo,
Dicet, Ibi Reges' hic habitare deos.

If any Briton can be ignorant what wealth is, let him repair to Hampton-court, and then view all the

palaces of the earth; on comparing them he will say—"These are the residence of kings, that the abode of the gods."

The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now stands, are about three miles in circumference. The whole palace consists of three quadrangles; the first and second are Gothic, but in the latter is a most beautiful colonade, of the Ionic order; the columns in couples; built by Sir Christopher Wren.

By order of Queen Caroline, the great hall was erected into a theatre, with the intention of having two plays acted every week, during the residence of the court there; but only seven plays were performed. In this palace were some rich and elegant wrought tapestry and pictures, by the first masters: among others were the celebrated cartoons, by Raphael de Urbino, about thirty years since removed to Windsor castle.

Hampton-wick is situated at the end of Kingston-bridge, a mile and half to the north-east of the palace.

A patriot of this place has his memory recorded in a print, which the neighbours, who are fond of a walk in Bushy-park, must regard with veneration. It has under it this inscription: "Timothy Bennet, of Hampton-wick, in Middlesex, Shoe-maker; Aged 75, 1752. This true Briton (unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it), by a vigorous application of the laws of his country in the cause of liberty, obtained a free passage through Bushy-park, which had many years been withheld from the people."

Hampton is situated to the south-west side of the Thames, with a bridge across to Moulsey: here was the house of the late Mr. Garrick, and of Mr. Beard, the celebrated singer.

At Sunbury, situated by the Thames, is Kempton-park, the seat of Sir J. C. Musgrave.

At Shepperton is a bridge across the river to Walton: here are vestiges of a Roman camp.

About two miles north from Hampton is Hanworth-park, once a royal palace and favourite retiring place of Henry VIII.; now the ſeat of Lord Vere.

London to Portſmouth and Goſport.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Godalming, p. 110.	34	1	Brought up	62	3
Mouſal or Mouſhill	2	2	White Lane End	3	0
Hind Head Hill	4	7	Purbrook	0	7
Liphook	5	2	Coſham	1	7
Rake, Suſſex	3	5	Hilſea	1	1
Sheet Bridge, Hants	3	4	Halfway Houſe	2	4
Petersfield	1	2	Portſmouth	1	0
Horndean	7	4	Goſport	1	0
	62	3	In the whole	73	6

PETERSFIELD is a town in Hampſhire, with a weekly market on Saturday. It returns two members to parliament. At Coſham croſs a narrow channel between Portſmouth harbour and Langſton harbour, into the iſland of Portſea. At Hilſea are ſome barracks.

Portſmouth, the chief ſea-port of the kingdom, is ſituated on the ſouth-weſt ſide of an iſland called Portſea, at the mouth of a conſiderable inlet of the Britiſh channel, called Portſmouth harbour. The town was anciently defended by a wall of timber, covered with earth; a baſtion to the north-eaſt, near the gate; and two forts of hewn-ſtone, at the mouth of the harbour, begun by Edward IV. and finiſhed by Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth, at great expence, fortified it with new works. King Charles II. after his reſtoration, directed great alterations, eſtabliſhed new docks and yards, raiſed ſeveral forts, and fortified them after the modern man-

ner; which forts were augmented in the reign of James II. Since that time it has received great additions from ſucceeding princes, ſo that it is, at preſent, the moſt regular fortreſs in Britain; and, as it cannot be effectually attacked by ſea, may juſtly be deemed impregnable. This town was ſecured for the parliament in the late civil wars, till the reſtoration of Charles II. who was met here by Catharine, the infanta of Portugal, and here married to her. Within theſe few years, the government has bought ſtill more ground for additional works; and no doubt it may be made impregnable by land as well as ſea, ſince a ſhallow water may be brought quite round it. All ſorts of military and naval ſtores are diſpoſed in the moſt exact order, ſo that the workmen can find what they want in the dark. The rope-houſe is near a quarter of a mile long. Some of the cables here require 100 men to work them; and their labour is ſo hard, that they can work at them but four hours a-day. The leaſt number of men employed continually in the yard is ſaid to be 1000; the docks and yards, in ſhort, reſemble diſtinct towns, there being particular rows of dwellings, built at the public charge, for all the principal officers; and they are under a ſeparate government from the garriſon. Here is a fine quay for laying up the cannon; and the arſenal at Venice is not better diſpoſed. The town being low, and full of water and ditches, it is reckoned aguiſh; the ſtreets are not very clean, the place being in want of freſh water; yet the continual reſort of ſeamen and ſoldiers to it, the men-of-war being often paid here, renders it always full of people. The mouth of the harbour, which is not ſo broad as the Thames at Weſtminſter, is ſecured on the Goſport ſide by four forts, beſides a platform of above twenty cannon, level with the water; and on the other ſide by South-ſea caſtle; but that caſtle, whilſt we were at war with the French, in the year 1759, was greatly damaged, part of it being blown up, whether by accident or deſign was never yet known.

The harbour is one of the fineſt in the world, as there is water ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips, and is ſo very capacious, that the whole Engliſh navy may ride here in ſafety: the principal branch runs up to Fareham, about ſix miles to the northward of the harbour's mouth; a ſecond goes up to Portcheſter; and a third to Portſea-bridge: beſides theſe branches, there are ſeveral rithes, or channels, where the ſmall men-of-war ride at their moorings. It is defended from all winds by ſurrounding lands; and from the fury of the ſea by the Iſle of Wight, which lies before the mouth of the harbour, about ſix miles diſtant.

On the 3d of July, 1760, a fire broke out at midnight in the dock-yard, and raged with great fury. It rained very hard all that night, and it is thought the ſtores caught fire by lightning. In the warehouſes that were conſumed were depoſited 1050 tons of hemp, 500 tons of cordage, and about 700 ſails, beſides many hundred barrels of tar and oil. But a ſtill more dreadful conflagration happened in this dock-yard on the 27th day of July, 1770: it was firſt diſcovered by the centinels on duty, about five o'clock in the morning, when the drums beat to arms, and in a few minutes after the dock-yard was all in a flame. The houſe where the pitch and tar were lodged was ſoon reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, and in a few minutes it broke out in four different parts, and burnt with ſuch violence that it threatened the whole place. The inhabitants were filled with the greateſt conſternation; but, by the wind ſhifting about, and the aſſiſtance of the marines and ſailors, its progreſs was ſtopped before ſeven in the evening. The rope-houſe was again deſtroyed, December 7, 1776, when the damage was eſtimated at 60,000l. For this act an incendiary, called John the Painter, was found guilty, and executed. In Auguſt, 1782, a man-of-war, of 100 guns, called the Royal George, was unfortunately ſunk in this harbour.

Portſmouth ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The civil government is by a mayor, alder-

men, recorder, bailiffs, and common-council. The markets here are Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. Several commodious bathing-machines are fitted up on South-ſea beach. Here was an hoſpital founded by Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter.

This haven is too well known to require particular deſcription: yet from the excellency of it, we will examine it by the characteriſtics of a perfect harbour, laid down from the ableſt writers on naval affairs; premiſing, that they give theſe only as ideal marks of what, according to their conceptions, ſhould belong to a place deſerving that title. The firſt then is, "That it be ſo ſituated, and of ſuch a figure, as to be ſecure from all, or at leaſt from moſt winds." The harbour of Portſmouth is ſo covered by the towns of Portſmouth and Goſport, the common, the block-houſe, gun-wharf, dock-yard, plantations, and the high hill of Portſdown, that the wind cannot blow from any point of the compaſs to the detriment of ſhips at anchor in it. The ſecond rule is, "That it be of a proper depth, ſo that ſhips of any ſize may lie ſecurely without raking their bottoms." This port is ſo deep, that a firſt-rate ſhip can ride at the loweſt ebb, without touching the ground; and as ſhe lies at anchor, ſhe can take in her ſea-ſtores and guns, and be at ſea in half an hour. The third is, "That the bottom be ſound and fit for anchorage." In reſpect to this, no harbour can more exactly anſwer the deſcription than that of Portſmouth. The next requires, "That there be no ſudden rocks, ſhelves, ſands, or other troubleſome impediments." From all theſe this haven is entirely exempt. The fifth demands, "That it ſhould be capacious, ſo as to hold a large number of ſhips with eaſe and ſafety; and, if poſſible, divided into ſeveral branches." This noble port is ſo ſpacious, that it can conveniently contain the whole royal navy, or at leaſt as great a part thereof as is ever laid up in ordinary. The main harbour runs up directly two miles in length from ſouth to north, and then ſeparates into two branches,

one running north-north-weſt, and the other north-eaſt, each of them nearly of the ſame extent. The ſixth requiſite is, "That there be no bars or other obſtructions to embarraſs its entrance, and which may render the acceſs difficult or dangerous." Portſmouth harbour is not broader at the mouth, as I have already ſaid, than the Thames at Weſtminſter; and as the water flows ſeven, and ebbs but five hours, the flux is greater out than in, ſo that the bottom is always ſcouring, and the water running out at an angle, throws the bar to the ſouth-weſt, which is called the Spit, and leaves a deep channel, cloſe under ſhore, to South-ſea caſtle. The next demands, "That the ſides, or the mouth, be well protected by forts, block-houſes, and other fortifications, more eſpecially if it be ſeated immediately upon the ſea." There is ſcarce any thing in this reſpect wanting that could be wiſhed at Portſmouth; for if attacked by ſea, the enemies' ſhips muſt come directly under South-ſea caſtle, and be afterwards expoſed to a train of cannon from the town and the block-houſe, which muſt rake them fore and aft, for a mile together, before they reach the haven's mouth; and when ſtopped there, liable to their accumulated and conſtant fire. The eighth is, "That it have a pharos or light-houſe, or other conſpicuous ſea-marks." Portſmouth is as much diſtinguiſhed in this as in any of the other particulars. The ninth poſition is, "That there be an arſenal for building and repairing ſhips, commodious in all reſpects, and more eſpecially for launching them." The yard of Portſmouth is ſo convenient, that it has ſcarce its equal. Here are four docks, one of them ſo large as to admit two capital ſhips at a time; ſo that five may be docked and cleaned in a day, while the ſpring tides continue; that is, between forty and fifty in a month: and the improvements made here for ſetting of maſts and rigging with the utmoſt diſpatch, are ſuch as would demand a long deſcription. The next is, "That there be plenty of naval ſtores, ammunition, and proviſion of every ſort." It may be

affirmed, that there is no place in Europe where theſe are to be found better in their reſpective kinds, in larger quantities, or in more complete order; inſomuch that they aſtoniſh ordinary ſpectators, and yet are moſt admired by thoſe by whom they are beſt underſtood. It is farther required, "That in the night ſeaſon, or in time of danger, there may be a boom or chain in readineſs to ſecure the entrance.' This there is at Portſmouth, lying at the bottom of the harbour's mouth, which can be raiſed and faſtened immediately on both ſides, ſo as to ſtop any naval force, which muſt be expoſed to the artillery of the town, block-houſe, and gun-wharf; which laſt contains all the cannon of the ſhips in ordinary, and where a moſt deſtructive battery may be raiſed at pleaſure. The laſt is, "That there be a conſtant and ſufficient garriſon for the ſecurity of the port, againſt any ſudden attempt to ſurpriſe, or any deſcent that may be made in order to reduce it." This alſo there is at Portſmouth; which is now a town regularly fortified in the modern ſtyle: and the common, the dock-yard, and the gun-wharf, are likewiſe ſo effectually ſecured, that it would neceſſarily require a very numerous army to inveſt and beſiege it; nor could it then be taken without affording time ſufficient for its relief. But how ſuch a deſcent ſhould be made, at leaſt in our days, is not eaſy to conceive.

Thus it appears that Portſmouth derives from nature all the prerogatives the moſt fertile wits and moſt intelligent judges could deviſe or deſire; and theſe have been ſeconded by art, without conſideration of expence, which, in national improvements, is little to be regarded. Add to all this, the ſtriking excellence of its ſituation, which is ſuch, as if Providence had expreſsly determined it for that uſe to which we ſee it applied. And further, a very capital convenience to the harbour of Portſmouth, is the ſafe and ſpacious road of Spithead, which lies between the continent of Hampſhire and the Iſle of Wight, and is about twenty miles in length, and in ſome places no leſs than three in

breadth; so that it is capable of holding 1000 ships at a time, without the least difficulty or danger. It is defended from all winds blowing from the west to the south-east by the high lands of the Isle of Wight, and from the winds of the opposite quarter by the main land of Hampshire, the town of Portsmouth fronting the middle of the road. The very sands in its neighbourhood contribute to its safety; as, for instance, the Spit, lying to the north, breaks the sea on that side, as the Horses Bank does to the east, and No Man's Land and the Mother Bank on the south. As to the bottom, it is perfectly sound and good, and the flux and reflux of the sea repairs all the injuries done by the anchors. The reader will be pleased to remark, that the limits of this road are exactly distinguished by buoys properly placed; so that here, as well as in respect to the king's yard and the harbour, the singular security and admirable congruity of every thing has induced the sailors, a sensible though not a ceremonious sort of people, to express the ease and safety they enjoy, by calling it the King's Bed-chamber. The reader will remark, that all this arises from the additions to, and improvements made by art on the advantages bountifully bestowed by nature; and this in a long series of years, after much observation, and with a large expence.

The island of Portsea, on which Portsmouth stands, is about fourteen miles in circumference, surrounded at high water on all sides by the sea; but united to the continent at the northern extremity by Port-bridge, which was formerly defended by a fortress. Adjoining to Portsmouth is Portsea, a new town, on what was before called Portsmouth common. The houses were first built on this condition, that in case of the landing of an enemy they were to be thrown down: but of this so little fear is entertained, that it bids fair to become larger than Portsmouth itself.

About a mile south of the town, near the sea, is South-sea castle, a fort, originally a block-house,

built by order of Henry VIII. ſurrounded by a fort, erected in the reign of Charles II. as appears by an inſcription on a tablet. The whole was repaired in the beginning of the reign of George III. On September the 3d, 1642, this caſtle was taken by the forces of the parliament, and the town of Portſmouth capitulated the next day. South-weſt of the caſtle, and communicating by means of a bridge, is a battery faced with ſtone. It is now a garriſon ſubordinate to Portſmouth.

On the weſt ſide of the harbour, one mile from Portſmouth, is Goſport, a large town, with a great trade, eſpecially in time of war. Several forts are erected, and a platform of twenty cannon, level with the water, to defend the channel. Here are ſeveral docks for repairing merchant ſhips, and a little to the ſouth of the town is an hoſpital, called Haſlar Hoſpital, for the reception of ſick and wounded ſeamen in the ſervice of the navy. In time of peace, packets ſail from Goſport every week to Havre de Grace and other ports of France. Eleven miles ſouth from Petersfield is Havant, pleaſantly ſituated, not far from the ſea, on the borders of Suſſex. It contains about five hundred houſes, and, beſides a church, places of worſhip for Roman-catholics and preſbyterians. It has a weekly market on Saturday. About a mile and a half ſouth-eaſt from Havant are the remains of an ancient manſion of the De Warblingtons, called Warblington caſtle, It appears to have been built of brick, and on the outſide faced with ſtone. The ancient gateway and tower are now ſtanding; the latter converted into a pigeon-houſe. A farm-houſe on the ſpot ſeems a part of the ancient building, or elſe formed of the ruins. The pariſh church is ſituated near the ruins, and was probably the family chapel.

Separated by a narrow channel from the coaſt is the iſland of Haling, of an irregular triangular form, about three miles and a half in length from north to ſouth, and about two wide, except at its ſouthern extremity, where it meaſures, in a narrow ſtrip, as much as four.

It has several creeks on the east coast. There are three villages, North Haling, South Haling, and Stoke.

The Isle of Wight.

FROM Portsmouth to Ride, in the Isle of Wight, is about seven miles, and boats are continually passing to and from.

Newport is a corporation as well as a borough town; it is situated on the river Medina, nearly in the centre of the island, and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. The number of inhabitants is about 2780. In the year 1648 a conference was held between Charles I. and the commissioners from the parliament in the free-school, which was soon after followed by the trial of the king. Near it was a priory or hospital, dedicated to the holy cross, subject to the abby of Tiron, in France.

Near Newport is Carisbrook, supposed to have been a city in the time of the Britons. Near it was an alien priory of black monks, cell to the abby at Lire, in Normandy, granted to the Chartreuse at Sheen.

On an eminence which overlooks the village is Carisbrook castle, originally built, as it is said, by the Britons, and repaired by the Romans under Vespasian. It was afterwards rebuilt by Wightgar, the Saxon, about the year 519, and the present name is supposed to be a corruption of Wightgarisburg. This fortress again falling to decay, was restored in the reign of Henry I. by Richard de Rivers, earl of Devonshire; and we are told by Camden, that it had then been lately rebuilt in a magnificent manner, by the governor of the

island. Some considerable repairs were done by Queen Elizabeth. In a shield over the outer gate is the date 159-, the last figure obliterated: beneath are the initials E.R. and under them the figures 40. In the year 1136 Baldwin de Rivers, earl of Devon, and son of him who built the castle, declaring for the Empress Matilda, fled to this castle, which was soon after attacked and taken by King Stephen. The earl escaped, and died in exile. In the reign of Richard II. the castle was attempted by the French, who had plundered the island; but they were compelled to reire.

At the beginning of the civil war, in the 17th century, Colonel Brett with the Countess of Portsmouth held this castle for the king. It was besieged by the militia of Newport, commanded by Moses Read the mayor, assisted by 400 seamen. The garrison consisted only of twenty men, and for these there was not three days' provision. In this situation the countess resolutely insisted on honourable terms, being else determined to hold out to the last extremity: after divers messages her demands were allowed. In the year 1647 King Charles, after his escape from Hampton court, retired to this island, of which Colonel Hammond, nephew to his chaplain, was governor; and he was by him brought to this castle on the fourteenth of November, and kept a prisoner till the thirtieth of the same month in the following year, when he was removed to Hurst castle, from thence to Windsor, and afterwards to London, where he was tried, condemned, and executed.

The walls of the ancient castle enclosed an area of about one acre and half, in form of a right-angled parallelogram, with the angles rounded off; the entrance on the west side over a bridge, in a curtain between two bastions; then through a small gate, by a passage between embattled walls, and under a gate flanked with two round towers: an old door with its wicket opening into the castle yard. On the right-hand is a small chapel with a burial-ground; but at present no service is performed here. Farther on, on the north

side, are several ruins of buildings, where it is said Charles I. was confined, and in one of them is shewn a window through which he attempted to escape. Beyond these are the barracks, and the governor's house, in which are some handsome apartments. This vast building has been, for some years, converted into a military hospital. On the north-east angle is the keep, an irregular polygon, ascended by an ascent of seventy-two steps, and within nine more. From hence is a beautiful and extensive prospect over the island to the sea every way, except towards the west, where the view is interrupted by a hill. In this part was formerly a well, said to be 300 feet deep, now filled up with rubbish. In the south-east angle are the remains of another, called Mountjoy's tower; the walls of which are in some places eighteen feet thick. There is another well, covered over by a house, 210 feet deep, the water of which is drawn by an ass in a wheel. The pail let fall into this well is near four seconds in its descent, and when it reaches the water gives a loud sound. The old castle is surrounded by a more modern fortification, built probably by Queen Elizabeth; it is a regular pentagon, faced with stone, and defended by five bastions, on the outside of which runs a deep ditch. Several guns are mounted on these works, which reach near a mile and half in circumference.

Newtown, or Newton, is situated in a bay on the north-west coast of the island. It was originally called Francheville, and is supposed to have received its present name when rebuilt after its destruction by the French. It is governed by a mayor and burgesses, and has a weekly market on Wednesday. The harbour at high water is capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons, and affords the best shelter of any in the island; but is little frequented.

Yarmouth is a seaport, and a borough, on the north-west coasts near the western extremity, at the mouth of Freshwater bay. It had once three churches, but now only one. It is, however, defended by a castle with

a garrison. The castle was built by Henry VIII. on the site of an ancient church, which was destroyed by the French. The castle is furnished with eight guns, and contains storehouses and barracks for troops. Yarmouth has a weekly market on Friday. Brading is situated on the east side of the island, with a haven, which at high water is capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons burthen, but at low water is dry: Brading is incorporated, and formerly sent members to parliament: it has a weekly market on Monday. The haven abounds in oysters, whitings, and flat-fish. Cowes is a seaport on the north coast of the island, at the mouth of the Medina, which separates it into east and west. It is a place of good trade, and a great resort of merchant-ships, which often wait here for convoy. Passage-boats are continually passing between this place and Portsmouth, Gosport, and Southampton, and the packet with the mail for London departs from this port.

Near West Cowes is a castle built by Henry VIII. about the year 1539, to defend the entrance of the river. The castle, at present, consists of a small stone house, with a stone battery for eight guns; strongly fenced with piles and planks against the sea. The fort is commanded, under the governor of the island, by a captain, whose pay is ten shillings per day. Another castle was built at East Cowes on the opposite shore; but this has long since been demolished, and the materials carried away: the place is still called the old castle point. Camden says both these castles were in a ruinous state in his time. The distance between the castles was about a mile.

Two miles south from Brading is Sandown fort, a fortification built by Henry VIII. to guard the east coast in Sandown bay: here is a small garrison with a captain and gunner. Two miles to the north, a little east of Brading, is St. Helens, a village on the north-east coast of the island, situated in a road to which it gives name. Outward-bound vessels call here to take

in provisions and water. Here was an alien priory of Cluniacs founded before 1155, granted to the college at Windsor, now the seat of Sir —— Grose. At Quarter or Arreton, four miles east-south-east from Newport was a Cistertian monastery, founded by Baldwin de Rivers, earl of Devon, in 1132: granted to J. and G. Mills. The quarries near this place are said have furnished stone for Winchester cathedral. At Appledercomb, seven miles south from Newport, was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abby of Monteburg in Normandy, now the seat of Sir R. Worsley. Near the village of Chale, on the south side of the island, is St. Catherine's hill, 750 feet above high-water mark, on which is a tower called St. Catherine's tower, an octagonal building, used formerly as a beacon, and a chapel to an hermitage. At Godshill, five miles south from Newport, was a college and a school, founded by John Worsley. Freshwater is a village at the west end of the island, situated at the bottom of a bay to which it gives name, two miles south from Yarmouth.

London to Gosport by Alton.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Knightsbridge .	0	3	Brought up	9	3
Kensington .	1	2	Bedfont . .	3	6
Hammersmith .	2	0	Staines . .	3	2
Turnham Green .	1	3	Egham . .	1	3
Brentford .	2	0	Virginia Water .	2	7
Smallbury Green .	1	2	Bagshot . .	5	3
Hounslow . .	1	1	Frimley . .	4	0
	9	3		30	0

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	30	0	Brought up	51	6
Farnborough	0	6	West Meon	7	2
Farnham	7	1	Warnford	1	5
Bentley Green	3	7	Exton	1	4
Froyle	2	2	Corhampton	0	4
Holyburne	2	1	Droxford	1	4
Alton	0	7	Wickham	5	4
Chawton	1	2	Fareham	3	4
Farringdon	1	6	Forton	4	2
East Tisted	1	6	Gosport	1	0
	51	6	In the whole	78	3

KENSINGTON is a large and populous village, containing about 1250 houses. On the right side of the road, at the west end of Hyde Park, is a royal palace, formerly the seat of Finch, lord chancellor, afterwards earl of Winchelsea, and purchased by William III. who caused a carriage road to it from Whitehall to be made through St. James and Hyde Parks, with posts for lamps on each side. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens, which were again improved by Queen Anne, and Queen Caroline, from the road at Kensington to the road leading to Acton; adding some acres, and including the Serpentine river, so that the whole contains about 350 acres, and the circumference is upwards of three miles. The palace is irregular, but the royal apartments are grand, and some of the pictures good. The palace is in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. At the end of Kensington, on the right-hand, is Campden-house, built in the year 1612, by Sir Baptist Hickes. Anne, princess of Denmark (afterwards queen), resided here for some time with her son the Duke of Gloucester. It is now a boarding-school for ladies. At the end of Kensington, on the right-hand likewise, is Holland-house, built in the year 1607 by Sir Walter Cope, father-in-law to Richard, earl of Holland, now the property of Fox, lord Holland,

Hammerſmith, ſituated in the pariſh of Fulham, contains ſeveral good houſes, among which is one of the Margrave of Anſpach. There are many ſchools; and, beſides a church, places of worſhip for diſſenters, two charity ſchools, and a nunnery: the number of houſes is about 800. On the left-hand of Turnham-green is Chiſwick, on the ſide of the Thames, where is a ſeat of the Duke of Devonſhire, built near the ſite of an ancient manſion belonging to Car, earl of Somerſet, rebuilt in the manner of Palladio, by the Earl of Burlington, of which it was ſaid by a wit of the time, "that it was too ſmall to live in, and too large for a trinket to hang to a watch." The preſent noble owner has added two wings. Here are ſome valuable paintings and antique ſtatues. A little beyond Turnham-green on the right is Gunnerſbury-houſe, built by Mr. Webb, ſon-in-law of Inigo Jones, and for ſome years inhabited by the Princeſs Amelia, daughter of King George II.

Brentford, on the north ſide of the Thames, is a place of conſiderable trade, independent of its being ſo great a thoroughfare; it takes its name from a brook or ſmall river which riſes near Barnet and runs into the Thames at this place. The buſineſs carried on in malting, mealing, and diſtilling, here is very conſiderable; as likewiſe in bricks and tiles, with an extenſive pottery: boats go regularly every tide to London, and the market held weekly on Saturday is large for corn and proviſions. Members of parliament for the county of Middleſex are choſen here.

In the year 1016 Edmund Ironſides attacked and defeated the Danes under Canute, and compelled them to fly to Staines; and in 1642 Charles I. after the battle of Edgehill, drove two regiments of the enemy from hence, with the loſs of their general and 500 men.

In a chapel at the weſt end of the town was a priory, hoſpital, or fraternity, of the nine orders of angels, conſiſting of a maſter, and ſeveral brethren, founded by John Somerſet, chancellor of the exchequer, and chap-

lain to Henry VI.: granted to Edward, duke of Somerset.

Near Brentford, on the left-hand, is Sion-house, anciently a monastery founded by Henry V. in 1414, very near the place where the house now stands, and was endowed with 1000 marks a-year for the maintenance of sixty nuns, including the abbess, and twenty-five men, and was dedicated to St. Saviour and St. Bridget; from the latter of whom the nuns, &c. were called Bridgettines, and were of the order of Augustines, as reformed by some new regulations made by the aforesaid Bridget.

Sion was almost one of the first of the monasteries that was suppressed by Henry VIII.; perhaps not on account of any greater irregularities of behaviour which had been discovered in its visitors, but because the members of that society had been remarkably favourable to the king's declared enemies, and particularly to the maid of Kent; for she met with a very friendly reception amongst them, and so far excited the curiosity of the neighbourhood, as to induce the famous Sir Thomas More to have two private conferences with her at this very place. When the monastery was suppressed, its revenues, according to Speed, amounted to 1944l. 11s. 11d½. and, on account of its fine situation, it was not sold or given immediately to any court favourite, but appropriated to the king's own use. And accordingly we find that when the corpse of Henry VIII. was to be removed from Westminster to Windsor to be interred, it laid the first night, not at Richmond, as is commonly supposed, but at Sion; which by this means became the scene in which a prophecy was supposed to be fulfilled. For father Peto, preaching before the king at Greenwich 1534, told him that the dogs would lick his blood as they had done Ahab's. Now as the king died of a dropsical disorder, and had been dead a fortnight before he was removed to Sion, it so happened that some corrupted

matter of a bloody colour ran through the coffin at that place. Whereupon the incident, though only a natural consequence of the aforesaid circumstance, was misconstrued into a completion of Peto's pretended prophecy, and considered as a piece of divine justice inflicted upon the king, for having forced the Bridgettines from their religious sanctuary. In the next reign the monastery was given by King Edward VI. to his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, the protector, who in the year 1547 (as is generally supposed) began to build Sion-house, and finished the shell of it as it now remains. The house is built on the very spot where the church belonging to the monastery formerly stood, and is a very large, venerable, and majestic structure, built of white stone, in the form of a hollow square, so that it has four fronts, with a square court in the middle. After the duke's attainder and execution, on January 22, 1552, Sion was consigned to the crown. Whereupon the furniture of the apartments in which the duke had lived (as they probably made a part of the old monastery) were given to Sir John Wroth, the keeper; and the new house, that is, the present house at Sion, to the Duke of Northumberland, which then became the residence of his son the Lord Guildford, and his daughter-in-law, the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. The duke being beheaded August 22, 1553, Sion-house once more reverted to the crown; and three years after this, Queen Mary restored it to the Brigettines; and it remained in their possession until the society was expelled by Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign. Such of the nuns as persisted in their vows, carried away their portable treasures, and settled successively at Zirickzee in Zealand, at Malines, Rouen, and lastly at Lisbon, where the society still subsists. Some years after this second dissolution, which Sion had undergone as a monastery, it was granted by a lease of a long term to Henry, earl of Northumberland, and James I. gave Sion to him and his heirs for ever. In the year 1646 the dukes of York and Gloucester

and the Princess Elizabeth were sent hither by an order of the parliament. The king frequently visited them at Sion in the year 1647. On the right-hand, a little out of Brentford, is Sion-hill, a seat of the Duke of Marlborough; and about a mile and half to the north of Brentford, towards the Uxbridge road, is Osterley park, a seat of the Earl of Westmoreland. It was anciently a part of the estate of the monastery of Sion, and granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Gresham, who built a noble mansion, since pulled down, and rebuilt in the year 1670 by Mr. Child, the banker, whose daughter is by marriage Countess of Westmoreland. Osterley-house is situated in the parish of Heston, long celebrated for the excellency of its wheat. At Smallbury-green, on the right-hand, is a seat of Sir Joseph Banks, called Spring-grove.

Hounslow, partly in the parish of Heston, and partly in Isleworth parish, had formerly a market, but now discontinued. It is situated on the east side of a heath, to which it gives name, containing 4293 acres. At Hounslow there was a house of Trinitarian friars, for the ransom of captives taken by the Infidels, founded before the third year of Edward I.: the site, at the dissolution, was granted to Lord Windsor. On the heath are vestiges of several ancient camps: among those known are that of the Earl of Gloucester, when at the head of the Londoners, in the year 1267; that of Charles I. in the year 1642: soon after which the Earl of Essex mustered his army here. In the year 1647 there was a general rendezvous of the parliament forces under General Fairfax; and in the year 1686 James II. encamped here. In the year 1793 barracks for 400 men were erected on the north side of the heath, about a mile from Hounslow. About the middle of the heath, near the road, on the right, there are some powder-mills, and on the left some copper-mills. At Bedfont, in the church-yard, are two remarkable yew-trees, fancifully cut with the date 1704.

Staines, on the bank of the Thames, is said to have

taken its name from the Saxon word ſtana, or ſtone, becauſe there ſtands a boundary ſtone to denote the extent of the city of London's juriſdiction on the river. It had for many years a wooden bridge; in the room of which, going to decay, a new one of ſtone has lately been erected; but on account of ſome fault in the foundation, this alſo muſt be taken down, and rebuilt: according to report, it is intended to throw an iron bridge acroſs. Staines is a lordſhip of the crown, and governed by two conſtables, with four headboroughs appointed by the king's ſtewards. Here is a market on Friday. The town has lately been much improved, and the market-houſe, which ſtood in the middle of the high road, removed to one ſide. The Thames is here about 180 feet broad. Immediately croſſing the bridge we enter Surry. On the right-hand, near Egham, the road branches off to the right towards Windſor, over Runny Mead, the celebrated ſpot on which King John was compelled to grant Magna Charta, the foundation of Engliſh liberty.

> The barons next a noble league began;
> Both thoſe of Engliſh and of Norman race,
> In one fraternal nation blended now,
> The nation of the free! preſs'd by a band
> Of patriots, ardent as the ſummer's noon
> That looks delighted on, the tyrant ſee!
> Mark! how with feign'd alacrity he bears
> His ſtrong reluctance down, his dark revenge,
> And gives the charter, by which life indeed
> Becomes of price, a glory to be man.
>
> THOMSON.

On it horſe-races are now held annually in September. Two miles and half ſouth from Staines lies Chertſey, near the Thames, a place of conſiderable trade in malt, bricks, iron hoops, and brooms, ſent by barges to London, with a manufacture of thread. It is governed by a bailiff appointed by letters patent for life. It was formerly a place of conſequence, and the reſidence of ſome of the Saxon kings. A monaſtery was founded

here in the seventh century, where Henry VI. was first interred, but afterwards removed by Henry VII. to Windsor. This monastery was begun about the year 666, by Erkenwald, afterwards bishop of London, but finished and endowed chiefly by Frithwall, viceroy, or earl of Surry, under Wolpher, king of the Mercians. Beoca the abbot and ninety monks being murdered, and the abby burned by the Danes, it was refounded by King Edgar and Bishop Ethelwold, and dedicated to St. Peter, and filled with Benedictine monks. Henry VIII. granted this house and estates to Bisham abby; but at the general suppression, when Bisham abby fell, the site of Chertsey was granted by Edward VI. to Sir William Fitzwilliam. Nothing but part of the walls remain. On the site of this abby Sir Henry Carew, master of the buck-hounds to King Charles II. built a handsome mansion.

Chertsey has a weekly market on Wednesday, for corn, poultry, &c. Here is a charity-school, founded in the year 1725 by Sir William Perkins, for fifty children, who are educated and clothed. To this place Cowley the poet retired when he quitted the busy scenes of life; the place of his residence is, though in a decayed state, still called Cowley-hall, and the Porch-house. About a mile west from the town is St. Ann's hill, which takes its name from a chapel subject to Chertsey abby, and dedicated to St. Ann, built in the year 1334. On the side of this hill is a beautiful seat of Mr. Fox. About two miles to the south of Chertsey is Botleys, the seat of Sir Joseph Mawbey, some years member for Surry. And about a mile to the south is Woburn-farm, the seat of Lord Petre.

At Egham is a neat alms-house, founded by Mr. Strode in the year 1706, for six men and six women. In the centre of the building is a good house for a schoolmaster, with a salary of 40l. a year, and some other perquisites, to educate twenty poor boys. And at the end of the town is another alms-house for aged

women, founded by Sir John Denham, baron of the exchequer in the reign of James I. and Charles I. in the year 1624. At leaving Egham the road ascends a part of Coopers hill, made famous by Sir John Denham, son of the judge, who resided in the parsonage-house. On the left-hand of the road, near Virginia-water, is an observatory, erected about forty years ago by William, duke of Cumberland, but never finished. On the right is Windsor Great Park, with a noble piece of water, confined by a stout and lofty dam, and a cascade falling down on the side of the road; constructed at a great expence by his majesty George III.

Bagshot-heath, which begins about two miles from Egham, is of great extent; but besides affording firing for the neighbouring inhabitants, it feeds an immense number of sheep and kine; the sheep are for the most part small, and their wool fine and valuable, but not universally so; and farmers who pay attention to their stock, have of late years much ameliorated their breed. Many inclosures, and even extensive parishes, are found in this heath. Near Bagshot, on the right, is Bagshot-park, once the seat of the Earl of Albemarle, since that of the Prince of Wales, and afterwards of Lord Harcourt. At Frimley is a seat formerly of the Tichburns, now of Mr. James. At Farnborough, a seat of Mr. Wilmot.

Farnham is a large and populous town, situated on the side of the river Wey. It was granted by Ethelbald, king of the west Saxons, to the bishops of Winchester, who have a palace built like a castle by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and bishop of Winchester. The dauphin Lewis seized it in the year 1216, but it was soon after taken and destroyed by Henry III. It was, however, soon rebuilt by succeeding bishops in a style of great magnificence, with a deep moat, strong walls, and towers at convenient distance. In the civil wars of the seventeeth century it was garrisoned for the king, under Sir John Denham, but he retiring to Oxford, where the king then was, it was soon taken by

Sir William Waller, who blowed it up in December, 1642. In the year 1648 the commons ordered an enquiry to be made into its ſtate, and gave orders to diſmantle it, and render it incapable of defence. At the reſtoration, Morley, biſhop of Worceſter, being tranſlated to Wincheſter, raiſed by leaſes a conſiderable ſum of money, which, with much more of his own private fortune, he laid out in purchaſing a palace at Chelſea, and repairing the other manſions belonging to the ſee; in particular, he expended 8000l. pounds in repairing and rebuilding this caſtle, but without the leaſt taſte or judgment, the edifice being neither handſome nor convenient. The ſituation is lofty, but much expoſed, and the appartments are numerous; adjoining to the park is Jay's tower, ſaid, probably without truth, to have been built by the Romans, which was in great part deſtroyed by the parliament army.

The town contains ſome good ſtreets, and many good houſes; it is governed by two bailiffs appointed annually by the biſhop, and twelve burgeſſes. Here is a weekly market on Thurſdays, formerly one of the largeſt in the county. Farnham is celebrated for its plantation of hops, ſuppoſed to be the beſt in England; it was once a great clothing town, but that branch of buſineſs has declined ſome years.

About two miles eaſt from Farnham is More-park, once the ſeat of Sir William Temple, whoſe heart, at his particular deſire, was depoſited under a ſun-dial in the garden, in a china baſon, at his death. At the further end of More-park is a cavern, called Mother Ludlam's Hole, formed in a rock, through which runs a continual ſtream of very fine water, which, after falling down a number of marble ſteps, empties itſelf into the river in the meadow below. The cave, according to report, was formerly the place of ſtudy for Dean Swift, when on his viſit to Sir William Temple, at More-park. The grotto is large, but diminiſhes and winds away as the ſpring ſeems to have directed it. The bottom of it is

paved with a kind of moſaic tile, and the wider part is ſeparated from the narrower behind by a little parapet, through which iſſues the flow of water, which thrills through marble troughs, one below another, till it is conveyed out of the grotto. Mother Ludlam was ſuppoſed, by the ſuperſtitious vulgar, to have been a benevolent fairy, and many legendary tales are told of her. It appears from the annals of Waverley abby, which ſtood at a ſmall diſtance, that this cavern was dug for the purpoſe of collecting the ſeveral adjacent ſprings of water together for the uſe of the monaſtery. Waverley abby, ſituated on the banks of the Wey, was founded for Ciſtertian monks by William Gifford, biſhop of Wincheſter, in the reign of Henry I. At the diſſolution it was granted to Sir William Fitzwilliams, and ſhortly after to the Earl of Southampton. A handſome ſeat has been erected on a part of the ancient ſite, at preſent the reſidence of Sir Thomas Rich. Here are ſtill to be ſeen ſome parts of a chapel and abby, which form a picturesque decoration to the garden. Bentley-green is in Hampſhire.

At Froyle is a ſeat of Sir Thomas Millar.

Alton has three ſtreets, one of which is wide, and contains ſome well-built houſes. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. The river Wey runs through the town. At Chawton is a ſeat of Mr. Knight; and a mile beyond Farringdon, Pelham-place, the ſeat of Mr. Dumareſque. At Eaſt Tiſted is Rotherfield-park, the ſeat of Mr. Taylor; and near Weſt Meon, Brookwood, a ſeat of Lord Malmſbury. Near Corhampton, on the right, a ſeat of Mr. Penruddock Windham. At Warnford is a ſeat of the Marquis of Clanrickard, in whoſe garden ſtands the ſhell of an ancient manſion, called King John's houſe, and the Old houſe. This ruin meaſures on the outſide eighty feet from eaſt to weſt, and fifty-four from north to ſouth. The walls are four feet thick, and conſtructed of flint ſet in grove-work. It is divided into two unequal rooms, the largeſt, to the eaſt, forty-eight feet by ſixty-ſix. It has two windows to the

north, and two to the ſouth; and doors in the north and ſouth ſides, near the weſtern extremity. About eighteen feet from the eaſt and weſt walls, and ten from the north and ſouth, ſtand four columns, which, with four half-columns, once probably ſupported a vaulted roof. Theſe columns are of ſtone, compact and durable as marble. Moſt of the arches are circular.

Mr. Windham ſuppoſes it to be the original church built by Wilfred, archbiſhop of York, when he fled into theſe parts from the perſecution of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, in the year 679. The new church was afterwards built by Adam de Port, baron of Baſing, in the reign of Henry II. and Richard I. The Rev. Mr. Griffin, rector of Warnford, ſuppoſes that the preſent church is that which Adam de Port rebuilt on Wilford's foundation; and that the ancient building, called King John's houſe, was the original manor-houſe, and that the chief room now remaining was the great hall. The church of Droxford is of Saxon architecture, as well as that of Weſtmeon.

Wickham, formerly a town, now a ſmall village, is remarked as the native place of William, ſirnamed of Wickham, the ſkilful architect to Edward III. by whom he was created Biſhop of Wincheſter. This great man was born here in the year 1321, and died in the palace at Biſhops Waltham.

Two miles eaſt from Exton is a hill fortified with a rampart, called Old Wincheſter, on which, according to tradition, there was formerly a city; but of this no traces remain. Five miles ſouth-weſt from Exton is Biſhops Waltham, ſo named from a palace which the biſhops of Wincheſter formerly had here. It had once a market, now diſcontinued. It gives name to a foreſt. The palace was deſtroyed in the civil wars, and little now remains but a part of the wall, overgrown with ivy, and the park is converted into a farm. The ſtews for keeping fiſh for the uſe of the houſe are ſtill in being; and againſt a wall, near the ruins, is an ancient pear-tree, ſaid to have been planted by William of

Wickham, who is said to have expended 30,000 marks in repairing and enlarging this manſion.

About a mile to the north of Biſhops Waltham is Upham, where Dr. Young, the author of the Night Thoughts, was born, in the year 1684.

At Selborn, about three miles ſouth-eaſt from Farringdon, was a priory of black canons, founded by Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, in the year 1233; which was afterwards ſuppreſſed, and granted to William Wainfleet. Here was likewiſe a houſe of knights-templars.

At Colemore, one mile ſouth from Eaſt Tiſted, the learned Profeſſor Greaves was born, in the year 1602.

Fareham is a ſeaport, ſituated on the north-weſt extremity of Portſmouth harbour. Veſſels of 200 tons come up and unload at the quay. A large trade is carried on in coals imported; and a peculiar kind of bricks is made here, in large quantities, for exportation: there are likewiſe manufactures of ropes and ſtockings. Large veſſels are built here. Heavy goods are brought from the metropolis in large veſſels to Portſmouth, and from thence brought to Fareham in boats. The chief officer of the town is a bailiff. A bathing-houſe has been erected for the accommodation of viſitors. Here is a weekly market on Tueſday. Not far from Fareham are the ſeats of Sir J. W. S. Gardner, bart. and Sir W. Bennet, bart.

Three miles weſt from Fareham lies Titchfield, near which was an abby of Ciſtertian monks, founded by Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter: after the ſuppreſſion it was granted to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards earl of Southampton, who built on the ſite a manſion in the form of a caſtle. We are told by Stowe, that Henry VI. here ſolemniſed his marriage with Margaret of Anjou: and Charles I. concealed himſelf here when he eſcaped from Hampton-court; and here he was met by Colonel Hammond, who conducted him to the Iſle of Wight. It is at preſent in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Delme; but great part of the

manſion has either fallen or been taken down. The ancient chapel has been uſed as a dove-houſe. Titchfield gives title of marquis to the Duke of Portland.

Two miles eaſt from Fareham, on the north ſide of Portſmouth harbour, is Portcheſter, anciently called Port Peris, and a ſeaport before Portſmouth; but the ſea withdrawing itſelf, the harbour became no more uſed: it is pretended that Veſpaſian landed here, and Ptolemy calls it Μεγας Λιμην, or the Great Port. Here is an ancient caſtle built to command the harbour below; the walls form a ſquare of 440 feet, and contain an area of four acres: they are ſix feet thick, and in many places ſixteen feet high, having thirteen towers, beſides the keep, which has four. This caſtle is ſaid by ſome to have been built by Gurgunſtus ſon of Beline, who lived 375 years before Chriſt. It is certainly very ancient; but both its founder and age are unknown. In the reign of Edward I. the caſtle and town of Portcheſter, with the foreſt, were ſettled on Queen Margaret as part of her dower. It is at preſent the property of Mr. Thiſtlewaite, of whom it is leaſed by the crown as a place of confinement for French priſoners. Towards the ſouth-eaſt part of the area is the pariſh church of Portcheſter, where Henry I. in the year 1133, founded a priory of Auguſtine canons, which was not long after removed to Southwick, a village two miles to the north. The church has viſible marks of antiquity, and was laſt repaired in the year 1710.

London to Winchester, Southampton, and Fymington.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Alton, p. 152.	47	0	Brought up	69	4
Chawton	1	2	North Stoneham	4	0
Ropley Dean	6	4	South Stoneham	1	0
Bishops Sutton	1	3	Southampton	2	4
Alresford	1	2	Redbridge	3	3
Sewards Bridge	1	0	Totton	0	4
Staple Green	1	4	Lyndhurst	5	4
Winchester	5	3	Brockenhurst	3	3
St. Cross	0	7	Bolder	2	4
Compton	1	4	Lymington	3	0
Otterborn	1	7			
	69	4	In the whole	95	2

Bishops Sutton takes its name from a palace which the bishops of Winchester had here. Alresford is a market-town, situated on the river Itchin or Alre, which takes its rise in a pond at the north of the town, and empties itself near Southampton into the arm of the sea called Southampton Water. This pond is of considerable extent, and belongs to the Bishop of Winchester: the turnpike road was formerly made on the head of it. The causeway was originally made at the expence of Godfrey de Lucy, bishop of Winchester, about the year 1215, when all the rivulets and springs near the town were brought to centre in the pond; by which means a sufficient quantity of water was obtained to keep the river supplied: and as the same river, by means of locks and aqueducts, was made navigable for barges and lighters, this navigation brought great trade to the town of Alresford; but it has long been disused, and the navigation obstructed farther than Winchester. Alresford is governed by a bailiff and eight burgesses; and formerly it sent one member to

parliament. In the year 1690 it was totally destroyed by fire, which broke out in several places at one time, and again in the year 1710. The market is on Thursday. About two miles north from Alresford is Abbotstone, late the seat of the Duke of Bolton, but now reduced to a farm-house, the greater part being taken down; and a little farther north is the Grange, the seat of Mr. Drummond: at Old Alresford, which joins the present town, is a seat of Lord Rodney. Two miles south from Alresford is Tichburn, where Sir Henry Tichburn has an ancient seat, moated round, supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry II. from which time a dole or gift has been bestowed yearly on Lady-day of two pence in bread or money to all who came; and in the year 1791 no less than 1700 persons received that sum each. Three miles west from Alresford is Avington, the seat of the late Duke of Chandos.

Near Winchester is Magdalen hill, so called from an ancient hospital. On this hill is a fair of some celebrity, held on the second of August. Near this is Hyde, a kind of suburb to the town, where was an abby of Benedictine monks, founded by King Alfred, or his son, at the beginning of the tenth century: the abbot was mitred. This abby was first founded near the cathedral, and called New Minster, intended only as a house and chapel for Grimbald, a learned monk; but Alfred formed it into a noble monastery, and his son Edward, in the year 901, introduced secular priests, who were expelled by Ethelwolf in the year 963, and Benedictine monks placed in their room. In this monastery Alfred and several other Saxon kings were interred. In the reign of Henry I. it was removed to Hyde. This abby was burned down in the civil wars between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, by Bishop Blois; and it is said the monks, next year, gave him 510 lb. of silver, and 15 lb. of gold, besides plate and jewels, all which they saved from the fire.

Of this building very little remains, except part of the precinct wall, some out-building towards the street, and a gateway, the mouldings of which, on each side, exhibit the head of a king; the same head is found on a wall towards the south. The neighbouring church of St. Bartholomew was repaired and the tower built in the year 1541, out of the ruins of the abby.

Winchester is a very ancient city, situated on the right bank of the Itchin, and known to the Romans by the name of Venta Belgarum, and by the Britons called Caer-Gwent. Under the Romans it was very considerable, and in it were manufactures of cloth for the emperor and army, of sails and of household linen. In the time of the Saxons, though pillaged more than once, it was a royal city, and the residence of several kings. Athelstan granted it the privilege of six mints; and in the year 660 it was erected into a bishoprick, the see being transferred from Dorchester to a monastery said to be founded by Lucius the first christian king of Britain, in the year 189. Under the Romans it increased, and became the depository of the archives or public records. It suffered considerably in the wars between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, the latter being besieged in it by the former, and to escape being taken, was carried out in a coffin. The castle is, by tradition, ascribed to King Arthur. In this castle William II. surnamed Rufus, was crowned. In the civil wars of the last century it was taken from Charles I. by Sir William Waller, and was afterwards demolished, except the Old Hall, a magnificent building, in which the assizes are held. In this also hangs what is fabulously called Arthur's round table, with the names of the knights upon it. Here is said to have been a monastery founded by King Lucius, which was destroyed in the persecution under Diocletian, about the year 266, and restored under Deodatus the abbot, in honour of St. Amphibalus, about the year 300. It continued quiet about 200 years, till the reign of Cerdic, king of the West Saxons, by whom the monks were driven away or slain, and the church turned into

a pagan temple: all this is however doubtful. It is more probable that Kynegylse, the first christian king of the West Saxons, began a cathedral here, which was finished by his successor, and monks were placed there by Bishop Birin in 646. These monks were destroyed by the Danes in 867; and next year secular priests took possession, and remained till 963, when Bishop Ethelwold, by the command of King Edgar, introduced Benedictine monks from Abingdon.

In the east part of the city was a convent of Benedictine nuns, begun by King Alfred, or his queen, and finished by Edward the Elder: this was granted to J. Bello and J. Broxholm. Alfred founded a house or chapel for Grimbald, a learned monk whom he brought from Flanders, and by his will ordered a stately church to be built in the cemetery on the north side of the cathedral, which was finished by his son Edward, to the honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Paul. Secular canons were first placed here, but in 963 monks were brought here by Bishop Ethelwold. This church, called the New Minster, being so near the cathedral, constant disputes arose between the monks, on account of their singing, bells, and other matters, so that about the year 1110 the new monks removed to Hyde, where Henry I. at the desire of William Gifford the bishop, built a new and noble abby, dedicated to St. Peter, though sometimes called the abby of St. Grimbald, and sometimes of St. Barnabas. At the suppression Hyde abby was granted to R. Bethel. An hospital was founded near one of the gates by Bishop Brinston, who died in 935. In the north part of the town was a house or college of Dominican friars, placed here by Peter de Rupibus, or de la Roche, bishop of Winchester, about the year 1221; granted by Henry VIII. to Winchester college: a house of grey friars, a house of white friars, and a priory of Augustine friars, were likewise given to the same college. In the city was an hospital for poor brothers and sisters, founded before the reign of Edward I, and another without the king's gate.

About the year 1387 Bishop Wickham began to build in the south suburbs a new and noble college, which still exists. In the meadows of St. Stephen, over against the gate of the bishop's palace, here called Wolvesey, was a college founded by John de Pontoise, bishop, in the year 1300, for a provost, six chaplains, &c. which, at the suppression, was granted to Thomas, lord Wriothesley. The present cathedral was begun in the 11th century by Bishop Walkelyn, who built the tower, choir, transepts, and probably the west end. Bishop Edinton undertook to repair the nave; but Bishop Wickham entirely rebuilt it in 1394. The choir under the tower was vaulted in the reign of Charles I. The altar screen is by many considered as the noblest in England, though others suppose it inferior to that at St. Alban's.

When one enters at the west door under the middle aisle, and takes a view of it, it has a very venerable and majestic appearance. About 300 feet from the door is a low screen, which parts the choir from the nave, but does not intercept the view to the east end; the organ being fixed on one side of the choir, under the middle aisle of the north cross, or transept.

The vaulting of the roof is beautiful. But, looking on each side, one is offended with the massy pillars, whose diameters are as much too thick for the spaces of the arches, as those of Salisbury are too slender.

The entrance into the choir is by a noble flight of steps, the whole breadth of the middle aisle. The screen is a fine piece of architecture, of the composite order. On each side of the great arch of the entrance are two recesses, enriched with entablatures and compass pediments; wherein are placed the statues of King James and Charles I. finely cast in copper.

This screen was designed by Inigo Jones; but, though exceeding beautiful, yet to join Roman with Gothic architecture is a solecism. One would imagine that Inigo's pride would not deign to let him give in to Gothic building; for in repairing part of old Paul's, he,

as far as was practicable, romanised that building; though Sir Christopher Wren, whose name is very great, would perhaps have done otherwise.

The cross, from north to south, is quite shut out of the choir by wooden partitions carried up a vast height; this, which is the ancientest part of the church, is by much the plainest; and the vaulting being left unfinished, all the timbers of the roof are exposed to view.

The style of building in this part is greatly different from the east and west part: the arches are turned semicircular, and the pillars are of another form, and have a nearer resemblance of one of the five orders. And this kind of building is what Sir Christopher Wren describes to be the true Gothic building; and all buildings with peaked arches, he says, should properly be called Saracen, and not Gothic, buildings, the Saracens being the inventors of it; and Sir Christopher, in his treatise concerning Westminster abby, gives reasons very conclusive for his opinion.

The stalls in the choir are of fine Gothic workmanship; to which the bishop's throne, erected at the expence of Bishop Mew, would have been a great additional ornament had it been Gothic, and of a piece with the rest of the choir.

The stone screen, where the high altar is placed, is an exceeding fine and tender piece of Gothic work; but in the angles of the niches, where formerly were images, the raised pannels have been chipt away, to make room for fixing a parcel of urns, or vases, which disgrace this fine piece, and make it mere botchery. Yet some maintain that the altar-piece given by Bishop Worley is by much the noblest in England, if not in all protestant countries.

Within this church are many things worthy of observation. It was, for some ages, the burying-place of many English, Saxon, and Norman kings; whose remains the impious soldiers, in the civil wars, threw against the painted glass. The reliques of some of these, at the repair of the church, were collected by

Bishop Fox; and, being put together into six large wooden chests, lined with lead, were placed on the great wall in the choir, three on one side, and three on the other, with an account whose bones are in each chest, viz. Egbert, Adulphus, Edredus, Edmundus, Canutus, and those of Queen Emma. The inscriptions upon the first four are as follow, in ancient characters:

I.

Egbertus Rex obijt Anno Domini 835,
Hic Rex Egbertus pausat cum Rege Kenulpho,
Nobis egregia munera uterque tulit.

II.

Adulphus Rex obijt 859.
Ringilshi in cista hac simul ossa jacent & Adulphi
Ipsus fundator, hic benefactor erat.

III.

Edredus Rex obijt 955,
Hoc pius in tumulo Rex Edredus requiescit,
Qui has Britonum terras rexerat egregie.

IV.

Edmund Rex obijt A. D.——
Quem theca hæc retinet Edmundum suscipe, Christe,
Qui vivente patre regia septra tulit.

A great many persons of rank are buried in this church, besides the Saxon kings mentioned above; particularly, here lies, as they told us, under a grey marble, Lucius, the first christian king of this island, who died 180 years after Christ; and, as is pretended, founded a church where the cathedral now stands.

The tomb-stone of William Rufus is in the midst of the choir; his bones are in a chest of wood, which stands on the top of the septum, which parts the choir and the side aisles.

A tomb-stone, on which is this inscription; *Intus est cor Nicolai, olim Wintonien. Episc. cujus corpus est apud Waverly.*

A monument with this inscription: *Intus est corpus Richardi Wilhelmi conquestoris filij & Beorniæ ducis.*

Bishop Fox's monument; and Bishop Gardiner's, with his effigies as a skeleton on it. Bishop Fox altered the roof of the choir, and was a great benefactor to the church; he lies buried under his chapel (which they call his study), a little room behind the altar. Over the altar is this inscription: *O sacrum Convivium, in quo Christus sumitur!* The roof of the choir, over the altar, is beautified with the history of the passion, represented in carved work.

In the space behind the choir are two stately monuments, one for Cardinal Beaufort, brother to King Henry IV. who founded the hospital of St. Cross; another for Bishop Wainfleet, founder of Magdalen college, Oxford.

The monument of William of Wickham, mentioned above, founder of New college in Oxford.

Of each of which monuments and the persons, a few particulars.

The tomb of William of Wickham is very spacious, lofty, and magnificent, and was erected by his orders, in a little chapel in the body of the church, thirteen years before his death. There are these verses about it;

Wilhelmus dictus Wykeham jacet hic nece victus;
Istius ecclesiæ præsul, reparavit eamque.
Largus erat, dapifer; probat hoc cum divite pauper;
Consiliis pariter regni fuerat bene dexter.
Hunc docet esse pium fundatio Collegiorum:
Oxoniæ primum stat, Wintoniæque secundum
Fugiter oratis, tumulum quocunque videtis,
Pro tantis meritis ut sit sibi vita perennis.

That of Cardinal Beaufort, who was brother of King Henry IV. was exceeding rich, and curiously wrought; and the design is beautiful: but we are to observe, that in the time of Henry VI. Gothic architecture was brought to its greatest perfection. He is dressed in his

cardinal's robes and hat; and if the figure which represents him be like, he must have been a very comely man. The tomb of Bishop Wainfleet is on the other side of the middle aisle, behind the high altar, directly opposite to Beaufort's, and is built after that model, with very little variation; he is represented lying at length, with an heart in his hand. Magdalen college in Oxford, in regard to the memory of this bishop, keeps his monument in repair; and, a few years ago, beautified it. Bishop Fox's monument is very noble; nor is Bishop Gardiner's much inferior to it; but the populace in Queen Elizabeth's time, to shew their detestation of his memory, maimed and defaced the figure, which was made to represent him as lying in his coffin. But at this distance of time, he is allowed to have been, though not a good man, and a cruel persecutor, yet one of the most learned and able men of the age he lived in.

It may not be amiss to say a word or two more of the famous William of Wickham, who built the body of the church westward from the choir, where his statue is in a niche over the great window; and also of Bishop Wainfleet.

The former was a courtier before a bishop; and though he had no large share of learning, he was a great promoter of it; his natural genius was much beyond his acquired parts, and his skill in politics beyond his ecclesiastic knowledge. He is said to have put his master, King Edward III. whose minister and lord high chancellor he was, upon the two great projects which made his reign so glorious; viz. first, Upon setting up his claim to the crown of France, which brought on the war with France, in which that prince was three times victorious in battle. Second, Upon instituting the order of the garter; in which he obtained the honour for the bishops of Winchester to be always prelates of the order, as an appendix to the bishopric; and he himself was the first: the ensigns of that honour are joined with his episcopal ornaments,

in the robing of his effigies on the monument described above. He built Windsor castle for the said king, and fixed a wool-staple at Winchester.

To the great honour of this bishop, there are, besides New college, other foundations of his, as much to his fame as that of this church; but particularly the college in this city, which depends on New college, Oxon, the warden being appointed by that college, and is a truly noble foundation. The building consists of two large courts, in which are the lodgings for the warden, ten fellows, seventy scholars, three chaplains, and sixteen choristers, the masters, &c. and in the centre a very elegant chapel; beyond that, in the second court, are the schools, with a large cloister beyond them, and some inclosures laid open for the diversion of the scholars, particularly St. Katharine's hill, near this city, which has the remains of a camp, and is celebrated by several authors educated at this college. There is also a great hall where the scholars dine. In the chapel-window, belonging to the college, is good painted glass of imagery. In the middle of the cloisters is the library, a strong stone building, well contrived to prevent fire.

The scholars have exhibitions after a certain time of continuance here, if they please to study, in New college, Oxford, built, as I have observed, by the same noble benefactor.

The school has fully answered the end of the founder, who was resolved to erect an house for making the ages to come more learned than those that went before; and many learned and great men have been educated here.

This bishop likewise repaired, at his own expence, the road from Winchester to his palace in Southwark.

With regard to Bishop Wainfleet, it is delivered down to us, as an undoubted fact, that he proposed to the heads of New college to enlarge their endowment to double what it was before, provided the members of that body would pray for his soul jointly with

that of William of Wickham. But their veneration for the memory of their first founder was so great, that upon considering the proposal, they judged that the complying with it would be derogatory to his honour; and therefore refused this offer. After this, Bishop Wainfleet endowed Magdalen college; whose annual revenues arising by that endowment, and its augmentation since, amount to a great sum. This see is so rich, that one of its bishops refused to be preferred to Canterbury, saying, though that was the highest rack, this was the best manger.

Here is also Bishop Langton's chapel, of curious carved work, and therein his tomb.

Lord Weston's tomb, his statue in brass on it; Bishop Edington's; Dean Mason's, who was also a knight.

Behind the altar, under a very fine monument, lies the Earl of Portland, lord high treasurer of England in the reign of King Charles I. His effigy is in copper armour, at full length, with his head raised on three cushions of the same; and is a very magnificent work.

The monument of Dr. Willis, bishop of this see in the reign of Queen Anne, is in the south aisle, a little above Wickham's; he is represented in his episcopal habit, upon a sarcophagus. It is a very handsome design, and well executed.

In digging the foundation of an house near the college, in a stone coffin, was found a stone set in a gold ring, with this inscription in very odd characters, supposed to be about the sixth century: *Domino Comite, fidele meo:* i. e. The Lord being my guide and faithful companion.

Upon the wall behind the altar stood several statues of Saxon kings and bishops, who had been buried in that part of the church, with these inscriptions under them: *Kenedelfus Rex, S. Birinus, Epc. Egbertus Rex, Adulphus Rex, Ethredus Rex, filius ejus, Edwardus Rex, sen. Kinewaldus Rex, Ethelstanus Rex, filius ejus,*

SCA *Maria, Dominus Jesus, Edredus Rex, Edgarus Rex, Emma Regina, Alwidus Epc. Ethelredus Rex,* SCS *Edwardus Rex, filius ejus, Cnutus Rex, Hardecnutus Rex, filius ejus.*

Under the forementioned Saxon kings is this distich:

Corpora sanctorum sunt hic in pace sepulta,
Ex meritis quorum fulgent miracula multa.

Here is likewise king Hardeknute's tomb, whereon is this distich:

Qui jacet hic regni Sceptra tulit Hardecanutus,
Emmæ ac Cnutonis natus & ipse fuit.

On another tomb-stone are these verses:

Corpus Ethelmari cujus nunc Cor tenet istud
Saxum, Parisiis morte datur tumulo.

His heart was said to be found in an ewer.

On a tomb-stone in the choir is this inscription:

Præsulis egregij pausant hic membra Richardi
Fociuns, cui summi gaudia sunto poli.

Here is also the monument of William de Basing, prior of this church.

At the east-end of this church is our lady's chapel (as it is there called), in which they have their morning six-o'clock prayers. King Philip and Queen Mary were married here; where Queen Mary's chair is still preserved. This chapel was built by two priors, Silksteed and Hunton; there are half rebuses for their names carved on the roof.

On either side of the entrance into the choir are the statues in brass of King James I. and King Charles I.

At the west end of this church is a window, on the glass of which was painted the history of the Old Testament; but at present the glass is in a very shattered condition, owing, as is said, to wantonness of idle children.

At the east end also is a window, on the glass of which in painting are represented three figures, which are said to be designed for the Virgin Mary, her son Jesus Christ, and God the Father. A true relic of popish idolatry!

Over the door of the school stands a very good statue of the founder, made by Mr. Cibber, whose workmanship are the two excellent figures over Bethlehem-gate, in London.

As the city stands in a vale on the bank, and at the conjunction of two small rivers, so the country rising every way, but just as the course of the water keeps the vally open, you must necessarily, as you go out of the gates, go up hill every way; but when once ascended, you come to the most charming plains, and most pleasant country of that kind in England; which continues, with very small intersections of rivers and vallies, for above fifty miles.

Here lived Constans, the monk, who was made Cæsar, and afterwards emperor, by his father Constantine; and who usurped the government in opposition to Honorius.

At the south side of the west gate of this city was anciently a castle, in which, it is said, the Saxon kings kept their court; which however is doubtful, and must be meant of the West Saxons only. This castle had been often besieged; particularly once by King Stephen, with his implacable enemy the Empress Maud in it; and that so closely, that the empress caused a report of her death to be spread, and, being put into a coffin, was carried out as a corpse, and so she escaped.

In the place where this castle stood, the late King Charles II. began (under the direction of Sir Christo-

pher Wren) a very noble design of a royal palace, which, had he lived, and finished it, would certainly have made that part of the country the resort of the quality and gentry of all parts of the kingdom.

The foundation was laid March 23, 1683 (in the digging for which they found a pavement of bricks, and coins of Constantine the Great, and others). There was particularly intended a large cupola, thirty feet above the roof, which would have been seen a great way at sea. The south side is 216 feet, and the west 326; and the shell, when it was discontinued, is said to have cost 25,000l. for the building was so far prosecuted, that it was carried up to the roof and covered.

The centre of this palace being exactly in a line with the centre of the west end of the cathedral, the city was to have been laid open the breadth of the transept or cross of the cathedral from north to south, in a street about 200 feet broad from the palace to the cathedral in a direct line; and on each side were to have been built houses for the nobility and persons of rank; the ground for which, and for the parks, was actually procured. The parks were to be near ten miles in circumference, and were to end west upon the open downs, in view of Stockbridge.

The principal floor is a noble range of apartments, twenty feet high.

This house, with a royal revenue, was afterwards settled by parliament as an appanage upon Prince George of Denmark for his life, in case he had outlived the queen; but his royal highness died before her majesty, when all hope of seeing this design perfected, or the house finished, vanished. And a few years after King George I. made a present to the Duke of Bolton of the fine pillars of Italian marble which were to have supported its staircase; and were said to be a present to the king from the Great Duke of Tuscany. It was fitted up for a prison for the French taken captive in the late wars between the

two nations; and contains no less than 160 rooms; in which, June 14, 1762, I was assured by the colonel on duty, there were confined upwards of 5000 prisoners of war.

In the High-street is a market cross, having five steps round it, which with the place about it serves at present for a fish-market; there is also in the same street a large handsome town-hall for the city, erected on Dorick pillars, in a niche, in the front of which is a statue of Queen Anne, with this inscription, *Annæ Pacifico Anna Regina* 1713.—But the lower part of this building is disgraced by being used as mean dwellings for cooks' shops, barbers, &c.: they are now building a new market-house for flesh. At the west end of the town is an obelisk, with the following inscription:

On the one side;

This monument is erected by a society of natives, on the very spot of ground to which the markets were removed, and whose basis is the very stone on which exchanges were made, whilst the city lay under the scourge of the destroying pestilence, in the year 1669.

Second side;

A society originally established for the relief of their fellow-citizens, who happily survived that dreadful visitation, but were reduced by it to the utmost distress. Their first meeting was held August 26, of the succeding year.

Third side;

Their ninetieth feast was celebrated with uncommon joy, August 23, 1759. A year auspicious and glorious to these kingdoms, for plenty restored, and the peaceful enjoyment of all national blessings, and for the renown and triumphs of their victorious arms through all quarters of the globe.

THO. BRERETON, JOHN BARTON, } Stewards.
JOHN CHILDS, JOHN BARRETT, }

Beyond the river Itchin, eastward, is an high hill, called St. Giles's, from an hospital whose ruins only are now visible; and a church-yard seeming to have been a camp, besides the marks of bastions, and works of fortifications in the modern style. Here Waltheof, earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, was beheaded by order of King William I. whose body was carried to Crowland, and said to work miracles.

In Bishop Pontissara's register, in the year 1281, are enumerated within and without the walls of the city forty-seven churches and chapels: Bishop Andrews's register mentions only thirty-two: there are now only eight. The city is within the walls about a mile and a half in circumference. It is governed by a mayor, high steward, aldermen, and recorder; has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament.

On the north side of the cathedral is a decent college, founded by Bishop Morley, in 1672, for ten clergymen's widows: this same bishop rebuilt the college-schools and the episcopal palaces. Here are three charity-schools; and a public infirmary was erected in the year 1759.

King John resided much at Winchester, and his son Henry III. was born there; as was likewise Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. and William, duke of Saxony, from whom the present royal family of Great Britain descended. Henry IV. was married here, as was Queen Mary to Philip, king of Spain. In the year 1780 Winchester was made a garrison town by act of parliament.

The hospital of St. Cross was founded by Henry Blois, bishop of Winchester, in the year 1136, for thirteen poor men, with 100 others to dine here daily; the last part of the institution was soon abrogated, and replaced with four priests, thirteen secular, and four choristers. Bishop Toclive, the founder's successor, added 100 more in the year 1185. In the year 1370 the revenues were valued at 400l. per annum. In the

year 1444 Cardinal Beaufort made ample addition for two prieſts, thirty-five brethren, and three ſiſters, calling his inſtitution *the alms-houſe of noble poverty*, with an endowment of 500l. per annum by Henry VI. This well-endowed houſe now contains only a maſter and nine poor brethren, with four out-penſioners. The church is a venerable and curious remains of Saxon architecture, in form of a croſs, with aiſles: the nave 150 feet long, the tranſepts 120. The lodgings of the poor people join the church, and form the weſt ſide of an extenſive quadrangle. The north ſide conſiſts of the maſter's houſe, which is ſpacious and elegant, the refectory, and magnificent gateway, over which laſt is a figure of Cardinal Beaufort, kneeling; the eaſt ſide conſiſts of a cloiſter, over which are ruined apartments, ſuppoſed to have belonged to the poor on Henry de Blois's foundation. At South Stoneham are mills for cutting blocks for the navy. In North Stoneham church is a monument to the memory of Lord Hawke, with a repreſentation of his engagement with Monſieur Conflans.

Southampton is ſituated at the union of two rivers, the Teſt and the Itchin, which form a conſiderable bay, called Southampton-water, about a mile wide, oppoſite the town. Near the ſpot was formerly a town called Hanton, in Latin *Clauſentum*, which was plundered by the Danes in the year 980; and in the reign of Edward III. it was burnt down by the French; after which it was rebuilt in the ſituation it now ſtands, which was ſurrounded with walls, ditches, battlements, and towers, and, for its further defence, a ſtrong caſtle was built by order of Richard II. on a mount, or artificial hill; and a fort was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with Portugal for wine and fruit, as likewiſe with the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, to which iſlands they ſend a certain quantity of wool, allowed by act of parliament: here are manufactures of ſilk and carpets. The town chiefly conſiſts of one

broad well-built ſtreet, with ſome ſmaller branches, and contains five pariſh churches, and an hoſpital. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and was made a county of itſelf in the reign of King John. The corporation is compoſed of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, ſheriff, two bailiffs, common-council, &c. There are, for the town eleven juſtices of the peace, viz. the Biſhop of Wincheſter, the recorder, the mayor, the laſt mayor, five aldermen, and two burgeſſes: all who have paſſed the chair are aldermen. The mayor is admiral of the liberties. The reſort of company here, during the ſummer months, for the purpoſe of ſea bathing, has occaſioned conſiderable improvements in the town, and a regular maſter of ceremonies has been appointed to regulate the amuſements. The town is well ſupplied with good freſh water, from diſtant ſprings, by pipes; and adjacent to the town is a chalybeate ſpring. Packets ſail regularly, in time of peace, from Southampton to Cherburg: packet-boats ſail every morning, except Monday, to the Iſle of Wight. In time of war, a cutter is ſtationed here by government, which ſails every fortnight for Guernſey and Jerſey, and conveys paſſengers, or parcels; and veſſels of from twenty-five to forty tons continually trade to thoſe iſlands; beſides which, there are about thirty veſſels employed in foreign commerce, and upwards of one hundred in the coaſting-trade: the river is deep enough for the largeſt ſhips. Southampton has three markets weekly, on Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

At Southampton was an hoſpital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, founded, according to Speed, in 1179, and afterwards given to the priory of St. Dionyſius. In the reign of Henry III. two merchants who were brothers, named Gervaſius and Prataſius, converted their dwelling-houſe into an hoſpital for the poor, and endowed it with lands. The chapel being dedicated to St. Julian, it has been generally called St. Julian's hoſpital, but ſometimes God's

house. This charity was further enriched by several benefactors. Edward III. at the instance of Queen Philippa, granted the mastership to Queen's college, Oxford, in whose patronage it yet continues. In the south-east part of the town, near the wall, was a house of Franciscan friars, first founded about the year 1240, which was granted by Edward VI. to Arthur Darcy.

At a small distance from Southampton, near the river Itchin, is Bevis-mount, supposed to be an ancient fortification thrown up by the Saxons, under the command of Bevis, to oppose the passage of the Danes over the river, who lay encamped on the other side. The river is not very large, but the tide running up into it a good way beyond the town, forms a kind of bay just under this mount, which being contiguous to an estate belonging to the late Earl of Peterborough, his lordship purchased it, and converted it into a kind of wilderness; and as it was full of trees and brambles, he cut through them divers circular and intricate walks and labyrinths. His lordship used frequently to divert himself by dropping his friends in the midst of this wilderness, and, stealing away, let them wander up and down, till they found their way out of it. The mount terminates above, as is feigned of Parnassus, in a kind of fork; and between the two spires is a bowling-green, or parterre, adorned with fine Italian marble statues, brought by his lordship from abroad. It lies open on the side facing the river, and, when the tide is in, gives a most agreeable prospect. On one side of this parterre, declining gradually from the top of one of the spires to the green, was planted a little vineyard, exposed to the south; and on the other side, on the very summit of the spire, stood a summer-house, elegantly built and contrived, with a good cellar under it, where his lordship kept his wines, having no good cellarage at his house, which was near a quarter of a mile from the mount, from which his lordship called it Bevis-Mount. He intended to rebuild the house, and convert all the grounds lying between it and the mount

into gardens, had he lived a little longer. It is now the seat of Mr. Horne.

There are many things fabled here of Bevis, as there are in Wales and Cornwall of King Arthur, both of whom have suffered much from legendary writers and tradition; for as King Arthur performed many brave and gallant acts in war, and was of great bodily strength, so Bevis, who was a Saxon lord, was a man of much military courage and conduct, as well as personally strong. He was a great opposer of the Normans, and followed them down to Wales, and gave them battle near Caerdiff, in Glamorganshire, but was there defeated. It is said his sword may be still seen at Arundel castle; yet there are some who, from the fables with which their stories are mingled, doubt whether ever there were such persons as either of them.

About a mile north from Southampton is Bittern, where Camden saw the remaining walls and ditches of an ancient castle of the Bishop of Winchester, half a mile in circumference, and surrrounded on three sides by the sea at high water. Here the Rev. Mr. Warner fixes the site of the ancient Clausentum, and thinks the name was derived from the words *Clausus* and *Intus*, being, as it were, land-locked on the river Itchen; the discovery of many Roman coins on this spot seems to confirm Mr. Warner's opinion. At Hamble or Hamelrise, situated on a creek of Southampton-water, four miles SE. from Southampton, was an alien priory of Cistertians, subject to the abby of Tiron in France. Between Southampton and Hamble is Netley, to the south of which, near the Southampton-water, are the ruins of Netley abby, founded in the year 1239, by Henry III. or, according to Godwin and Leland, in the year 1238, by Peter de Rupibus, for Cistertian monks; at the dissolution converted into a mansion for the Earl of Hereford, and afterwards the Marquis of Huntingdon, who is said to have converted part of the chapel into a kitchen and other offices, still reserving the east end for religious

uſe: in the year 1700 the eſtate came into the poſſeſſion of Sir Bartlet Lacy, who ſold the materials of the chapel to one Taylor, a carpenter of Southampton, who was, however, as we are told, by frightful dreams, or ſome religious ſcruples, prevented from pulling it down; but that avarice getting the better of his ſcruples, he perſiſted, and on removing one of the ſtones, it fell on him and cruſhed him to death. It now belongs to Mr. Dummer. Part of the chapel is ſtill ſtanding, which was built in the form of a croſs, and, though greatly defaced, ſhews it was once an elegant building. There are alſo ſome remains of the refectory and kitchen. The whole is ſo overgrown with ivy and interſperſed with trees, as to form a ſcene to inſpire pleaſing melancholy. The remains are conſiderable; and between it and the river is the ſhell of a fort, built by Henry III. About two miles from Southampton, in the road to Portſmouth, is Portſwood-houſe, a magnificent ſtructure built by Colonel Stibbert in the year 1776. Not far from it is the priory of St. Dionyſius, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Itching, founded for black canons by Henry I. now converted into a farm-houſe. Redbridge is ſituated on the right ſide of the river Teſt, anciently called Redford, at which in the infancy of the Saxon church was a monaſtery, the abbot of which, Cymberth, baptized, according to Bede, the two infant brothers of Arvandus, a petty prince of the Iſle of Wight, juſt before his execution. Theſe children, when Cedwalla the Saxon invaded that iſland, making their eſcape, concealed themſelves at the little town *Ad Lapidem*; till being betrayed, they were put to death by Cedwalla's orders. Camden places Ad Lapidem at South Stoneham, about three miles to the eaſt of Redbridge. Redbridge is chiefly known now for its timber wharf. Near Redbridge is Eling, a village on the Southampton-water, where are ſome docks for building and repairing ſhips. Here Camden ſays was an ancient monaſtery, called by Bede, Reodford, as early as 680.

At Lyndhurſt, in the New foreſt, is a ſeat of the Duke of Glouceſter. The New foreſt is about forty miles in circumference, and anciently contained many populous towns and villages, and thirty-ſix mother-churches, till it was deſtroyed and turned into a foreſt, by William the Conqueror. King Henry VIII. built ſome caſtles in it, and it has now ſeveral towns and villages. It is ſituated in that part of Hampſhire which is bounded on the eaſt by Southampton river, and on the ſouth by the Britiſh channel. It poſſeſſes advantages of ſituation, with reſpect to the convenience of water-carriage and nearneſs to the dock-yards, ſuperior to every other foreſt; having in its neighbourhood ſeveral ports and places of ſhelter for ſhipping timber, among which Lymington is at the diſtance of only two miles, Bewley about half a mile, and Redbridge three or four miles from the foreſt; and the navigation to Portſmouth, the moſt conſiderable dock-yard in the kingdom, is only about thirty miles from the neareſt of thoſe places. This is the only foreſt belonging to the crown of which the origin is known.

The original author of the Tour through Great Britain tells us, that a deſign was formed to ſettle the poor palatines, who were driven from their country by religious perſecution, on this foreſt near Lyndhurſt. Some people being ordered by Lord Treaſurer Godolphin, ſays our author, to conſider how theſe people ſhould be provided for, without injury to the public, New foreſt in Hampſhire was ſingled out to be the place for them.

Here it was propoſed to draw a great ſquare line, containing 4000 acres of land, marking out two large highways or roads through the centre, croſſing both ways; ſo that there ſhould be 1000 acres in each diviſion, excluſive of the land contained in the ſaid croſs-roads.

Then to ſingle out 20 men and their families, who ſhould be recommended as honeſt induſtrious people, expert in huſbandry, or at leaſt capable of being in-

ſtructed in it. To each of theſe ſhould be parcelled, but in equal diſtributions, 200 acres of this land; ſo that the whole 4000 acres ſhould be diſtributed to the ſaid 20 families; for which they ſhould have no rent to pay, and be liable to no taxes, but ſuch as would provide for their own ſick or poor, repairing their own roads, &c. This exemption to continue for 20 years, and then to pay each 5ol. a year to the crown.

To each of theſe families it was propoſed to advance 200l. in ready money, as a ſtock to ſet them to work, and to hire and pay labourers to incloſe, clear, and cure the land; which, it was ſuppoſed, the firſt year could not be ſo much to their advantage as the following years; allowing them timber out of the foreſt to build themſelves houſes and barns, ſheds and offices, as they ſhould have occaſion; alſo for carts, waggons, ploughs, harrows, and the like neceſſary implements.

Theſe 20 families would, by the conſequence of their own ſettlements, employ and maintain ſuch a proportion of others of their own people, that the whole number of palatines would have been provided for, had they been many more than they were; and that without being any burthen upon, or injury to, the people of England; on the contrary, they would have been an advantage, and an addition of wealth and ſtrength, to the nation, and to the country in particular where they ſhould be thus ſeated.

Two things would have been anſwered by the executonof this ſcheme; viz.

1. That the annual rent to be received for all thoſe lands, after 20 years, would abundantly pay the public for the firſt diſburſes.
2. More money than would have done this was thrown away upon them here, to keep them in ſuſpenſe, and afterwards ſtarve them; ſending them a-begging all over the nation, and ſhipping them off to periſh in other countries.

This

This scheme, however well adapted to have provided for those unfortunate people, was not carried into execution. Two miles north from Lyndhurst is an ancient camp, called Castle Mallwood. Lymington is situated on a creek of the English channel, called Bolder-water, about three quarters of a mile from the sea, with a harbour for ships of considerable size, and the tide flows about a mile above the town. It is a borough-town, and has a weekly market on Saturday. It has long been celebrated for its salt, but the trade is less than it was some years ago. Near Lymington is an ancient camp, called Bucklands, or the Rings; and on the opposite of the river is an eminence called Windmill Map. These are supposed to have been the camps of Ambrosius.

Two miles south-east from Lymington is South Badesley, where there was a preceptory of knights-templars, afterwards of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Between Southampton-water and Bolder-water, on a creek or river, King John founded an abby for Cistertian monks, in the year 1204, with the privilege of sanctuary, called Bello Loco, or Beaulieu, being induced, as is said, by the following circumstance: the king having taken a prejudice against the Cistertians, some abbots of the order hoping to remove his dislike, and if possible obtain his favour, repaired to the king at Lincoln; when coming into his presence, he was so enraged at them, that he ordered his attendants to trample them under their horses' feet; but no one was found who would obey so cruel and so unheard-of a command from a christian prince. The abbots despairing of acquiring the king's favour, retreated hastily to the inn. The night following the king sleeping in his bed, dreamed he was brought before a judge; the said abbots being present, who were commanded to scourge him on the back with whips and rods: waking in the morning, he asserted that he had felt that scourging. This dream he related to an ecclesiastic of

his court, who told him that God had been uncommonly merciful to him, in thus clemently and paternally deigning to admonish him, and to reveal his mysteries to him; he therefore counselled the king to send immediately for those abbots, and humbly to ask pardon for his cruel order; to which the king consented, and afterwards granted them a charter for the foundation of this house, which he endowed with divers estates. The appellation of Beaulieu, or Fine-place, was very justly given to the spot where this abby now stands, and its environs, as it still possesses every requisite to form a beautiful situation. The remains of this monastery at present consist of the church, fitted up for a parochial one, repaired about the year 1743, as appears by a date on the great buttress at the east end; the prior's lodgings, converted into a dwelling-house; a ruined building, perhaps a dormitory; and the gate-house, or porter's lodge. The dwelling-house or prior's lodging is surrounded by a moat with a draw-bridge. The abby walls extend a great way, enclosing an area of sixteen or seventeen acres, well wooded and watered, and full of the foundations of ruined buildings. About three miles south-west from this abby, and one from Sowley Pond, are large ruins of the grange and farm-house, belonging to the monastery, a chapel, and particularly a large barn, measuring upwards of two hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and seventy-five breadth, built chiefly with stone. Perkin Warbeck fled to this abby for sanctuary, in the year 1496, and surrendered, on promise of life and pardon.

Four miles south from Lymington is Hurst castle, a fort built in the reign of Henry VIII. on a neck of land, on the south coast of the county of Hants, in the narrowest part of the channel, between the Isle of Wight and the Continent, always supplied with a garrison of men; it is under a governor appointed by the crown, with a salary of 182l. 10s. per annum. This was the last prison in which the unfortunate

prince Charles I. was confined, and continued here three weeks, when he went to London for trial.

Catshot castle, a fort built in the reign of Henry VIII. is situated on a point of land at the west of the entrance into Southampton-water, with a garrison: the governor is appointed by the crown; the salary 45l. 12s. 6d.

London to Wokingham and Reading.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Egham	18	0	Brought up	27	0
Virginia-water	2	4	Bracknell	1	0
Blackneſt	2	1	Wokingham	4	0
Sunninghill	1	0	Kings-ſtreet	2	0
Aſcot-heath	1	0	Loddon-bridge	1	1
Martins-hern	2	3	Early-common	1	2
			Reading	2	5
	27	0			
			In the whole	39	0

AT Virginia-water, the road enters the Great park, and paſſes about half a mile through a land lately broken up and put into cultivation by order of his majeſty: on the right is a noble ſtream of water, or canal, the middle of which is a great depth: on Shrubs hill, an eminence to the left hand, is a building erected about fifty years ago by William, duke of Cumberland, uncle to King George III. called the Belvedere.

Near Blackneſt, a ſeat of Mr. Barwell.

Sunninghill is a pleaſant village, with many good houſes, and long celebrated for its chalybeate waters.

The wells are situated in a vally at the west extremity of the village.

Near Sunninghill, a little to the south-east, is Bromhale, where was a small convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Edward the Black Prince; the remains of which were granted to St. John's college, Cambridge.

About two miles from the wells, and a mile to the left of the road, is Swinley-lodge, the hunting seat of the master of the king's buckhounds, now the Earl of Sandwich.

Near Ascot-heath is the king's kennel; and a little to the north-west was a camp in the years 1799 and 1800. Ascot-heath races are held annually a fortnight after Whitsuntide. At Martins-hern, a small seat of General Gordon; a mile on the right-hand, a seat of Mr. Walsh; a mile and a half to the left, South-hill, a seat of Sir Stephen Lushington.

Between Bracknel and Wokingham, on the right-hand, is a house, now the residence of Mr. Neat, where, according to the constant report of the neighbourhood, Mr. Pope was born; and about half a mile from it is a small wood, called Pope's wood, where it is said he used much to walk and study. On one of the trees is this inscription, "Here Pope sung," cut by order of the late Countess of Gower.

Wokingham, or Oakingham, contains two hundred and ninety-eight houses, in four streets, and about 1350 inhabitants. The streets meet in a large area, in which is an ancient market-house of timber and plaster, built about the reign of James I. or Queen Elizabeth. The corporation by charter of James I. consists of an alderman, high steward, recorder, burgesses, and town clerk. There is a weekly market on Tuesday, remarkable chiefly for the quantity and goodness of the poultry, especially chicken, of which great numbers are bought by higlers for London. Neither the trade or manufactures are considerable: the chief of the latter are sorting wool; mills for throwing silk,

a new eſtabliſhment of gauzes, a few denims, and ſhoes.

As it is the only town in Windſor foreſt, all the foreſt courts are held here. The church is large, with three aiſles, and ſupported within by ſome handſome pillars of chalk. It is ſituated at the eaſt end of the town, in a part of Wiltſhire, which is ſeparated from the reſt of the county. Thomas Godwyn, biſhop of Bath and Wells, was a native of this town, and lies buried in the chancel with a mural monument of black marble, with his epitaph in Latin: he died in 1590. Againſt the ſame wall is a black marble tablet, with the following inſcription:

In memory of
Edward Cotton, Eſqre.
(late of this Pariſh). This
Monument was erected by
Elizabeth his Wife and ſole Executrix.
Obiit. 28. *Dec.* 1682.

This worthy name of Squire Cotton
Can never dye, although his bones ly rotten;
Eaſed from all paines, removed far from ſtrife,
A tender huſband to his loving wife;
Sleeps near this place: he paſt through life to death,
And won the race, although he loſt his breath:
Hee'th pay'd the debt which once we muſt pay all,
His virtues live, though afters funeral.
His ſurviving relict, for a good intent,
Hath cauſed to be raiſed this monument.
Vivit poſt funera virtus.

The Roſe-inn, or rather Molly Mogg, daughter of the landlord, is celebrated by a ſong, written by that triumvirate of wits, Swift, Pope, and Gay, who often came to the houſe, in their acquaintance with Sir William Trumbul, and the family at Eaſt Hemſtead-park. It is but juſtice to ſay, that the lady was of irreproachable character: ſhe, in conjunction with her

ſiſter, kept the inn after her father; but on the deceaſe of her ſiſter, ſhe retired ſome years before her own death, which happened in the year 1758.

There has been many years a cuſtom to bait two bulls in the market-place every St. Thomas'-day. A ſmall eſtate was left by a Mr. Staverton, to purchaſe a bull, which after being baited was to be given to the poor: but that not being ſufficient to ſupply the number of claims, the inhabitants have been accuſtomed to buy another, which is diſtributed at the ſame time.

Archbiſhop Laud left 50l. a-year, which on every third year is to be paid to three maidens, natives of the town, who have ſerved one and the ſame maſter or miſtreſs for three years ſucceſſively: on other years the fifty pounds are to be applied to the apprenticing five boys. The ſame ſums are bequeathed to Reading, Windſor, and Wallingford.

About a mile ſouth from the town is an hoſpital, founded in 1663, by Henry Lucas, eſq. ſecretary to the Earl of Holland, lord chief juſtice in Eyre, in the reign of Charles I. and member of parliament for Cambridge; for a chaplain, or maſter, and ſixteen brethren, under the direction of the drapers' company.

At a ſmall diſtance from the hoſpital is Luckley, a ſeat of C. Fyſhe Palmer, eſq.

Four miles eaſt from Wokingham, near Eaſthamſtead, on a part of what is called Bagſhot-heath, is a large ancient camp, called Cæſar's, from which is an extenſive view to the north-weſt and ſouth; within the intrenchments were the head quarters of a camp in the year 1792; and for a ſmall ſpace of time, there was another encampment in 1800.

At Eaſthampſtead is the ſeat of the Marquis of Downſhire, formerly of Sir William Trumbul, the friend of Pope; and in Eaſthampſtead church is the grave-ſtone of the reverend Mr. Fenton, with the epitaph written by Mr. Pope.

Three miles north-eaſt from Wokingham is Ben-

field, a pleasant village, in which are many good houses, inhabited by people of fortune; and near it is Billingbear, a noble old mansion and park belonging to Lord Braybrook.

Two miles north from Wokingham is Bill-hill, the seat of Colonel Levison Gower.

At Loddon-bridge is a market on Monday for cattle.

A mile beyond on the right is Bulmarsh-heath, on which Reading races are run annually in August.

Near it is Woodley, a seat of Henry Addington, esq. chancellor of the exchequer.

On the left of Early common, the seat of Mr. Golding.

Further on, to the left, White Knights, the Marquis of Blandford.

London to Winchester and Pool.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Bagshot, p. 151. .	26	0	Brought up	67	6
Blackwater . .	4	1	Amphill . .	2	2
Hartford Bridge .	5	1	Romsey . .	3	0
Hartley Row .	0	7	Owre Bridge .	3	0
Murrel Green .	1	7	Cadnam . .	3	0
Hook . .	0	7	Stony Cross .	2	3
Maplederwell Hatch	3	7	Picked Post .	6	1
Basingstoke . .	2	3	Pounder . .	1	7
Popham Lane .	5	6	Ringwood . .	1	1
Popham . .	1	1	St. Leonard's Bridge	3	5
East Stratton .	3	0	New Bridge, Dorset	0	6
Worthy . .	5	4	Leigh . .	4	4
Winchester .	2	0	Winburn Minster	0	6
Pitt . . .	2	2	Poole . .	6	4
Hursley . .	3	0			
	67	6	In the whole	96	5

ABOUT two miles to the right of Hartford-bridge is Bramshill-park, the seat of Sir Richard Cope, bart. In this park Archbishop Abbot accidentally killed the keeper, as mentioned in the account of Guildford. Near Hartley-row, at Elvetham, is the seat of Sir H. G. Calthorp, bart. which formerly belonged to the Earl of Hertford, by whom Queen Elizabeth was magnificently entertained in her progress in the year 1591. Adjoining to Hartley-row, on the south-east, is Hartley Wintney, where was a priory of Cistertian nuns, founded by Roger Colrith, in the reign of the Conqueror.

Five miles and a half from Hartley-row, towards the south, is Odiham, a small market-town, situated at the side of a chalky hill: here was anciently a castle of the Bishop of Winchester, which held out fifteen days for King John against the Dauphin of France, defended only by thirteen men. In the reign of Edward III. David, king of Scotland, was kept prisoner here. Of this castle nothing remains but the keep, which is an octagonal building; there are traces of some ditches, but no walls, or other ruins, sufficient to point out its ancient shape or extent when entire. The number of houses in the town and parish of Odiham is about 330. The market is on Friday. An agriculture society was established here in the year 1783. There is a free-school, and alms-house for twelve aged poor. Near Odiham is Dogmersfield, a seat of Sir Henry Paulett and St. John Mildmay. Basingstoke canal passes through the town.

At Hook, a seat of Sir James Tilney Long, bart. At Maplederwell Hatch the New Basingstoke canal crosses the road. On the left is Hackwood, the seat of the late Duke of Bolton. At Andwell, a little to the right of Maplederwell Hatch, was an alien priory belonging to the abby of Tiron in France, which was given to Winchester college.

Basingstoke is a populous and well-built market town, of considerable antiquity. It is a corpora-

tion, under a mayor, high-steward, recorder, &c. Here is a manufacture of druggets and shalloons; and the market, held on Wednesday, is very considerable for corn, and the trade of the town is much benefited by a navigable canal made from hence to the river Wey. In the church, which was built under the auspices of Fox, bishop of Winchester, lie several of the family of Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, and founder of Merton college, Oxford, who had considerable property here. Sir George Wheeler, the traveller, was vicar of this church. Here was born John de Basingstoke, a learned Grecian, archdeacon of Leicester, and intimate friend of Matthew Paris and Bishop Grosthead, who first introduced the Greek numerals into England, and died in the year 1252; and Richard White, professor at Douay, who wrote the early British History in eleven books, seven of them printed at Arras in the year 1597.

Henry III. founded an hospital at Basingstoke, at the desire of Walter de Merton, for aged priests, particularly from his college at Oxford, after its foundation. Of this collegiate hospital, founded in the year 1261, part of the chapel roof lately remained pannelled, with Merton college arms in the intersections, and one of the Gothic windows stopped up. The walls were of flint. Every mark of its antiquity was destroyed by a new brick building, about the year 1778. Sir William Sandys, knight (chamberlain and privy-counsellor to Henry VIII. who created him Lord Sandys), and Bishop Fox, obtained the king's leave to found at Basingstoke a free chapel and guild of the Holy Ghost, with a priest to officiate in the chapel, and teach in the school. It was dissolved 37th of the same reign. Cardinal Pole restored its estates, and they were again seized in the civil wars, but restored again with the school in the year 1670, by the care of Bishop Morley. The chapel has been in ruins ever since the civil war; only part of the east and south wall remains, with a once beautiful hexangular tower and staircase at the

south-west corner. There are no remains of a tomb for its founder, who was buried here; and both the school and chapel have been too much neglected ever since the year 1673.

Basing, or Old Basing, is about a mile and half to the north-east. This estate anciently belonged to Adam de Port, lord of Basing, who built the church of Warnford, from whom it descended to William Powlet, created lord St. John of Basing and earl of Wiltshire by Henry VIII. and marquis of Winchester by Edward VI. This nobleman built here a most magnificent house. He was created treasurer by Mary, and held the office thirty years; and being asked how he preserved himself in that place through so many changes of government, replied, "By being a willow, and not an oak." He was buried in the church here, as were his descendants. His great-grandson John, marquis of Winchester, made his noble house here (the largest of any subject's) a garrison for Charles I.: it endured a two-years' siege under its lord, and being at length taken by treachery in the year 1645, was plundered and burned to the ground. All that now remains is the site, which is circular, like a keep, with an area in the middle, and the garden walls. In the year 871 a bloody battle was fought here between the Saxons, under King Ethelred and his brother Alfred, and the Danes, which ended in favour of the latter.

About two miles north from Basingstoke, in the parish of Sherburn St. John, is the Vine, a seat of Mr. Chute, so called from the vines first brought here and planted for shade, not for the sake of the fruit, by the first Lord Sandys, who built the house.

A little to the north-west of Sherburn St. John is Monk's Sherburn, or West Sherburn, where was an alien priory, cell to the abby of Benedictines at Cerisy in Normandy, founded by Adam de Port, in the reign of Henry I. This priory was granted by Henry VI. to Eton college, and afterwards to the abby of St. Julian

at Southampton, with which it was given to Queen's college, Oxford.

Ten miles north-west from Basingstoke, and fifty-five from London, is Kingsclere, formerly the residence of some of the Saxon kings. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, where the corn is chiefly sold by sample. The principal trade is malting.

Not far from the town is Cannon-park, once a seat of the Duke of Cumberland, and lately of Counsellor Lade.

About a mile and half to the south-west is Burghclere, an ancient camp, and some barrows.

Three miles to the west is Highclere, where is a seat of Lord Porchester.

Seven miles north from Basingstoke, on the borders of Berkshire, is Silchester, once Vindonum, the capital of the people by the Romans called Segontiaci; the Britons called it Caer Segont, from whence comes the Latin name Segontium; the Saxons called it Selcester, which Camden thinks is the same as great city. Ninnius says it was built by Constantius, father of Constantine the Great; and it is also, by ancient historians, said, that Arthur was crowned here. However these things may be, it was certainly a very ancient and a very large city, as the remaining walls even at this time testify, and many Roman coins which have been found at different times. It was destroyed, as was supposed, in the wars between the Saxons and the Britons. Leland says, the wall was about two miles in compass, with four gates, and contained three fields, or eighty acres, with the manor-place itself, and the church; the houses stand without the wall; "the corn in these fields," says he, "is marvellous fair to the eye, and ready to shew perfecture: it decayeth, owing to the foundations on which it grows. On the wall grow some oaks of ten carts load the piece: the ground within almost level with the wall: the wall without is, in some places, six or seven feet high." Dr. Stukeley

says it is a parallelogram 2600 by 2000 feet, facing the cardinal points; the north wall most entire. The wall consists of nine unequal sides, built of rows of stones and flints alternately, and some in the herring-bone fashion: its greatest height is about eighteen feet, and its thickness fifteen feet: the ditches in some places ten or twelve yards over: it has four gates, and two openings lately made for waggons on the north-east side. The streets are traceable, of which the four principal lead to the gates, and foundations on each side. One area which they inclosed, probably the forum, was twenty-seven feet by sixteen, and in it foundations of free-stone three feet thick, of a larger structure, in or near which were foundations of an altar about three feet by four, and three high, surrounded with wood-ashes and coals; other rooms thirty-three by twenty-eight. Many coins, both brass and silver, from Julius Cæsar to the latest emperors, have been found, and some gold and silver British. Of the Roman coins found here, some of the rarest are gold coins of Allectus, of Valentinian, and Arcadius. One spot, called Silver-hill, where are foundations of some large buildings, has yielded a great quantity of silver coins. Here have been also found pieces of lead pipes, keys, thimbles, swords, masons' tools, saws, bells, necklaces of blue beads or links, and pieces of pillars used as mill-stones. Just without the wall, at the north-east corner, and 100 yards off, is an amphitheatre, now a pond; both the wall and seats are a mixture of clay and gravel; the wall about twenty yards thick below the seats, and decreasing gradually to four yards at the top. A military road, called *Lonbank* and *Grimsdike*, pitched with flints, runs from the south gate of the town to the north gate of Winchester; another, called the *Portway*, leads from the south gate of Silchester by Andover, by the camps at Egburg and Quarley, crosses the river at Port-town, and goes in a line to the east gate of Old Sarum. A considerable one, on Mortimer-heath, runs at right angles to the Bath road, and points

to the town sided by tumuli, of which numbers are in the neighbourhood. On digging for gravel on Mortimer-heath were found horns of stags and elks, a flint axe, and subterraneous timber. The same discoveries have been made in digging for peat in Brimpton-marsh, about three miles off. At about 300 yards from the wall is a bank and ditch covering near two-thirds of the city; and about one mile and half to the north-west, near a small village called the Soak, are remains of a camp; and, half a mile from that village, a bank and ditch of several miles extent, which may be part of a Roman road to Spinæ.

Four miles from Basingstoke, on the left hand, is Kempshot, a hunting seat of the Prince of Wales.

Two miles east from Stratton, on the right, Micheldever, a seat of the Duke of Bedford; and a mile further, Grange-park, the seat of Lord Lonsdale.

Near Pitt is Farley Mount, on which the late Sir P. St. John erected a mausoleum in memory of a favourite hunter, which, with his master, leaped into a marl-pit twenty feet deep, and afterwards won the hunters' plate at Winchester.

In the parish of Hursley are the remains of Merdon castle, one of the palaces of the bishops of Winchester, built in the reign of King Stephen by Henry de Blois, then bishop, about the year 1138: he surrounded it with a park, and soon after fortified it with strong entrenchments, when he and the king, his brother, were laying siege to Winchester castle, where the Empress Matilda had taken post with Robert, earl of Gloucester. It was become ruinous in the fourteenth century, and was alienated from the see in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Only a fragment of a tower constructed of flints remains surrounded with entrenchments. In the centre of the ruin is a farm-house: the original well remains. This estate once belonged to Richard Cromwell, who married the eldest daughter of Richard Major, lord of the manor: it at present belongs to Sir Thomas Heathcote, whose father built an elegant seat, called Hursley-lodge.

Romsey, or Rumsey, is a corporation, governed by a mayor and alderman, and contains two parishes, but only one church. Here was once a large woollen manufacture, but it is now declined: the principal trade is in sacks, paper, and beer; and on Saturday is a considerable market for corn. Here was a convent of nuns, founded by King Edward the Elder, or Ethelwald, a Saxon nobleman. The church yet remains a fine specimen of Saxon architecture, built in the form of a cross, and arched with stone; and there is now growing on the outside, on the top of the steeple, an apple-tree, which has for many years borne fruit of two different kinds, viz. redstreaks and golden pippins: it is supposed a kernel might originally have fallen into a crevice of the wall. In this church were buried Edward the Elder, his son Alfred, and daughter Eadburga. Sir William Petty, ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdown, was born here, in the year 1623.

Near Romsey is Broadlands, a beautiful seat of Lord Palmerston.

Three miles north from Romsey is Mottisfont, a village on the Test, where was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by William Briwere, in the reign of King John: granted in exchange to Lord Sandys.

At three quarters of a mile from Owre-bridge, on the left, is Paulton-park, a seat of Lord Mendip.

Ringwood, situated on the east side of the river Avon, is supposed, from its name, to have been a Roman station, and was anciently called Regnum, and the people Regni: but this is objected to, and the ancient Regnum applied to Chichester. Ringwood has been long celebrated for its beer, considerable quantities of which are exported. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday.

Between Ringwood and Poole, five miles from the latter, at West Parley, is a Roman camp, called Dudbury.

Eight miles north from Ringwood, in the road to Salisbury, is Fordingbridge, on the river Avon. Here is a manufacture of ticking, which employs many

hands. It is not incorporated, but a conſtable is choſen annually at a court-leet. Here is a market on Friday, but not large.

Five miles north from Fordingbridge, ſeven from Saliſbury, and eighty-ſeven from London, is Downton, an ancient borough. Here is a conſiderable trade in malt, a manufacture of ticking, and a paper-mill, but the principal employment of the poor is making lace.

About two miles north-weſt from Downton is an ancient camp, called Clerebury; and between Downton and Saliſbury, on the ſide of the Avon, is Longford-caſtle, a ſeat of the Earl of Radnor, pleaſantly ſituated in a vally by the ſide of the Avon, which runs through the garden. The houſe, built in King James the Firſt's time, is in a triangular form, with round towers at each corner; in which are the dining-room, library, and chapel. The rooms, though not large, are very pleaſant, chearful, and elegantly decorated; and, though richly furniſhed, yet the decorations of the rooms, and the furniture, do not appear overgaudy. The gallery is very fine, and contains ſome admirable pictures of the greateſt maſters. At each end of this gallery hang two landſcapes of Claud Lorrain; the one a riſing, the other a ſetting ſun; which are eſteemed two of the beſt pieces now in the kingdom of that great maſter.

The pictures, furniture, and fitting up of this gallery, it is ſaid, coſt 10,000l.

At Newbridge we enter Dorſetſhire.

Near Leigh is Great Canford-houſe, a ſeat of Sir John Webb.

Winburn Minſter owes its ſirname to an abby founded here in the year 713, by Cuthberga, ſiſter of Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, who quitted her huſband, the King of Northumberland, and founded here a houſe for nuns; which decaying by time, and injuries ſuſtained by the Danes, a new church was erected in its place, with a fair crypt under the choir, and a lofty ſpire on the ſteeple; and, inſtead of nuns, a dean and prebendaries were placed in it. Reginald Pole was dean,

afterwards a cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury King Etheldred, an excellent prince, brother of Alfred, being slain in battle with the Danes at Wittingham, is buried in this church, with an inscription on his tomb, repaired in Camden's time:

> *In hoc loco quiescit Corpus S. Etheldredi, Regis West Saxonum, Martyris, qui Anno Dom. DCCCLXXII. xxiii. Aprilis, per Manus Danorum Paganorum occubuit.*
>
> *That is,*
>
> Here rests the Body of St. Etheldred, King of the West Saxons, and Martyr, who fell by the Hands of the Pagan Danes, in the Year of our Lord 872, the 23d of April.

Near him lies Gertrude, marchioness of Exeter, mother of Edward Courtney, last earl of Devon of that family; and on the opposite side of the choir, John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, with his wife, whose daughter Margaret, countess of Richmond, wife of Henry VII. founded here a grammar-school, which was much augmented by Queen Elizabeth. The choir of the church has fourteen stalls, and cathedral service was till lately performed on Saturdays and holidays, but the chanting is left off. The spire on the eastern tower fell down about the year 1600. The church is now served by three ministers, elected by the corporation; and the town is governed by two constables and two bailiffs. When the Danes, by their artifices, had engaged the English in a civil war, and had broken the connection between King Edward the Elder and his kinsman Ethelwald, the latter aspiring to the crown, and inveterately hating his sovereign, fortified the place in the strongest manner he was able: but upon the first approach of Edward with his army, and their encamping at Badbury, he fled to the Danes, his allies. This Badbury is a hill about two miles distant, fortified with a treble

rampart, and is said to have had a castle, the residence of the West Saxon kings: its traces now remain.

Pool is supposed to take its name from the bay on the north side of which it is situated, and by which it is surrounded on all sides, except on the north. It lies on the border of a barren dreary heath, which affords no pleasant view to travellers who come from the more delightful part of the country; it is a peninsula, joined to the parish of Canford, by an isthmus or neck of land; and is the most considerable port, and most populous town in the county. The ground on which Pool stands is three quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad; there are only three or four considerable streets, running nearly from north-east to south-west, besides a cross street parallel with the quay, with several lanes of communication. The buildings are generally mean and low, but of late years many elegant houses have been erected. Here is a great trade carried on to several parts of the world, but chiefly to Norway, Newfoundland, and South Carolina; Henry III. granted a market on Thursdays, and there is another small market held on Mondays.

A Roman road from Winbourn to Pool may be an argument to prove that the Romans used this spot as a convenient landing-place, whence they directed their marches to and from their station at Winbourn. Leland gives the following account of this place: "Pool is no town of auncient occupying in merchantdise, but rather of old tyme a poor fisshar village, and a hamlet or member of the paroch church (i. e. of Canford). It is in *hominum memoria*, much encreased with fair buildings and use of merchantdise. It standith almost as an isle in the Haven, and hangith by north-east to the mayne land, by the space of almost of a flite shot. And in this place is a dyke, and to it often comith throughout the Haven water, and here is an embatelid gate of stone to enter into the town. The length of the town leythe almost full by north and south; the key for the shippes, standith south east. There is a

fair town house of stone by the key. King Richard III. began a piece of a town waulle at one end of the kay, and promised large thinges to the town of Pool. I can gather no otherwise, but whereas of old times, shippes came somewhat nere Wereham, up the Haven, and there had vent of their wares, and synce shippes lost there rode there for lack of depth of water; shippes kept and resortid nerer to Pole town, and so it by a little encreased, and Wereham selle clene to ruins. Howbeit Wereham was ons so re-raisid in the Danes wars. There is a fair chirche in Pole: there lyith agayn the kay, a point of land, as a causey, after the fascion of a broad swerd with a sharp, the poynte is agayn towarde the town, and the brode parte hangynge up to the land, and by this causey men cum from Lichet to the fery. The water of the Pole haven gulfith in on bothe side of this causey or point of ground. If a man should round about cumpace the water within the mouth of the Pole Haven, it wold streach welle towards twenty miles. There be men alive that saw almost all the town of Pole kyverid with segge and rishes." Camden observes, "that in the last age it was improved from a sedgeplat, with a few fishermen's huts, to be a well-frequented market-town, and grew very wealthy, being adorned with fair buildings; and, from the time of Richard III. by I know not what ill destiny, or rather negligence of the townsmen, it has been decaying so that now the houses for want of inhabitants are quite out of repair." After this time, Pool seems generally to have flourished; but in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, on the breaking out of the wars in Spain, the Spanish merchants, who before much frequented it, left it: there still remain many old houses of Flemish buildings, viz. timber and plaster, in the Spanish taste; and though the failure of this branch of trade might and did effect it, it seems to have recovered itself in part of that and the two following reigns. During the whole time of the civil wars it was a garrison for the parliament, and a very

troublesome neighbour to the adjacent country, particularly to Blanford, Winbourn, Wareham, and Corfe Castle. August 20, 1642, the treasurer of the county paid 50l. towards fortifying the town; soon after it was summoned by the Marquis of Hertford, then at Sherborn, but to no purpose; it was then provided with ordnance and a garrison. In the year 1643, Prince Maurice neglecting to improve the enemy's fears, and staying too long at Dorchester and Weymouth, summoned Pool, which returned so peremptory a refusal, that he resolved to attack it; but the Earl of Crawford, who was quartered in this neighbourhood, by means of Captain Phillips, held intelligence with Fr. Sydenham, a captain in the garrison, to admit him into the town; who seemed inclinable, if he might have his pardon, and a valuable consideration, but he communicated his design to the governor; the earl assured him that his terms should be complied with, and as an earnest, sent him forty pounds: it was then agreed that on such a night Sydenham should be captain of the watch, and his men on the guard; the earl to approach in the dead of the night, and the gates to be left open, and the earl to cause a horn to be blown, as Sydenham used to do for want of a trumpet, that the town, and a frigate lying near the gate, might not suspect them; they should then enter the town, and seize the ship. The earl then sent him 100l. more, and promised him a major's commission and the ship. At the time appointed, February the 20th, the earl, with eight troops of horse and two regiments of foot, in all 500 men, advanced, and with half of his men entered the gate, just before which was raised an half-moon, and guns planted; as soon as they entered, the chains were drawn up, and the soldiers fired, and the earl with difficulty escaped. Had not the guns been planted too high, most of them had been cut off; there were taken twenty prisoners, fifty horse, above two hundred arms, and several killed; most of those who entered were slain or made prisoners. Pool

ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, alderman, a ſheriff, a coroner, and an indefinite number of burgeſſes; the mayor is admiral within the liberty. In the reign of Elizabeth it was erected into a county.

The church was at firſt a chapel of eaſe to Canford; the body is part of the original ſtructure, the aiſles have been added ſince. In the ſouth aiſle is a monument, with the following inſcription: "Near this place lies the body of Peter Jolliffe, who in the late wars ſignalized himſelf againſt the French with uncommon courage, and frequently revenged their inſolence towards the Engliſh by captivity or death. William the Third, in juſtice to the merit of ſo brave a man, rewarded his ſervices with a commiſſion, and a medal of gold. George the Firſt, at his acceſſion to the throne, gave him the command of this town, and all military matters. Thus having been diſtinguiſhed by theſe two great kings, and eſtabliſhed a general reputation in the world, he died in the 72d year of his age, on the 12th day of November, in the year 1703: he left ſeveral children. William, the youngeſt (whoſe filial piety may the reader imitate), cauſed this monument to be erected to his memory."

The church-yard being too ſmall, a large field was conſecrated by Dr. Porteus, biſhop of Cheſter, ſince biſhop of London, in the year 1781, for a burying-place. Beſides the church, there are places of worſhip for preſbyterians, quakers, and anabaptiſts.

A new town-hall was erected in the year 1761, by Mr. Gulſton and Mr. Calcraft the members. Here are ſome alms-houſes, and a free-ſchool.

The trade of Pool is chiefly confined to Newfoundland; a number of ſeamen are trained up to this fiſhery; young ſtout country fellows indent themſelves for two ſummers and a winter, during which time, being conſtantly employed in boats or ſhips, they become ſeaſoned to the ſea, and fit to rank as mariners. The exports in proviſions, nets, cord-

ages, sail-cloth, and all sorts of wearing-apparel, with a variety of other commodities, for the consumption of the planters and servants, are to a very great amount: their returns are in cod and salmon, sent to foreign markets; oil, seal-skin, furs; and lately cran-berries are become an article of consumption. The harbour is good for any ship not exceeding the draught of fourteen feet: the first flood, or proper high water, is at nine or south-east, then it ebbs an hour and half, and flows as much, making the counter or latter flood at south, or eleven three-fourths, then it ebbs till past four; so that it flows with the counter-flood near seven hours, and ebbs five: it flows up and down at spring tide six feet, at neap tide four feet six inches; the counter-flood flows up and down, or perpendicular, at spring tides, six feet, at neap tides four.

This harbour is on all hands allowed to be one of the largest, best, and safest in the whole Channel, for merchant ships to lie in, as the ground is every-where soft, and water always sufficient at spring-tides for vessels of sixteen feet draught of water to come up to the quay; and there are very good anchoring-grounds in Swannage bay, and likewise in the bay of Studland, just without the harbour; as also opposite Brownsea castle, at the entrance of the harbour. There are belonging to this port, 230 sail of shipping; burthen, 21,301 tons, and employing about 1500 men: about 140 ships are employed in the foreign trade, and the remainder in coasting and fishing.

There is a long narrow neck of land, which projects from the north-east part of the Isle of Purbeck, called South-haven point; and such another shoots out of the main land of Dorsetshire, called North-haven point: the distance between these is about a quarter of a mile, forming the entrance to the bay and harbour of Pool.

Directly facing this entrance lies the island of Brownsea, which divides the stream; the largest and navigable branch flows to the north, and leads to Pool.

This island was formerly only a barren spot, with only one house and an old castle, intended for the defence of the harbour. It was purchased by the late Humphry Sturt, esq. who, by planting and other improvements, has converted it into a most delightful spot: the castle is built upon, and enlarged with additional buildings commanding an extensive view of the British channel, Isle of Wight, Studland bay, and the country round. Government in the late war gave guns to each haven-point, besides a battery on each side of the castle, to secure the harbour and town from the incursions of privateers. The quays have been very much enlarged and improved of late years at several different times, being extended in a right line from one end to the other, and are rendered very spacious and commodious. On the Ham side of the harbour there are quays to careen ships to throw out and take in ballast, with intermediate slips for building, where there have been nine on the stocks at one time: the communication from one side of the harbour is by means of a passage-boat, large enough to hold eighty persons, which continues to ply all day, and is hauled by a rope stretched from one side to the other, for which every family pays only four pence a-year, and every stranger a halfpenny each time. In the reign of James I. and Charles I. great quantities of oysters, taken in and near the harbour, were pickled, barrelled, and sent to London, Holland, the West Indies, Spain, and Italy. In the year 1747, in digging a dock for a ship, on the tongue of land opposite the harbour at Ham, a large bed of oyster-shells was found six feet and an half thick, regularly piled one upon another; the ligatures of most were visible; the whole bed was covered over with about a foot of black mold: but this was not a natural bed of oysters, for they had been all opened, and the fishermen had a knack of taking them out without breaking the ligatures: they were formerly opened at Ham, and the shells left on the shore, but about the

year 1640 or 1670 they were forbid by the corporation, who imagined they prejudiced the channel; on which they opened them in the boats on the mud, near the ſtrand, and threw the ſhells there, by which that hill of ſhells was raiſed, which at low water, at leaſt, is ſurrounded by the ſea, and called the oyſter bank. The bay, or at leaſt that part of it which immediately ſurrounds Pool, is called Luckford lake in ſome maps, and is of a very large extent, like a ſea, having a narrow entrance on the eaſt from the Britiſh channel. It contains ſeveral iſlands; on the ſouth ſide lies Brownſea the largeſt, Furſey, St. Helen's, Long and Round iſlands, Grove iſland, Stone iſland, Perquain or Pelham and Horſe iſlands, &c. This bay is full of mud-banks, interſected by a great number of channels, by which boats and other ſmall veſſels can paſs. The navigation in the bay is almoſt wholly confined to the channels, there is no ſailing over the mud-banks, even at high-water, except for boats lightly laden, or thoſe of the ſmaller ſize: the winding of the channel lengthens the way.

At Canford, ſix miles north from Pool, was anciently a ſeat of Longſword, earl of Saliſbury.

Chriſtchurch is ſeven miles ſouth from Ringwood, and ninety-ſeven and an half from London, ſituated at the union of the Avon and the Stour, from which circumſtance it was anciently called Tynham, Twinamburne, or Tynhamburne, and received its preſent name from a collegiate church for ſecular canons, built in the time of the Weſt Saxons, and dedicated to Chriſt. About the year 1150 regular canons of the order of St. Auguſtine were introduced, and a prior conſtituted, ſtill allowing the ſecular canons to remain. Of the ruins of this once magnificent ſtructure little remains but the church, a part of the refectory converted into a hot-houſe, ſome ruinous walls, a mill, and the miller's houſe, once probably the porter's lodge, or dwelling for ſome inferior domeſtic. The church, now parochial, is built in the ſhape of a croſs, with a haud-

some tower at the west end: high up on the west side of the tower is a figure of Christ, crowned with thorns. The inside of the church is handsome, the whole length three hundred and two feet, and the breadth from wall to wall sixty. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, alderman, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It has a good barred haven, to be entered at high water; some vessels trade from hence to London. Here is a weekly market on Monday. At a small distance north from the church stood the castle, which, though probably belonging to the crown, was never of great extent, as appears from the keep and the ruined walls of the east and west, still standing, which enclose an area of only twenty-eight feet by twenty-four. These walls are ten feet thick, and stand on an artificial mount, of about twenty feet in height. About two miles to the east, at the village of Somerford, was a farm belonging to the priory, which, at the dissolution, was with the manor granted to John Draper, the last prior. It consists of a ruined brick house, apparently not older than the reign of Charles I. but probably erected on the site of a more ancient building. At the east end of this house is an ancient chapel, with the letters J. D. cut on a square stone window block, probably the initials of John Draper, the prior above mentioned: the roof of this chapel is handsomely arched with wood, the building itself is of stone; in it is the place for keeping the holy water: several fish-ponds are yet remaining. The river, formed by the united streams of the Avon and the Stour, was anciently called *Ostium Alauni*.

About two miles south from Christchurch is a headland, or cape, called Hengistbury-head, which forms the western boundary of Christchurch bay. About a mile west from this cape is an ancient stone entrenchment, and some barrows.

London to Corf Caſtle and Swannage.

	M.	F.
Winborn Minſter	100	1
Wareham	10	0
Corf Caſtle	5	4
Swannage	6	0
In the whole	121	5

WAREHAM is ſituated near the mouth of the Frome, where it empties itſelf into Pool Harbour. This is a very ancient town, being the burial-place of Brithric, a Saxon king, in the year 800, and in the year 875 was plundered by the Danes. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor it had 148 houſes, and two mints; but under William the Conqueror it had only ſeventy, which laſt prince built a ſtrong caſtle. It at one time contained eight churches, which are now reduced to three. During the civil wars between Stephen and the Empreſs Maud it ſuffered very much, as likewiſe in the laſt century. In the year 1762, 133 houſes were deſtroyed by fire. It is a corporation, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The mayor is, by ancient preſcription, coroner of the town, and of the iſland of Purbeck. Wareham is ſurrounded with high walls of earth, and contains within the walls about 230 houſes, and rather more than 1100 inhabitants. The market is on Saturday.

Five miles weſt from Wareham, on the right bank of the Frome, is Bindon, where, according to ſome, the Britons were defeated by the Saxons in the year 614. Here was an abby of Ciſtertians, founded in the year 1172. A manſion, erected on the ſpot by Lord Bindon, was burned in the civil wars. Near it is an ancient camp, called Flower-barrow.

Three miles ſouth from Bindon is Eaſt Lulworth,

where was an ancient caſtle, now the ſeat of Mr. Weld.

Two miles from Bindon is Winfrith, or Winfroth, in the reign of Edward III. held by the family of Newburgh, by ſerjeantry, to hold the baſon when the king waſhed his hands at his coronation.

Owre Moigne, three miles farther weſt, was held by the family of Wells, by the ſervice of being baker: both theſe the grants of Henry I.

Near Wareham is the village of Stowborough, which was anciently governed by a mayor; and it is ſuppoſed by ſome antiquarians that Wareham roſe from its decay.

Eight miles north from Wareham is the ſmall market town of Bere Regis; and near it, Woodbury-hill, an ancient camp, on which is held a large annual fair.

Three miles north from Wareham is a Daniſh camp, called Woolſbarrow, or Oldbury.

Corf Caſtle is ſituated in the iſland of Purbeck, and takes its name from an ancient caſtle, ſaid to have been built by King Edgar, who kept his court here. It was firſt incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by Charles II. and governed by a mayor and eight burgeſſes, who, having paſſed the chair, are ſtyled barons. It is a borough by preſcription, and ſends two members to parliament. The town is on a riſing ground, and declines to the eaſt, conſiſting of two ſtreets, moſtly built of ſtone: it is the principal and only town in the iſle, and its pariſh is very extenſive. Its only trade is in ſtone and knit ſtockings. The town is ſeparated from the caſtle by a ſtately bridge, of four arches, over a very deep dry ditch. On the weſt ſide of the church-yard is the town-hall. It has a large lofty church, which is a royal peculiar, exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction or viſitation. Corf Caſtle was anciently a place of great importance, and reſidence of the Saxon kings. Here Elfrida cauſed her ſon-in-law, Edward, king of England, to be aſſaſſinated, to make room for her ſon Ethelred. John kept his regalia here: ſtate priſoners

were confined in it, and it was the priſon of the unfortunate Edward II. It was one of the chief caſtles belonging to the crown; and when Simon Montort took Henry III. was the third caſtle on the liſt required to be given up. Henry VII. repaired it, and in the civil wars it made a reſiſtance that occaſioned its complete demolition. Lady Bankes, in the abſence of her huſband the chief juſtice, defended it ſix weeks againſt above 500 of the parliament's forces. Two years after it was taken by ſurpriſe, and deſtroyed. It conſiſted of four wards: in the third, or upper, on the hill-top, are magnificent remains of the principal buildings. Of the round tower in the whole circuit, ſome are ſunk from their baſes by the exploſion of gunpowder.

At the foot of the caſtle, to the north-eaſt, is St. Edward's, or Kingſbridge, where the king's body is ſuppoſed to have been found dragged by his horſe after his aſſaſſination. Corf Caſtle has a weekly market on Thurſday.

Near Smedmore, about two miles ſouth-weſt from Corf Caſtle, is found what the country people call coal money, two or three feet deep below the ſurface, mixed with the bones of ſome animals: the pieces are round, two or three inches in diameter, one ſide flat, the other convex, on which are ſome mouldings; but whether they are coins or not has not been determined.

Purbeck, though called an iſland, is a peninſula nearly oval, formed by the river Frome and the ſea, and in the time of James I. was a foreſt abounding in game. This part of the county is eminent for vaſt quantities of ſtone, which is cut out flat, and uſed in London, in great quantities, for paving court-yards, yallies, avenues to houſes, kitchens, foot-ways on the ſides of the high-ſtreets, and the like, and is very profitable to the place, as alſo in the number of ſhipping employed in conveying it to London. There are ſeveral rocks of very good marble, only that the veins in the ſtone are not black and white as the Italian, but grey, red, and other colours.

Swannage, or Swanwich, is a village at the south-east extremity of the county of Dorset, and of the isle of Purbeck, with a small bay, from whence is a considerable exportation of stone: fifteen thousand tons were sent from hence to Ramsgate in the years 1750, 1751, and 1752. In the year 877 a part of the Danish army marched from Wareham to Exeter to join their companions, the rest went by sea, and most probably, says Mr. Hutchens, took shipping here, and a sudden storm overtaking them, 120 sail were lost.

London to Salisbury, Exeter, and Plymouth.

	M.	F.
Basingstoke	45	1
Worting	2	2
Overton	5	4
Freefolk	1	7
Whitchurch	2	0
Husborn	2	0
Down House	2	7
Andover	1	7
Little Ann	1	7
Middle Wallop	4	6
Lobcomb Corner, Wilts.	3	1
Winterslow Hut	1	1
Salisbury	6	3
Coombe Bisset	3	3
Woodyates Inn, Dor.	7	0
Cashmoor Inn	5	0
Tarrant Hinton	2	6
Pimpern	2	2
Blandford	2	3
Brianstone	0	2
	103	6

	M.	F.
Brought up	103	6
Winterbourn Whitchurch	4	7
Milbourn	2	5
Dewlish	1	5
Piddletown	2	0
Dorchester	4	7
Winterbourn	4	6
Traveller's Rest	6	5
Bridport	3	3
Chidiock	2	6
Charmouth	4	1
Hunter's Lodge Devon.	3	4
Axminster	2	0
Wilmington	6	1
Honiton	3	3
Ferrybridge	3	1
Fair Mile Inn	2	0
Rockbear	4	6
Honiton Clyst	2	0
Heavytree	2	5
Carried over	170	7

	M.	F.
Brought over	170	7
Exeter	1	7
Alphington	1	4
Shellingford	1	4
Chudleigh	6	1
Knighton	2	0
Bickington	4	3
Ashburton	3	2
Buckfastleigh	2	7
Dean Prior Court	1	1
Harburton-Ford	1	6
	197	2

	M.	F.
Brought up	197	2
Brent	1	7
Biddeford Bridge	3	1
Ivy Bridge	2	1
Woodlands	0	7
Lee Mill Bridge	1	7
Ridgeway	3	5
Plymouth	4	7
Stonehouse	1	1
Plymouth Dock	0	7
In the whole	217	5

TWO miles beyond Worting, a little out of the road on the left, is the village of Oakley, the native place of William Warham, who was archbishop of Canterbury from the year 1524 to 1534.

Overton was formerly a borough and a market town, but, through neglect, the charter for both is lost. Here is a paper-mill, and a mill for throwing silk. Here are two good inns.

At Freefolk is a paper-mill, where the finer kinds of paper are manufactured.

Whitchurch is a market and corporation town, and sends two members to the parliament.

Three miles north-north-west from Whitchurch is an ancient camp, called Egbury.

At Husborn is a noble house, lately erected, of the Earl of Portsmouth.

Andover is a populous, well-built town. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a bailiff, burgesses, recorder, &c. It sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday. The market-house is a handsome modern building, with a council-chamber over it, where the business of the corporation is transacted, and public assemblies are held. A navigable canal has been made from Andover to Southampton through Stockbridge and Romsey, and

a junction is proposed to be formed with the Basingstoke canal. In the reign of William the Conqueror the parish church of St. Mary was made a cell to the Benedictine abby of St. Florent, at Saumur, in Anjou; and afterwards, in the reign of Henry V. granted to the college at Winchester. Here was an hospital as early as the reign of Henry III.

Four miles south from Andover is Wherwell, where was a convent of Augustine nuns, founded by Elfrida, daughter of Orgar, earl of Devon, and widow of King Edgar, to expiate the murder of her first husband Ethelwold, and her son-in-law Edward: granted at the suppression to Lord Delaware. Here is a seat of Mr. Iremonger.

A little to the south-west of Andover is an ancient entrenchment, called Barksbury-hill.

There are three villages of the name of Wallop, which take their name from a brook that runs into the Test, three miles south from Stockbridge. These villages, as early as the conquest, belonged to a family of the same name. Sir John Wallop, in the year 1513, fitted out several ships, and with 800 men burnt twenty-one villages in Normandy, and many ships in several ports, in revenge for the French burning Brighthelmstone in the year 1506. His nephew, Sir Henry, distinguished himself in Queen Elizabeth's Irish wars. His lineal descendant John was created, by George I. baron Wallop, of Farley Wallop, near Basingstoke, where the family seat is, and viscount Lymington, and in the year 1743 earl of Portsmouth, which titles are now enjoyed by his descendants.

At Lobcomb-corner we enter Wiltshire.

At Winterslow is a seat of Lord Holland.

Salisbury is situated in a vally, on the river Avon, which divides into several streams, watering most of the streets. The town was originally built on a hill, a situation first chosen by the Britons, and continued by the Romans, who called it Sorbiodunum, and the Saxons Searysbyrig. King Egbert resided much here;

and Edgar held a council here in the year 960. The bishoprick was first founded by Ina, king of the West Saxons, being separated from Winchester. In the year 1003 it was taken and ruined by Swain, father of Canute, but afterwards recovered itself; and, by the authority of a council, and the liberality of the conqueror, Herman, bishop of Sherburn and Sunning, transferred his see hither; and his immediate successor, Osmond, began to build the cathedral. William I. after he had taken his survey of England, summoned hither all the orders of the kingdom to swear allegiance to him. Bishop Roger finished the cathedral in the most splendid manner. The castle, which belonged to the bishops, had, upon a difference between King Stephen and Bishop Roger, been seized by the king, who placed a governor and garrison in it. This was looked upon as a violation of the rights of the church, and occasioned frequent differences, the issue of which was, that the bishop and canons thought of removing where they were less disturbed. This was first projected by Bishop Herbert Pauper, in the reign of Richard I.: but that king (Richard the First) dying before it could be effected, and the turbulent reign of John ensuing, they could not carry it into execution till the reign of Henry III. when Bishop Richard Poore pitched upon the present site of the cathedral, then called, from its low situation, Merefield, q. d. Marshfield: many of the townspeople had removed before. The church was begun in May, 1220, for the more effectual carrying on of which the bishop, in his constitutions, recommended to all priests in his diocese to remind dying persons of a charitable contribution to this fabric. The body is supported by ten pointed arches on a side, resting on clusters of the lightest pillars; each transept has three such arches, forming as many chapels; and the choir has seven arches. Between the choir and presbytery is a second transept on each side, with two arches. The chapter-house is large and fair octagon, with a clustered pillar in the middle, the frieze all round under

the windows charged with reliefs of ſcripture hiſtory, uncommonly elegant for the time, and not much defaced. The cloiſter on the ſouth is one of the largeſt and moſt magnificent in England. A notable and ſtrong ſquare tower for great bells ſtands on the north ſide of the church in the yard. The weſt front and buttreſſes all round have been filled with ſtatues. In the nave are the monuments of ſeveral biſhops, two of them brought from Old Sarum. Here is alſo a ſingular monument of a boy biſhop, ſo called from the cuſtom of celebrating St. Nicholas's feſtival by children habited as prieſts, which obtained in this and ſome other cathedrals at home and abroad. Here alſo was a chapel over the tomb of Walter firſt lord Hungerford, who died in the year 1499, now removed to the ſouth ſide of the choir. In the choir and tranſepts are many monuments of biſhops. In the centre of the Lady chapel lies Biſhop Oſmond; and on one ſide of him, William Longeſpee, or Longſword, earl of Saliſbury, natural ſon of Henry II. by fair Roſamond, and Montacute earl of Saliſbury; and on the other Lord Stourton, executed for murder in the reign of Mary, and two biſhops. The cathedral has lately undergone a thorough repair, and the improvements in the choir are, perhaps, ſuperior to any of the kind in the kingdom, it having the appearance of a work of the fourteenth century. The entrance is awfully ſtriking: the windows at the eaſt end are all of painted glaſs; the ſubjects are the elevation of the brazen ſerpent, and the reſurrection: the former was a gift of the Earl of Radnor, in the year 1781, deſigned by Mr. Mortimer, and executed by Mr. Pearſon; it is compriſed in three compartments, and conſiſts of twenty-one figures, all of which are admirably executed; its dimenſions are twenty-one feet in height by ſeventeen feet ſix inches in width. The other, the ſubject of which is the reſurrection, was deſigned by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, and executed by Mr. Egington, near Birmingham: the window is twenty-three feet in height, and is compriſed in three

compartments; it principally consists of one figure, which is a full length of our Saviour just rising from the tomb, from which a light, or glory, proceeds, and diffuses itself throughout the whole, dispersing the darkness of the night: in the left compartment is a distant view of Mount Calvary and the crosses. The windows on each side this are painted in mosaic, and those on the north and south sides of what was the Lady's chapel are ornamented with the same elegant work: these, together with the range of columns within, and the vaulting above, form perhaps one of the grandest perspectives in architecture to be conceived, and cannot fail of producing the most solemn effect. The singularity of there being in this cathedral 365 windows, &c. &c. is explained in the following verses:—

As many days as in one year there be,
So many windows in this church you see;
As many marble pillars here appear,
As there are hours throughout the fleeting year;
As many gates as moons one year does view:—
Strange tale to tell! yet not more strange than true.

The bishop's palace at the north end of the close was principally built by Bishop Beauchamp, and greatly improved within these few years by Bishop Barrington. To this cathedral belong a bishop, dean, a precentor, a chancellor, three archdeacons, a sub-dean, a subchanter, forty-five prebendaries, six of whom, being residentiary, are styled canons; four vicars, or petty canons; six singing men, eight choristers, an organist, and other officers. Bishop Jewel built a library. Bishop Ward erected and endowed a college for ten ministers' widows. In that part or suburb of Salisbury called Harnham, stood the college de Vaux, built by Bishop Giles de Bridport in the year 1260, for the entertainment of several scholars who retired hither on account of some disturbance at Oxford: here they studied university learning, and, having a testimonial from their chancellor of their proficiency, frequently

went and took their degrees at Oxford. Bishop Poor, who began the cathedral, founded the hospital of St. Nicholas, hard by Harnham-bridge, for a master, eight poor women, and four poor men. On the south side of this hospital, which still subsists for six men and six women, is a chapel standing in an island; and on the north an old barn, where was once a church of St. Martin, removed into the city on account of the floods. The great bridge in this suburb was built by Bishop Bingham in the year 1245, which, by bringing the great western road this way, occasioned the decay of Wilton.

Fisherton was a village, with a church, before New Sarum was built; and here was a house of black friars. In the north-east part of the city was the collegiate church of St. Edmund, founded by Bishop Walter de la Wyle, before the year 1270, valued at 94l. per annum: this church is memorable for that unprecedented and rigorous prosecution carried on against Sherfield, in the star-chamber, for defacing certain paintings in the east window in a fit of intemperate zeal. There was also a house of grey friars in the city. Trinity hospital, founded in the reign of Richard II. is yet in being, and maintains a master and twelve poor men. The city was first incorporated by Henry III. and increased so, after the deserting of Old Sarum, the building of the cathedral, and the turning of the western road through this city, by a grant from Edward III. that it soon became one of the most thriving cities in England. It is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, deputy-recorder, twenty-four aldermen, &c. Besides the manufactures of flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Salisbury whites, for the Turkey trade here, it is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace, and of cutlery. It sends two members to the British parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

Old Salisbury, or as it is generally called Old Sarum, was quite forsaken in the reign of Henry VII. and is

now reduced to a single house, with some ruins and intrenchments; it however preserves the privilege of a borough, and actually sends two members to parliament.

Salisbury-plain is a very extensive open country, lying to the north-east and south, with few villages or inhabitants, and was formerly much infested with robbers. It extends in length from Winchester to Salisbury twenty-five miles, from thence to Dorchester twenty-two miles, thence to Weymouth six miles, so that they lie near fifty miles in length; and in breadth they reach also in some places from thirty-five to forty miles. Those who would make any practicable guess at the number of sheep which usually feed on these downs, may take it from a calculation made at Dorchester, that there were 600,000 sheep fed within the circumference of six miles around that town.

The whole country is generally a vast continued body of high chalky hills, whose tops spread themselves into fruitful and pleasant downs and plains, upon which great flocks of sheep are fed, &c. But the reader is desired to observe, these hills and plains are most beautifully intersected, and cut through, by the course of divers pleasant and profitable rivers; along and near the banks of which there always is a chain of fruitful meadows and rich pastures, and those interspersed with a great many pleasant towns, villages, and houses, and among them many of a considerable magnitude; so that, while you view the downs, and think the country wild and uninhabited, yet, when you descend into these vales, you are surprised with the most pleasant and fertile spot in England.

No less than four of these rivers meet all together at or near the city of Salisbury, the waters of three of which run through the streets of the city; viz. the Nadder, the Willy, and the Avon. 1. The Nadder rises near the end of the Blow-mill course, and passes by Chilmark. 2. The Willy rises about Warminster; runs by Yarnbury, a vast Roman camp (where some

distinguish Vespasian's name, a great semicircular work at the entrance; over against which, on the other side the Willy, is another camp); then running by Orcheston, remarkable for a kind of very long grass, it gives name to Wilton, and forms the canal before the front of Wilton house; and then joining the Nadder, runs through the gardens at the end of the avenue. 3. The Avon rises from under a great ridge of the hills, which divide Wiltshire into the north and south, adorned with the Wansdike. It passes southward through a great number of villages to Ambresbury.

There is another road to Salisbury, by Popham-lane and Stock-bridge, which joins the Andover-road at Lobcombe-corner. Stockbridge is a borough-town, with a weekly market on Thursday. Sir Richard Steele was once a candidate for this place, and carried his election by a stratagem; after treating the burgesses and their wives, he took a large apple, and sticking it full of guineas, he declared it the prize of that man whose wife should be first brought to bed after that day nine months. This occasioned a great deal of mirth, and secured his election. Stockbridge is sixty-six miles from London.

Two miles north-west from Stockbridge is an ancient camp, called Dunbury.

And three miles south-west on the Wallop, is Broughton, a populous village, supposed to be the ancient Brige, or Brigæ.

Two miles east from Salisbury is Clarendon-park, in which are the remains of two palaces, one built by Henry III, the other more ancient. Several parliaments were held here; the first in the reign of Henry II. when the celebrated statutes, called the statutes of Clarendon, were enacted, by which the power of the clergy was reduced. Here was likewise a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Henry II. Near it is an ancient camp. It gave title of earl to Hyde, lord chancellor; and at present, to the noble family Villiers.

Twelve miles weſt from Saliſbury is Cranbourn, or Crambourn, in Dorſetſhire, but on the borders of Wiltſhire; it gives name to a chaſe of conſiderable extent, which contains ſix lodges. The town is not large, but pleaſantly ſituated. It has a weekly market on Thurſday. Here is a ſeat of the Marquis of Saliſbury. Biſhop Stillingfleet was born in this town. Here was formerly a monaſtery, cell to Tewkeſbury, founded by Aylward, earl of Glouceſter, in the year 930.

Near it is Woodlands, where the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was found after the battle of Sedgemoor.

At Knolton, four miles to the ſouth-weſt of Cranbourn, was a priory, cell to Sherborn, founded by Orgar, earl of Devonſhire.

A little to the left of Caſhmoor-inn is Critchill-houſe, a ſeat of the Prince of Wales; and about a mile to the right Chettel, a ſeat of Mr. Chaffin.

Blandford, or Blandford-Forum, is ſituated in a fruitful ſoil, on the river Stour, over which are three bridges. Blandford is ſtyled a burgh in ancient records, but ſent members to parliament only twice in the reign of Edward III.; Ralph de Uſher and Roger de Manyngford. Its antiquity appears from Doomſday-book, as well as from ſeveral ſtone coffins that have been dug up here, wherein were bones of an enormous ſize, and the head of a ſpear, known to have belonged to the ancient Britons, ſettled here before the arrival of the Romans. It is governed by a bailiff, and ten capital burgeſſes, or common-council; who have power to purchaſe and enjoy lands in fee, &c. to have a common ſeal, and a ſerjeant-at-mace. Few towns have handſomer buildings and ſhops. Market-day on Saturday, which is ſupplied with a great quantity of butcher's meat, &c. The principal manufacture of the town and neighbouring village is that of thread, waiſtcoat and ſhirt buttons, which employs many thouſand women and children. The town has ſuffered conſiderably by ſeveral great fires, one before

the year 1579; about the year 1677 was another. In the year 1713 the lower part of East-street was consumed, supposed by some malicious person. June 4, 1731, the whole town (excepting the lower part of East-street, which was burnt in the last fire) was destroyed. It began at a soap-boiler's, or tallow-chandler's, the corner of Brianstone and White-cliffe Mill streets: three fire-engines were burnt, or rendered unserviceable, in a short time: a brisk north-west wind carried the fire into distant parts of the town, and a grocer's shop blew up, having a cask of gunpowder in it, by which means the thatch was blown over the town, so that in the space of a quarter of an hour near twenty houses were on fire: the wind shifting to the north-east and east, carried the flakes to every other part of the town, and to the adjacent villages, Blandsort St. Mary and Brianstone, and consumed all but three houses. It is remarkable, that the houses destroyed by fire in the year 1713, and rebuilt, were not burnt in the fire in the year 1731; so that in the space of twenty years the whole town was burnt, except a few outhouses. The fire was so violent and rapid, that very little property was saved. Above sixty families had the small-pox raging during this calamity, none of which perished in the flames, but were removed under hedges in the fields, and but one died. The loss amounted to upwards of 85,726l. exclusive of insurances. In the year 1732, an act of parliament passed to rebuild the town with brick and tile. Blandford gives title of marquis to the Duke of Marlborough. In the year 1756 a camp was formed near the town, under the command of Sir John Mordaunt, the Duke of Bedford, &c. Christopher Pitt, and Creech, two poets, Lindesey, archbishop of Armagh, Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, and Lisle, bishop of Norwich, were natives of this town.

At Tarrant Crawford, on the river Tarrant, three miles south-east from Blandford, was a convent of nuns, founded by Ralph de Kahaines, in the reign of

Richard I. and further endowed by Richard Poer, or Poor, bishop of Salisbury, whose heart was buried here, as was likewise Joan daughter of King John, and wife of Alexander, king of Scotland, and Joan a natural daughter of King John, and wife of Llewellyn, prince of Wales. Near it is an oval camp. The river Tarrant gives name to several other villages, as Tarrant Hinton, Tarrant Keynston, Tarrant Monkton, Tarrant Preston, Tarrant Rushton, and Tarrant Gunville.

At this last is Eastbury, a noble house, built by George Doddington, afterwards lord Malcombe.

You approach this house through a beautiful little lawn; and, passing through the grand arcade, on each side of which the offices are ranged, you land, from a flight of steps of eleven feet high, under a noble Doric portico, crowned with a pediment extending sixty-two feet, the pillars whereof are forty-six feet high; from whence you enter a most magnificent hall, adorned with many statues and busts.

The salon is one of the finest rooms in the kingdom.

The main body of the house extends 144 feet, and is ninety-five feet in depth; to which join the arcades, which form the great court. This court is 160 feet in breadth, in the clear; and its depth, from the house to the entrance, is 210 feet. The arcades are ten feet wide. The offices, placed on each side these arcades, in the centre of them, extend each 133 feet, and are in depth 161 feet. The inner court of these offices are 160 feet by eighty, in the clear. Beyond these, other buildings are carried in the same line, fifty feet each way, and which form two other courts; so that the whole front of the building and offices extends 570 feet. These buildings being of different heights, and the beautiful turrets at each corner of the house, with their Venetian windows rising above all the rest, give the whole structure a very grand appearance.

Nine miles north-west from Blandford is Sturminster, on the river Stour, where was formerly a castle on the opposite of the river to the town, which was

anciently a separate town, called Newton: and the whole is now generally called Sturminster Newton. Here are two markets weekly, on Thursday and Saturday: the number of inhabitants is about 2000. The principal manufacture is white baize or swanskin. This town was burned down in the year 1729.

Not far from it are the remains of an abby.

Near Child Ockford, two miles to the south, is Hameldon hill, an ancient fortification; and near its another, called Hod hill.

Three miles from Sturminster is Ockford Pitzpaine, once a market-town; a quantity of British silver coins was dug up here in the year 1753.

At Bambury hill, a mile to the north-west, is an ancient camp. At Brianstone, a seat of Mr. Portman. Near Winterbourn, Whitchurch, is Whatcombe, the seat of Mr. Plydell.

About two miles to the north-west lies Milton-abbas, or Abby-milton, or Middleton, which takes its name from an abby of Benedictines, founded by King Athelstan, according to Camden, to attone for the murder of his brother Edwin. This abby at the suppression was preserved entire, by Sir John Tregonwell, who made it the place of his residence. Great part of the church remains, but the other parts were taken down in the year 1771, except the great hall, by the Earl of Dorchester (then Lord Milton), the noble owner.

Two miles north-west from Milton-abbas is Melcomb-horsey, where there is a square camp of 20 acres. At Milton, surnamed St. Andrews, is a large oblong camp of seven acres, double-trenced. Here is a seat of Mr. Pitt, built by Sir George Morton, one of which family was a cardinal, and archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Piddletown takes its name from a river called Piddle (anciently Trent), which rises near Cerne, and runs into Pool harbour. It is added to many other villages, Piddle-trenthide, Piddle-hinton, Torners-piddle, Tol-

piddle, and Off-piddle. Piddletown had formerly a market.

Near Dorchester on the left is Kingston-houses, the seat of Mr. Morton Pitt. Dorchester, the county-town, is situated on high ground on the right side of the river Frome; its ancient name was Durnoviaria, i. e. the passage of the river. It was very early fortified, and had four gates and a ditch; the walls are said to have been destroyed by the Danes, whose burying places or tumuli are scattered round the town: it bears evident marks of antiquity in its military ways, and many coins have been discovered and other antiquities. In the time of the Saxons it had two mints; in the reign of Edward the Confessor there were 170 houses which contributed to every service due to the king. It was incorporated by Charles I.

The streets are mostly broad, and the houses generally built with stone: a new town-hall and market-place has lately been erected. It contains three churches and three alms-houses. The assizes for the county are held and the representatives for the county are chosen here. Dorchester is famous for strong beer, great quantities of which are sent to London: it had once a considerable manufacture of broad cloth, but that has been some years on the decline: it is computed that not less than 600,000 sheep are fed within six miles of the town, and the ewes frequently bring two lambs, and generally at an earlier season than in most other parts of the kingdom. An ancient Roman wall appears quite round the town, but eastward a street is built upon it, and the ditch filled up: it is still called the Walls, for that way the town is swelled out into a considerable village, with a church and handsome tower, named Fordington. On the south and west side, without the walls, an handsome walk of trees is planted. The banks of the river Frome are steep; for the town stands on high ground. Beyond the river are meadows, and warm sandy lands; on this side, the fine chalky downs, pleasant for riding, and profit-

able in excellent grain. The air must needs be wholesome, the climate warm, and a sufficient distance from the sea. It was almost totally burnt down in the year 1613; the loss in houses, goods, &c. was computed at 200,000l. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and capital burgesses, and sends two members to parliament.

The common highway or public road from London, the town of Blandford, and other places of Dorsetshire, formerly crossed part of the common or moor, through a considerable length of waters, subject to floods in the time of heavy rains, and through a ford on the river Frome, which was a very dangerous passage both for horses and carriages, and in time of floods utterly impassable. Sensible of these inconveniences, a public-spirited lady, Mrs. Lora Pit, proposed to obtain an act of parliament to erect a bridge or bridges over the river Frome; and to make a causeway to the east end of the town of Dorchester, over Forthington-moor; which passed in the session of 1746. She also agreed to maintain this road and bridge for three years, at her own expence. The arches of the bridge extend over the river, and other founderous places of the moor, where the new road was made; which leads to the town of Dorchester. A design of such public utility, greatly redounded to the honour of the lady.

Dorchester is a regular town, with handsome wide streets; but the houses, though built of stone, are old and low. It is kept very clean, by reason of its high situation, and the river Frome, on which it is situated.

There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. Here was formerly a castle, said to have been destroyed by the Danes; and a house of Franciscan friars, founded in the reign of Edward III. The county gaol is situated at the east end of the town.

About a quarter of a mile to the south is an ancient amphitheatre, called Maumbury. It is an oval work raised on chalk, on the surface of the down.

On the top is a terrace and parapet, with three w leading up to them; and four little eminences on them, and vaults under one end. The area is concave and about an acre; the shortest diameter 140 feet, the longest 220, and at an election in the year 1705 it held 10,000 people. In the middle of each side is a parcel of seats near thirty feet broad. A silver coin of the Emperor Philip was ploughed up near it. Half a mile west from the town is Pomery, or Poundbury, an irregular camp 378 paces by 147, on the steep bank of the river, by some ascribed to Swain the Dane, by others to the Romans.

About a mile to the south-west is Maiden castle, one of the largest and most complete Roman camps in the west, fortified by a treble ditch and rampart, the inner very deep and high. It is oval, and has two entrances, defended by the lapping over each other. The area, according to Aubery, is thirty acres. The west part, facing the prætorium, has been assigned to the foot, and was capable of containing three legions, or 18,000 men: the east part, behind the prætorium, was for the officers. Near the south entrance is the mouth of a cavern, but for what use uncertain. The *Via Iceniana* runs within a mile of it, and thence branches a vicinal way to the entrance; and a vicinal road to Weymouth passes near the west end.

Seven miles and a half west-south-west from Dorchester is Abbotsbury, situated in a fertile soil about two miles from the sea. It owes its name to an abby of Benedictine monks, founded by Orking, steward to Canute, in the year 1026, of which small vestiges remain. It had formerly a market on Friday, which was changed to Thursday, and is now discontinued. Here is a manufacture of cotton stockings, besides which the principal employment of the inhabitants is fishing. A little to the west of the town is a noble swannery belonging to Lord Ilchester.

A little to the south-west is a large decoy; and a

mile and a half west from the town is an ancient fortification, called Abbotsbury castle.

At Portesham, two miles to the east, is a large cromlech; a stone ten feet by six, resting on nine others.

Seven miles and a half south from Dorchester is Melcomb Regis, situated at the mouth of the river Wey, which parts it from Weymouth. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to the British parliament, which privilege it had before Weymouth. It was appointed a staple in the reign of Edward III. and in the next reign the French burnt it, and it was thereby rendered so desolate a place, that the remaining inhabitants prayed and obtained a discharge from customs. On account of its quarrels with Weymouth, in the reign of Henry VI. its privileges as a port were removed to Pool; but in that of Queen Elizabeth they were restored to it by act of parliament, which was confirmed in the next reign, on condition that Melcomb and Weymouth should make but one corporation, and enjoy their privileges in common; and to this was owing the flourishing state of both. In the two last reigns mentioned, a wooden bridge, with seventeen arches, was built from hence to Weymouth, to which, as well as its church, the chief contributors were certain citizens of London, and upon its decay it was rebuilt in 1770. It is united with Weymouth as a port, as a corporation, and as a market-town. At Melcomb Regis was a Dominican priory.

Weymouth is separated from Melcomb by the river, and the communication kept up by means of a draw-bridge, which is opened for the admission of vessels. It is a well-frequented port, and is defended by two castles, Sandford and Portland. The harbour is a tide-harbour, but the road has good anchorage in four or five fathoms. The merchants principally trade to Portugal and Newfoundland. The public assembly-rooms were begun in the year 1777, by subscription, and a few years promised unfavourably; but for some

years past it has become one of the most fashionable places of resort for sea-bathing in the kingdom, and has been honoured with several visits of the royal family. Weymouth sends two members to the British parliament: the markets are on Wednesday and Friday.

Three miles south from Weymouth is the island of Portland, as it is called, though really a peninsula, being joined to the continent by what is called the Chesil Bank, which has a heap of pebbles thrown up by the sea, which reaches from Abbotsbury to Portland. This island, in the decline of the Saxon empire (for it is not mentioned by historians before that time), felt the ravages of the Danes more than any other place. At the end of the Danish war, it became part of the possessions of the church of Winchester. It is scarce seven miles round, and is encompassed with a ridge of high rocks, but is lower in the middle parts, here and there inhabited, producing plenty of corn, and good pasture for sheep, but so barren of wood, that the poorer inhabitants use cow-dung dried in the sun for firing. Portland continued in the church of Winchester till the tenth year of Edward I. when Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, had it in exchange. The quarries at the west end of the island afford excellent stone, first brought into repute in the reign of James I. Near the light-houses is a remarkable cavern, from which the water rises up like a fountain, and small boats shelter themselves in it. Portland-race is a dangerous eddy of two tides in the calmest seasons. Portland-bill, the southern extremity of the island, is a noted place for seamen, and on it are fixed two light-houses for the direction of ships. Portland contains only one parish, divided into several hamlets, in which are about 300 houses. In the year 982 it was plundered by the Danes; in the year 1052 it was plundered by Earl Godwin, who came with a fleet from Bruges. In the year 1404 it was attacked by the French, but they were soon repulsed.

It was fortified in the years 1587 and 1596. Very early in the civil wars it was seized by the parliament.

Two miles north-west from Dorchester is Wolverton, an ancient seat of the Trenchards.

Four miles south-east from Dorchester, on the Frome, is Woodford castle, now a seat of the Earl of Ilchester.

Seven miles north from Dorchester is Cerne, or Cerne Abbas, which last appellation it owes to an abby of Benedictines founded here by Ailmer, a Saxon nobleman and earl of Cornwal, in the year 987, of which are but small remains. On the side of a steep hill to the east of the town is a gigantic human figure, 180 feet in height, supposed to have been intended as the representation of the idol Heil, destroyed by Augustine the monk: other traditions consider it as a figure of Cenric, son of Cuthred, king of Wessex, who was killed in the year 748. Cerne is famous for strong beer, much of which is sold under the name of Dorchester. Here is a weekly market on Wednesday.

Four miles north-east from Cerne, at Bucklands Abbas, is an ancient camp, where arms and Roman coins have been found.

Six miles north west from Dorchester, on the river Frome, lies Frampton, once a market-town. Here is a seat of Mr. Brown.

Eleven miles and a half north-west from Frampton is Beaminster, at the source of the river Bride, or Brit, which runs into the sea at Bridport. In this parish are three manors, called Beaminster Prima, Beaminster Secunda, and Beaminster Parsonatus, annexed to three prebends of Salisbury cathedral. The clothing trade was established in this town at an early period, and is still in a thriving state. Here is also a considerable sail-cloth manufacture, and another of locks, and other iron, tin, and copper goods, for home consumption and exportation. The conveniency of water has afforded great encouragement to the tanning business; and many machines, in the various trades of the town,

are worked by water only. In the middle of the town ſtands the market-houſe, which is a modern building. The quarter-ſeſſions were held here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in the beginning of that of Charles I. Near the market-houſe was formerly a croſs, whoſe ſite was exempt from the tolls of the market. The market is on Thurſday. In the church-yard is an alms-houſe, founded in the year 1634, by Sir John Strode of Parnham, knt. and alſo a free-ſchool for teaching twenty poor boys of the town, reading, writing, and arithmetic, founded by Mrs. Francis Tucker, in the reign of William III. The whole number of inhabitants is about 2000.

Bridport, an ancient ſeaport, derives its name from the river Bride or Brit, which runs into the ſea. It conſiſts of three good ſtreets, and contains about 250 houſes. It ſends two members to parliament. The chief manufactures are twine, ſail-cloth, and hats. It has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday, and a new market-houſe has lately been erected. The harbour, which is a mile and a quarter from the town, has been of late years much improved, and will admit veſſels of 200 tons. The ſhore of the harbour abounds in copperas ſtones, cornua ammonis, and other foſſils. In the time of the Saxons, Bridport had a mint: and at one time the manufacture of hemp was ſo great, that in the reign of Henry VIII. it was ordered that the cordage for the Engliſh navy ſhould, for a limited time, be made here, or within five miles of it, and no-where elſe; which act was confirmed by almoſt every parliament for near ſixty years. Yet this trade is ſunk to little or nothing, though the ſoil between this place and Beaminſter is ſo fruitful in hemp, that when a man was hanged, it was proverbially ſaid, he was ſtabbed with a Bridport dagger.

The ſituation of the town is low. It was incorporated by Henry VII. and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth, King James I. and Charles II. by whoſe charter two bailiffs are to be choſen yearly out of fifteen ca-

pital burgesses; and the corporation was empowered to choose a recorder and town-clerk, &c. The buildings are chiefly stone, and rather mean; but some of brick, and neatly built. The quarter-sessions for the county are held in the town-hall once a year. Here was formerly a priory, which stood near the bridge, at the east end of the town, now a dwelling-house, called St. John's. At the west end of the town was an hospital, besides which there are three chapels. At Chidiock was an ancient castle of a family of the same name, afterwards belonging to the Arundels, destroyed in the civil wars. Charmouth is a pleasant village, near the sea, on the small river Char, or Carr. Here the Danes are said to have landed, and twice to have defeated the English; first in the reign of Egbert, in the year 833, and again in the reign of Ethelwolf, in the year 840. Charles II. had a narrow escape here, in his attempt to pass over to France. Five miles north from Charmouth is Lambert castle, an ancient camp; and a little further to the north-east another, at Pilsdon hill.

At Winterburn, or Winterburn Abbas, is a circle, twenty-eight feet diameter, of nine stones, from seven to three feet high; half a mile west of them, a single stone, ten feet by five; and half a mile further, four more, four and two feet high. A number of barrows overspreads the adjacent down, single, and in groups of three and four. Five miles west from Winterburn, at Chelcomb, is a large ancient camp. At Eggardon hill, six miles west from Bridport, is a camp, containing about six acres; at Toller Porcorum, two miles north from hence, are many barrows; and two miles from Toller, to the north-east, at Catstoke, there is an ancient fortification.

Axminster is a market-town, situated on the left side of the river Ax, on the borders of Dorsetshire. The addition of "minster" it owes to a minster founded by King Athelstan, for seven priests, to pray for the souls of those who fell in a battle he fought against

the Danes at Bremaldown, in the neighbourhood. Besides the church, there are places of worship for Roman-catholics, methodists, and anabaptists. A manufacture of carpets, wrought with needles by women, is carried on with considerable reputation; besides which there are manufactures of cloth, cotton, tapes, and druggets. The number of inhabitants in the town and parish is about 2500. The market is on Saturday. About a mile to the south-west was Newenham abby, founded by Reginald Mohun, earl of Dunster, for Bernardine monks, or, according to Tanner, for Cistertians, which was granted to the Duke of Norfolk.

Honiton is a town situated near the river Otter, in a rich soil. It principally consists of one large street, of houses mostly built since a fire in the year 1765, by which 160 houses were consumed. It is governed by a portreeve, chosen annually as the lord of the manor's court, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a weekly market on Saturday, first kept on Sunday, till altered in the reign of King John. The church stands on a hill, half a mile from the town; which being found inconvenient, a new chapel was built in the year 1743, and, after being burnt down in 1765, was rebuilt in the year 1769. It is said, that the first manufacture for making serge in Devonshire was established at Honiton. Large quantities of butter are sent weekly from hence to London. Five miles north from Honiton is the village of Dunkeswell, where there was an abby for Cistertian monks, founded by William Briwere, in the year 1201. Heavitree is the native place of Arthur Duck, an eminent civilian, and of the learned Hooker; and Pinho, a little to the north, gave birth to John and William Reynolds, the one a papist, the other a protestant, who converted each other.

Exeter, the capital of the county, is built on the river Ex, about twelve miles from the English channel. When first founded is altogether unknown; but it was probably in the possession of the Romans.

Ptolemy calls it Isca, and Antoninus Isca Dannoniorum; the Saxons called it Exceanceſter, Exeaſter, or Exceſter; the Britons named it Caer Isk, Caer Uth, and Pencaer. In Latin it is called Exonia, from whence the modern word Exon. It is ſituated, according to William of Malmeſbury, in a marſhy dreary ſoil, which will hardly yield good oats, and often producing ſtraw without corn. The cathedral church was firſt founded by Athelſtan in the year 922, but it was not erected into a biſhopric till the year 1046, when the ſee was brought hither from Crediton, when Leofric the biſhop enlarged the church, and erected a palace for himſelf. Exeter was ſurrounded with walls, and had ſix gates, moſt of which are pulled down. Beſides the cathedral, which is a magnificent pile of building, there are eighteen other churches, a few chapels, and five large meeting-houſes. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, &c. and was incorporated by King John, and erected into a county by Henry VIII. All pleas and civil cauſes are tried by the mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council; criminal cauſes, and private wrongs, are judged by eight aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace. In the north-weſt corner of the city ſtood the caſtle, called Rougemont, from the colour of the hill on which it was built, ſuppoſed to have been founded by the Weſt Saxon kings, and afterwards made the ſeat of the earls of Cornwall. Nothing but the outer walls remain. This caſtle was completely ruined in the civil wars, when the city held out againſt Fairfax, who blockaded it for two months. The principal public buildings are the guildhall and public hoſpital. The guildhall is a ſpacious and convenient building, built in its preſent form in the year 1593, but repaired in 1720. The public hoſpital was erected by ſubſcription in the year 1740, for the ſick and lame of the city and county of Devon. The trade of the city of Exeter conſiſts principally in the exportation of coarſe woollen goods, manufactured in the counties of Devon, Cornwal, and

Somerset. These goods the merchants of Exeter buy rough from the loom; mill, dye, and finish them for use, and afterwards export them: they chiefly consist of druggets, duroys, kerseys, and everlastings, which find a ready sale in Italy, Spain, Germany, Holland, France, and Portugal, to the annual amount of more than half a million sterling. Besides this, the East-India company take off a quantity of long-ells, amounting to the value of about 105,000l. of which about a fourth part are shipped at Exeter; the remainder at Dartmouth and Plymouth. For making those woollens, about 4000 bags of wool are imported at Exeter from Kent. The rest of the wool made use of is the product of Devonshire and the neighbouring counties. Exeter likewise imports dyeing drugs, wines, and fruit, from Spain and Italy, linens from Germany, and hemp, iron, timber, and tallow, from the Baltic. It sends ships to the Newfoundland and Greenland fisheries. It supplies the country round with coal, both from the northern collieries and from Wales; and it has an exportation of corn, especially oats, to London. Exeter was twice ravaged by the Danes, first in the year 875, and again in the year 1003, through the treachery of the governor, when great part of it was levelled with the ground; and before it had recovered itself the last time, it was besieged and taken by William the Conqueror. In the year 1136 it was taken by Stephen from the Earl of Devon, who had renounced his allegiance, and fled thither. Edward I. established a mint. In the reign of Henry VII. it was besieged by Perkin Warbeck, but made so brave a defence, that he was compelled to raise the siege; and the king, in testimony of the brave conduct of the citizens, presented them with a sword, which he himself had worn, to be carried before the mayor in all public processions. In the reign of Edward VI. it was assaulted by a great number of insurgents, out of Cornwal and Devonshire, headed by Humphrey Arundel, but held out till the rebels

were attacked by Lord John Russel, and defeated with great slaughter, on Clyst heath, about two miles east from the city, on the 6th of August, in the year 1549, a day annually observed as a day of thanksgiving, and called Jesus-day. At the lent assizes, in the year 1583, while some prisoners were arraigned, a noisome smell infected a great number of people, and many died; among others were Serjeant Flowerdby, who sat as judge, Sir John Chichester, Sir Arthur Basset, Sir Bernard Drake, Robert Cary, esq. and Thomas Risden, esq. justices, and most of the jury, said to be brought to the gaol by some Portuguese prisoners. In the year 1632 Lord Hopton attempted to take it for Charles I. but soon after he had withdrawn his troops into Cornwall, it was taken by Prince Maurice. In the year 1645 it was besieged by General Fairfax, and surrendered on terms. It is by some supposed that here stood a famous monastery, called Adestanceſter, where St. Boniface, the apostle of the Germans, who was born at Crediton, was educated, under Wolfhard, about the year 690. We are told that there were anciently three religious houses within the close: the first a nunnery, afterwards the dean's house; the second a monastery, reported to have been founded by King Ethelred in 868; and the third a monastery of Benedictine monks, founded by King Athelstan in 932; and for this last there is good authority. During the ravages of the Danes, the monks left the city, and were replaced by King Edgar in 968. In 1003 they were driven out by Swein, but restored by Canute in 1019. When the bishoprics of St. Germains and Crediton were united, and the see transferred to Exeter, in 1050, the monks were sent to Westminster abby, and secular canons placed in their room, by Bishop Leofric, but the chapter was not fixed for a dean and prebendaries till 1225. In the 26th of Henry VIII. the revenues of the bishopric were valued at 1556l. 14s. 6d. but so much has been wrested from it, that it is now only set down in the king's books at 500l. There belong

to the cathedral a bishop, dean, twenty-four prebendaries, whereof nine are residentiaries, four archdeacons, four priest-vicars, eight lay-vicars, of whom one is organist, six secondaries, ten choristers, vergers, &c. William the Conqueror, or his son Rufus, founded here an abby of Benedictine monks. A free chapel for four prebendaries was founded in the castle, by William Avenill, in the reign of King Stephen. An alien priory was founded by Baldwin de Rivers, earl of Devon: granted by Henry VI. to King's college, Cambridge. Without the gate was an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, founded by W. Fitz Ralph in 1164. A priory or hospital of Augustines, dedicated to St. John Baptist, was founded within the east gate of the city, by Gilbert and John Long, merchants, of Exeter, about the year 1239, which still continues under the government of the corporation. On the north side of the cathedral was a house of Dominican friars, founded in the reign of Edward I. which, at the suppression, was granted to John, lord Russel. A house of Franciscan friars was first built near the town-wall, between the north and west gates, in the reign of Edward I. but afterwards removed without the south gate. An alms-house for twelve poor men and twelve poor women, called Fratres Calendarum, founded by John Grandison, bishop of Exeter, was afterwards converted into a college for vicars choral of the cathedral, incorporated by Henry VIII. An alms-house was founded in Preston-street, called the Ten Cells, for ten poor women, by Simon Grendon, about the year 1406. In Rock's-lane was an hospital, founded by Sir William Bonville, in 1407. Another hospital, called God's House, was situated without the south gate, founded by William Wynard, recorder of the city, in the reign of Henry IV. An alms-house was founded, likewise without the south gate, by John Palmer, in 1479; and another alms-house, at the east end of Exbridge, by John Moore, mayor, and Bartholomew Forteſcue. St. Catherine's

alms-house, founded by John Stevyns, M. D. and canon residentiary, is still existing, under the dean and chapter. On the south side of the high altar, in the cathedral, were erected, and are still to be seen perfect as when first made, three seats or alcoves, adorned with Gothic carvings, to the height of about twenty-five feet, which are supported with brass pillars: in the middle of these was the bishop installed by the king and queen. The form of words thus:

I Kynge Edward, taking Leofricke bye the Ryghte Haunde, and Edythe my Queene bye the Lefte, doe installe hym the fyrste and most famous Byschoppe of Exon, wythe a grate Desyre of Aboundance of Blessynges to all such as shall furder and encrease the fame; but wythe a fearful and execrable Curse on all such as shall diminish or take anye thynge from it.

The church may be said to be upwards of three hundred years in building; for Robert Warlewast, made bishop in 1150, built the choir; Peter Quivil, who ascended the episcopal throne in 1280, the body of the church; John Grandison, consecrated in 1327, the two last arches at the west end, and covered the whole roof; and Peter Courtenay, then bishop of Exeter, afterwards of Winchester, completed the north tower, in 1485: and very remarkable it is to behold the uniformity with which it was carried on; for nobody can discover the least incongruity in the parts, so much is it like the workmanship of one and the same architect. There are some ancient funeral monuments in the cathedral; but, first, let us take notice of the bishop's throne in the choir, which, at the dissolution of episcopacy, in King Charles I.'s time, was, as an useless thing, taken down; but, whether the workmen employed to do it were well affected to that order, or else had private instructions from somebody in power, who foresaw that it would some time or other be of use again, certain it is, that a great deal of care was taken of the materials; for it is now replaced,

and every part of it as sound as when first made. The Gothic carvings about the canopy are at least sixty feet high, and a vast deal of good workmanship of that kind is about it; it appears coeval with the fee. The cathedral hath two steeples, one at each end of the cross building. At the upper end of the Lady's chapel, now converted into a library, is a monument of Sir Peter Carew and his lady. There are other little chapels, and in them several ancient monuments: to wit, Sir Gaven Carew's and his lady's (they were both poisoned); Bishop Stafford's (who was once chancellor of England); Mrs. Elizabeth Barret's (a hearse cut in marble); Bishop Cotton's; Sir John Gilburne's and his lady's; Bishop Carey's; Bishop Branscombe's; Bishop Oldham's, in the wall (he was excommunicated); Bishop Stapleton's, and one of his brother's, a knight; Sir Thomas Speke's; one of another Sir Peter Carew, who died at Ross in Ireland; Mr. Harbin's; Dean Lacy's, his effigies as naked, carved in stone (he was found dead in his study); Bishop Masham's; and one of Courtney, earl of Devonshire; another of Bohun, earl of Hereford; Bishop Lacy's, who built the chapter-house; and, in the wall of one of the wings, a monument of Leofricus, the first bishop of Exeter; the Lord Chichester's. Bishop Stapleton, above mentioned, was the pious founder of Exeter college, in Oxford; which society, in grateful remembrance of their benefactor, a few years ago repaired and beautified his monument, which, in regard to some of the carvings about it, is exceedingly beautiful. The chapter-house is oblong, like a chapel, handsomely gilded on the top. There is a good area about the church. The altar-piece is a representation of the inside of the church in perspective, a fine piece of painting, and, excepting only a little injury it received from the swords of the saints militant in the civil wars, exceedingly well preserved. The fine painted glass (of which there is a great deal) underwent the fury of the same reformers, who, after they had made forcible entry,

and "taken to themselves this house of God in possession," under the umbrage of an ordinance of parliament of the 28th of August, 1643, broke out the best of those paintings, and irretrievably ruined all the scripture history therein represented: neither was their rage confined to those brittle materials; for the carved figures of the patriarchs, prophets, kings, &c. of which there were a great many, became objects of their zeal. The river Ex was anciently navigable up to the city, till, in the year 1311, the Earl of Devon, out of spite to the inhabitants, made wears and dams to obstruct the navigation, since which vessels unload at Topsham. The first bridge at Exeter was erected in the year 1250, by Walter Gervis, a citizen. Three markets are held weekly, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, one of which was first instituted in the year 1538, for the sale of serges, of which from eighty thousand to one hundred thousand pounds worth have been sold in one day. Exeter sends two members to parliament.

At Cowick, about a mile south from Exeter, was a Benedictine monastery, cell to the abby of Bec in Normandy, and afterwards to Tavistock. Chudleigh contains above three hundred houses, and has a weekly market on Saturday. Here was formerly a palace belonging to the bishops of Exeter. The chief employ of the poor is in the woollen manufacture. About a mile from it is Ogbrook, the seat of Lord Clifford.

Ashburton, situated in a vally half a mile from the Dart, is one of the stannary towns of Devonshire, and the neighbouring hills were formerly much celebrated for their mines of copper and tin. The manufacture of serge is considerable, and a market is held for the sale of wool and yarn, besides another on Saturday for corn and provisions. It sends two members to parliament. The other stannary towns are Chegford, Plympton, and Tavistock. Four miles north from Ashburton is Hey Tor, a huge rock, which gives name to a hundred; and about a mile further, towards

the west, lies Withycomb, where, in the year 1638, by a storm of thunder and lightning, three persons were killed, and sixty-two wounded, in the church, during divine service. A little to the west of Buckfastleigh are the remains of a monastery of Cistertians, founded in the year 1137 by Ethelwald Pomery. Brent is a small town, and had a market on Saturday, on the river Aven, which rises in Dartmoor, and runs into the English channel in Bigbury bay.

Plymouth, one of the most considerable seaports, is situated at the mouths of the Tamar and the Plym, in a bay of the English channel, called Plymouth sound, capable of receiving a thousand sail. The mouth of the Tamar is called Hamoaze, and the mouth of the Plym, Catwater. It was anciently called Sutton, and seems to have consisted of two villages, Sutton Vautort and Sutton Prior, and arose from a fishing village, on account of its double harbour, to be a place of great consequence, and is well fortified. It is defended by several forts, mounted with near three hundred guns, and a citadel erected in the reign of Charles II. opposite to St. Nicholas's island, which contains a large storehouse, and five regular bastions. In war time the outward-bound convoys frequently rendezvous here, and homeward-bound vessels frequently put in here for pilots, or for a wind. In the reign of Edward III. part of this town was burnt by the French, and in the reign of Henry IV. six hundred houses were burnt by the same enemy. During the civil wars of the 17th century, Plymouth adhered to the parliament, and stood a siege of the royal army for some months. At the restoration Charles II. built a fort between the sea and the town, which keeps the inhabitants in awe, and defends the harbour. The inhabitants carry on the pilchard fishery, and a considerable trade to the Straits of Newfoundland. Plymouth is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to the British parliament. Here are three markets weekly, on Mon-

day, Thursday, and Saturday. Plymouth has two churches, besides places of worship for dissenters. Here was formerly a friary of Franciscans. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 20,000.

Plymouth Dock is situated at the mouth of the Tamar, called the Ham Ouze, or Hamoaze, and was first designed for the purpose of a wet and dry dock, in the reign of William III. to which two others have been added since, with all the conveniences for building and repairing ships, hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. After the docks were constructed, storehouses were built for the arms, rigging, sails, &c. with houses for the officers of different kinds to live in. Here are also commodious barracks, and a military hospital; all which, together with houses of tradesmen, &c. have made Plymouth Dock nearly as large as Plymouth itself.

At the entrance of Plymouth sound was a large and dangerous rock, covered at high water, but at low water bare, where many a good vessel has been lost, when they thought all their dangers at an end. On February 15, 1769, in a dreadful hurricane, that did great mischief both by land and sea, the Ramilies, a very fine second-rate man-of-war, Captain Taylor commander, with 734 men on board, was lost. Being embayed between the Bolt-head and Bolt-tail (which first they had mistaken for the Ram-head, and imagined they were going into Plymouth sound), and close upon the rocks, they let go their anchor, and cut away all their masts, and rode safe till the evening; when the gale increased so much, that the hull parted, and only one midshipman and twenty-five men, out of the whole number, jumped upon the rocks, and were saved.

Upon the rock, which was called the Eddystone from its situation, the ingenious Mr. Winstanley undertook to build a light-house for the direction of sailors, and with great art and expedition finished it; which work, considering its height, the magnitude of its building, and the little hold there was to fasten it to

the rock, stood to admiration, and bore out many a bitter storm. Mr. Winstanley often visited, and frequently strengthened the building by new works; and was so confident of its firmness and stability, that he usually said to those who doubted its standing in hard weather, that he only desired to be in it when a storm should happen. But, in the dreadful tempest of November 27, 1703, when he happened to be so unfortunate as to have his wish, he would fain have been on shore, making signals for help, but no boat durst go off to him; and in the morning, after the storm, nothing was to be seen but the bare rock, the light-house being gone, in which Mr. Winstanley and all that were with him perished: and, a few days after, a merchant ship, called the Winchelsea, homeward bound from Virginia, not knowing the light-house was down, ran foul of the rock, and was lost, with all her lading, and most of her men. There was another light-house built on the same rock, by the corporation of Trinity-house, in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the fifth of Queen Anne; but, December 2, 1755, this took fire, and all the timber work was burnt; but the stone work, thirty feet high, and founded on the rock, remained unhurt. Admiral West, at Plymouth, seeing the fire, sent out a boat, and brought off the two men who had the care of the place. Another was built within four years, which was also burnt in 1770, and rebuilt in 1774, by Mr. Smeaton. The building, as it is now constructed, consists of four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. The stone floors are flat above, but concave beneath, and are kept from pressing against the sides of the building by a chain let into the walls. Portland stone and granite are united together by a strong cement, and let into horizontal steps by dove-tails on the south-west. The ingenious architect discovered that Portland stone was likely to be destroyed by a marine animal, and as the working of granite was very expensive and laborious, the external part only was constructed with this,

and the internal part with the other. To form a strong and broad base, and a strong bulk of matter to resist the waves, the foundation is one entire solid mass of stones, to the height of thirty-five feet, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength. It is about eighty feet in height.

Men and horses are conveyed cross the Tamar by a ferry, called Crimble passage; it is safe in fair weather, but dangerous when the wind is high. On the opposite side is Mount Edgecumbe, in the parish of Maker, which, though joined to a part of Cornwall, is itself in Devonshire. On this spot is the charming seat of the noble earl so called. It is related, that the Duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, when sailing up the channel, in the year 1588, was so charmed with the situation, that he marked it for himself in the designed partition of the kingdom. It was made a garrison for Charles I. Maker steeple is a sea-mark; and about three miles to the south is the village of Rame, the chapel of which is situated on a promontory called Rame-head. Passage point, west of the entrance into Plymouth sound, is a mile and a half north-east from Rame-head; and between Passage point and Mount Edgecumbe lies Causand bay.

London to Topsham.

	M.	F.
Bridport, p. 215.	134	4
Lyme Regis	8	4
Colyford, Devonshire	6	4
Sydford	9	4
Newton Poppleford	3	0
Woodbury	5	0
Topsham	3	0
In the whole	170	0

LYME, or LYME REGIS, is a seaport and a borough. It might be truly said, that Lyme Regis has neither creek or bay, road or river, and yet a harbour has been constructed. The materials for it were vast rocks weighed up out of the sea, with empty casks (at what time we know not), which casks being placed in a regular order to a considerable breadth, and carried out a great way, some say three hundred yards, the interstices being filled up with earth, high and thick walls of stone were built upon those rocks in the main sea, and so thick, that large buildings (among them a handsome custom-house upon pillars, with a corn-market under it, and warehouses) have been erected thereon. Opposite to this, but farther into the sea, is another wall of the same workmanship, which crosses the end of the first, and comes about with a tail parallel to that. But the point of the first or main wall is the entrance into the port, and the second or opposite wall breaking the violence of the sea from the entrance, the ships go into the bason, and being defended from all winds, ride there as secure as in a mill-pond or wet-dock. This singular work, which answers the intention of a pier, is called the Cobbe; and for keeping it in constant repair (which is done at the expence of the town, and proves sometimes very chargeable) there are annually chosen two Cobbe wardens. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, but has declined since the end of the seventeenth century. In the year 1644 it stood a siege of two months against the forces of Charles I. Off this place the English fleet first engaged the Spanish armada. The duke of Monmouth landed here on the 11th of June, 1685, with about fourscore followers. In the town or neighbourhood Sir George Summers was born, who discovered the Bermudas islands, and which from him were also called Summers islands. Lyme is a corporation, governed by a mayor and alderinen, and has a weekly market on Friday. Lyme might be strengthened by a fort; but as the walls of the Cobbe are firm enough to carry what guns they please to plant

upon them, they did not seem to think it needful, especially as the shore is convenient for batteries; they have therefore some guns planted in proper places, for the defence of the Cobbe and the town. Nevertheless it suffered by the French war in the reign of Queen Anne, but is recovered since. Many handsome stone houses have been lately built by merchants residing there.

Before we leave Lyme Regis, it may not be amiss to mention, that, notwithstanding modern as well as ancient writers speak of the construction of this port as something very singular and extraordinary, yet none have proposed the imitation of it, though there cannot be a more pregnant instance than this, of the possibility of making (though it may be in a better manner) a port upon almost any part of our coast, where the conveniency of the country required, or the opening such a port should appear the most probable means of improving it; one or other of which circumstances would turn such ports to the advantage of most of the maritime counties in this island. After all, Lyme, considering the bigness of it, may pass for a place of wealth. Here we find the merchants begin to trade in the pilchard fishing, though not to so considerable a degree as they do farther west, the pilchards seldom coming up so high eastward as Portland, and not very often so high as Lyme.

Eleven miles and a half west from Colyford is Ottery St. Mary, a town on the left side of the river Otter, with a weekly market on Tuesday. Here was a college of black monks, founded by Grandison, bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Edward III. At Feniton, or Veniton, two miles north from Ottery St. Mary, the Cornish rebels were defeated by Sir John Russel and Lord Grey. Four miles south from Colyton, on the west side of the Ex, is Seaton, formerly a seaport, but the harbour is choked up with sand. Axmouth, on the opposite side of the river, is in a similar state. Colyton, or Culliton, six miles west from Lyme, is situated on the river Coly, which after runs

into the Ax. It has a weekly market on Thurſday. John, duke of Marlborough, was born at Aſh, about two miles from Colyton, in the year 1642. Topſham is ſituated on the river Ex, and is the proper port for the city of Exeter, with a quay and a cuſtom-houſe. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. Four miles ſouth from Topſham, on the right bank of the Ex, is Powderham caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by William Dewe, one of the followers of William the Conqueror. It is now the ſeat of Lord Courtnay.

London to Exmouth.

	M.	F.
Colyford, p. 247.	149	4
Sidmouth	8	0
Otterton	6	0
Exmouth	5	4
In the whole	169	0

SIDMOUTH is ſituated near the ſea, at the mouth of a ſmall river, called the Side, and was anciently a conſiderable ſeaport; but the harbour is ſo choked up with ſand, that no large veſſels can get in. It however is a conſiderable fiſhing-town, and in the ſeaſon much frequented by company for the benefit of ſea-bathing. Here was formerly an alien priory, cell to the Benedictine abby at Montbury in Normandy, and afterward to Sion abby. At Otterton there was a priory of black monks. The river Otter, which riſes on the north-eaſt part of the county, on the borders of Somerſetſhire, runs into the ſea a little below the town. Exmouth is ſituated on the north ſide of the river Ex,

near its mouth. It was once defended by a caſtle. The river Ex riſes in the weſtern part of Exmoor, and paſſing by Exeter, Topſham, &c. empties itſelf into the ſea. It was by the Roman writers called Iſca, and by the Britons Iſc. Veſſels take pilots on board at Exmouth, to paſs the bar, and conduct them up to Topſham. Three miles north-eaſt from Exmouth is Budeleigh, or Budley, where Sir Walter Raleigh was born. It was once a market-town.

London to Plymouth by Totneſs.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Exeter, p. 216.	172	6	Brought up	195	2
Alphington	1	4	Modbury	12	0
Kenford	2	0	Yealmton	5	4
Hall Down	2	0	Brixton	1	4
Red Lion	6	4	Plympton Earl	2	4
Newton Buſhel	2	4	Plymouth	5	0
Totneſs	8	0	In the whole	221	6
	195	2			

NEWTON BUSHEL is ſituated on the river Teign, and has a weekly market on Wedneſday. Newton Abbot is a village adjoining. The river Teign riſes in two ſtreams: one a little to the ſouth of Chegford, called the Weſt Teign; the other about two miles north of Aſhburton; both unite a little below Newton Buſhel: the united ſtream ſoon after widens conſiderably, and, after a further courſe of ſix or ſeven miles, runs into the Engliſh channel at Teignmouth. Teignmouth is compoſed of two villages, eaſt and weſt, each of which

has a church. Some veſſels are fitted out for the Newfoundland fiſhery, and ſeveral employed in the coaſting trade. In the year 800 the Danes landed, and after having killed the commanding officer, took the place; and in the reign of Queen Anne it was burnt by the French. Eaſt Teignmouth was once a borough, and endowed with conſiderable privileges; one of which yet remains, that of claiming whatſoever valuable is found about the body of any perſon drowned between the Clerk Rock northward, and a place called Hackney, to the ſouth. Here was alſo a priſon; and a market was held on Sunday, till put a ſtop to in the reign of Henry III. Eaſt of the haven is a ſhoal of ſand. At the mouth of the river was formerly a fort, now in ruins. The number of inhabitants is about 1850. Between Newton Buſhel and Teignmouth is Biſhop's Teignton, a village where was anciently a ſanctuary, and a palace belonging to the biſhops of Exeter, built in the reign of Edward III. Dawliſh, about two miles north from Teignmouth, is near the coaſt, and much frequented in the ſeaſon as a watering place. Six miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Newton Buſhel, near the ſea, an abby was founded in a village called Tor Mohun, about the year 1196, by William Brewer, for Premonſtratenſian monks. Torbay is a celebrated place of rendezvous for the Engliſh navy againſt weſterly winds, about twelve miles in circuit; but ſometimes, eſpecially with a ſoutherly or ſouth-eaſt wind, ſhips have been obliged to quit the bay, and put out to ſea, or run into Dartmouth for ſhelter. The Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III. landed here in 1688; as it is ſaid the Emperor Veſpaſian did, when he came againſt Arviragus, king of Britain. Near Tor is Mary church, ſaid, but on what authority I know not, to be the firſt church founded in the county.

Totneſs, a town ſituated on the right bank of the Dart, about twelve miles from the ſea, was anciently ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle, great part of which is yet remaining. It is a corpo-

ration, inveſted by charter of King John in a mayor and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament. The river here is broad, and the tide flows ten or twelve feet at the bridge. The chief employment of the people is the manufacture of woollen, and fiſhing. There are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday. According to the legend this is the port where Brute landed. Here was a priory of black monks, founded by Ivel de Totneſs, lord of Barnſtaple; an hoſpital, and a houſe for lepers. Berry Pomeroy, a village on the other ſide of the river, oppoſite Totneſs, owes its name to the noble family of Pomeroy, who had formerly a caſtle here. Modbury was anciently a borough, and ſent members to parliament. It has a weekly market on Thurſday. Modbury is noted for a liquor called white ale. Yealmton is ſituated on a river called Yealme, which runs into the Engliſh channel about five miles below. Here Ethelwald, one of the Saxon kings, had a palace. Plympton Earl, or Plympton Maurice, is an ancient borough and corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen. It conſiſts of two ſtreets, in which are about two hundred houſes. Here was a caſtle belonging to the ancient earls of Devon, and ſome of the houſes are held on the tenure of caſtle-guard, for defending and repairing it, though now in ruins. It ſends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday, beſides another for cattle, held every ſecond Wedneſday in the month. This place was alſo called Plympton Thomas, out of reſpect to Thomas à Becket. At Plympton St. Mary was a priory of black canons, founded by one of the Saxon kings, changed by the Biſhop of Exeter to canons regular, in the reign of Henry I. Near Plympton is Saltram, a ſeat of Lord Borringdon.

London to Dartmouth.

	M.	F.
Newton Buſhel, p. 251. . .	187	2
Abbots Kerſwell . . .	1	5
Marldon	2	0
Cherſton	5	0
Kingſweare	7	1
Dartmouth	0	4
In the whole	203	4

NEAR Newton Buſhel is Ford, a ſeat of Lord Courtenay.

At Kingſweare we croſs the river to Dartmouth, ſituated on the declivity of a hill near the mouth of the Dart, whence it enters the Engliſh Channel. Brice tells us, it is compoſed of three diſtinct towns, and that its connected name is Clifton, Dartmouth, Hardneſs. Clifton, the moſt ancient of the three, derives its name from the cliffs of the harbour; it is alſo called the ſouth town and St. Patrock, or St. Patrick, from a chapel dedicated to that ſaint, contiguous to the caſtle. Dartmouth was next built, and received its name from the ſituation. It is alſo called North Town, in reſpect to Clifton and St. Saviour's, from a chapel. Hardneſs was laſt built, and is the moſt northerly of the three. Dartmouth is however now uſed to ſignify the whole. It is large and populous, with a convenient haven, capable of receiving 500 ſhips into its baſon. The entrance is defended by a caſtle, and two platforms of guns. It was incorporated by King John for a mayor and aldermen, and Edward III. granted the burgeſſes the privilege of being toll free throughout England. The ſtreets are irregular, ſeated one above another, and the houſes generally lofty. The quay is large, and in the ſtreet before it, many conſiderable merchants reſide, who trade to Portugal, Italy, &c.

with fish from Newfoundland, bringing back wines, oil, and fruit. There are twenty coasting vessels belonging to the port, and about 330 employed in fishing and foreign trade. Dartmouth is esteemed a good nursery for seamen, not less than 3000 hands being employed in the fishery, a certain proportion of which by order of parliament must be landmen. There are three churches, one of which is situated on a hill, and the tower, sixty-nine feet in height, is a sea-mark. Here are three charity-schools. The market for corn and provisions is on Friday, but that for fish daily. In the reign of Richard I. the town was burned by the French. In the civil wars it was besieged and taken by General Fairfax for the parliament, and again in the reign of Henry IV. In the year 1704, Monsieur Chastel, a French captain who had burned Plymouth, and made a descent here, was intercepted with his men, and made prisoner by the country people, among whom the women are said to *have distinguished themselves by their bravery*. The opening into Dartmouth harbour is not broad, but the channel deep enough for the biggest ship in the royal navy; the sides of the entrance are high mounted with rocks; without which, just at the first narrowing of the passage, stands a good strong fort beyond a platform of guns, which commands the port.

The narrow entrance is not much above half a mile; and then it opens, and makes a bason, or harbour, able to receive 500 sail of ships, where they may ride with the greatest safety; and the entrance may be chained up on occasion. "I went out in a boat to view this entrance, and the castle, or fort, that commands it; and coming back with the tide of flood, I observed some small fish to skip and play upon the surface of the water; upon which I asked, what fish they were? Immediately one of the rowers or seamen started up in the boat, and throwing his arms abroad, as if he had been mad, cries out as loud as he could bawl, a scool! a scool! The word was taken on the

ſhore as haſtily as it would have been on land if he had cried fire; and by that time we reached the quay, the town was all in a kind of an uproar.

"The matter was, that a great ſhoal, or, as they call it, a ſcool of pilchards, came ſwimming with the tide directly out of the ſea into the harbour. The boat-owner lamented his being unprepared for them; for he ſaid, that if he could but have had a day or two's warning, he might have taken 200 ton of them; in ſhort, nobody was ready for them, except a ſmall fiſhing-boat or two; one of which went into the middle of the harbour, and, at two or three hawls, took about 40,000.

"It was obſerved, that beyond the mouth of the harbour was a whole army of porpoiſes; which, it ſeems, purſued theſe pilchards, and, it is probable, drove them into the harbour. The ſcool drove up the river as high as Totneſs-bridge, as we heard afterwards; ſo that the country-people who had boats and nets, caught as many as they knew what to do with."

The Dart riſes at Dartmoor, about five miles ſouth from Okchampton.

Brixham is a ſmall fiſhing-town, about three miles north-eaſt from Dartmouth. Here is a celebrated ſpring called Laywell, which ebbs and flows ſometimes four times in an hour: now and then it intermits.

London to Kingſbridge.

	M.	F.
Totneſs, p. 251, ...	195	2
Harberton-ford	3	0
Morleigh	2	3
Kings-bridge	6	2
In the whole	206	7

AT Cornwothy, two miles east from Harbertonford, was a convent of nuns.

At Morleigh was an ancient fort called Stanesborough, which gave name to a hundred, now in ruins. According to tradition, the church was built by Sir Peter Fishacre, as a penance for having killed the minister of Woodleigh, a neighbouring parish.

Kingsbridge is situated on an inlet of the English channel, called Salcomb river. It has a market on Saturday. On the other side of a small rivulet, which runs into the Salcomb, is Dodbrook, with which it communicates by a bridge, noted for its white ale, which pays a compensation for tithe to the rector.

London to Saltash.

	M.	F.
Plymouth, p. 216. . . .	215	5
Weston	2	6
Saltash	1	6
In the whole	220	1

SALTASH is situated in the county of Cornwal, on the right bank of the Tamar, which is navigable for vessels of burthen; is governed by a mayor and aldermen, by charter of Charles II. who hold the manor of the duchy of Cornwal, and keep a court of admiralty. This place was anciently called Esse and Asche. It has sent members to parliament from the reign of Edward VI. and has a weekly market on Saturday, Brice says Tuesday. The communication with Devonshire is by a ferry.

London to Fowey.

	M.	F.
Plymouth Dock, p. 216.	217	5
Torppint, Cornwall	0	4
St. Anthony	3	2
Crofthole	2	4
East and Weſt Looe	7	7
Fowey	8	0
In the whole	239	6

EAST LOOE is an ancient fiſhing-town, containing about 200 houſes, on the eaſt ſide of the mouth of the Looe. It is governed by a mayor and burgeſſes, in virtue of a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, and has a weekly market on Saturday. The harbour is defended by a ſmall battery.

Weſt Looe is ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the river, with a ſtone bridge acroſs. It has a mayor and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament; but though more ancient than Eaſt Looe, it is inferior in population and trade. The Looe is navigable for veſſels of 100 tons. At the mouth is a ſmall iſland, called St. George's, which abounds in ſea pies.

Fowey, or Foy, is a ſeaport on the weſt ſide of a river of the ſame name, which runs into the Engliſh channel. The hiſtory and ſituation of this town are thus related and deſcribed by Leland in his Itinerary: "The town of Fawey ys a market town, walled defendably to the ſe coſt, and hath gates alſo; yn the town ys but one chyrche, but the howſes of the towne be well buylded of ſtone and yl enhabited. Alſo at the entery of the haven on the weſt ſide is a bloékke howſe, and a chapel of S. Catherine by the ſame. Alſo there is on the ſame ſyd a towre with ordinans for the defens of the haven. At the eaſt ſyde of the

havens mouth of Fawey, ſtondith a town for the defens thereof, and a chapel of S. Savyor, a lyttle above the ſame. Ny by the ſaid town ſtondith a fiſhar village, cawled Polman. There is at the weſt point of the haven of Fawey mouth, a blok houſe, deviſed by Thomas Treury, and made partely by his coſt, partely by the town of Fawey. A little higher on this point of the hille, is a chapel of St. Catarine; and hard under the root of this hille, a litle withyn, the haven mouth, is a litle bay or creke, bearing the name of Catarine.

"About a quarter of a mile uppe on the weſt ſide of Fawey haven is a ſquare towre of ſtone, for the defence of the haven, made about King Edward IV. tym, and a little above this towr on the ſame ſide is Fawey town, lying along the ſhore, and builded on the ſide of a great ſlatty rok kind hill. In the middle of the town upon the ſhore itſelf, is a houſe builded quadrantly in the haven, which ſhadoweth the ſhippes in the haven above it, from three parts of the haven mouth, and defendith them from ſtormes. The name of the town of Fawey, is in Corniſh Conwhath: It is ſet on the north ſide of the haven, and is ſet hanging on a maine rokky hille, and is in length about a quarter of a mile.

"The towne longed to one Cardinham, a man of great fame, and he gave it to Tywartraith Priorie, of which ſum ſay that Cardinham was founder, ſum ſay Campernulph of Bere. But at this gift, Fawey was but a ſmall fiſchar town. The paroch church of Fawey is of S. Fimbarrus, and was impropriate to the priorie of Tywartraith. The glorie of Fawey roſe by the warrs of King Edward the Firſt and Third, and Henry Five day, partely by feates of warre, partely by pyracie, and ſo waxing riche, felle al to merchaundice, ſo that the town was haunted with ſhippes of divers nations, and their ſhipps went to al nations. The ſhips of Fawey ſayling by Rhie and Winchelſey, about Edward the Third tyme, would

vale no bonet, beying required, whereupon Rhy and Winchelsey men and they faught, when Fawey men had the victorie, and thereupon bare their armes mixed with the armes of Rhy and Winchelsey, and then rose the name of the gallants of Fawey. The French men diverse tymes assailed this town, and last most notably, about Henry VI. tyme, when the wife of Thomas Treury the second, with her men repelled the French out of her house, in her housband's absence, whereupon Thomas Treury builded a right fair, and strong embattled towr in his house; and embatling al the waulls of the house, in a manner made it a castelle, and unto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Fawey. In Edward the Fourth day, two stronge towers were made a litle beneth the town, one on eche side of the haven; and a chayne to be drawn over. When warre in Edward the Fourth days seased betweene the French men and English, the men of Fawey used to pray, kept their shipps, and assailed the French men in the sea agayne King Edwardes commandment, whereupon the captains of the shipps of Fawey were taken, and sent to London, and Dartemouth men commanded to fetche their shipps away, at whiche tyme Dartemouth men toke their in Fawey, and toke away, as it is sayde, the greate chaine that was made to be drawen over the haven from towr to towr. Thomas Treury, now livinge, and the towne, made a blocke-house on St. Catherine's hille botom."

With respect to the two towers built by King Edward IV. they are both extant, though in ruins, all the floors being fallen in. Two links of the boom or chain, which ran acrofs the harbour, were taken up by a trawl-boat about the year 1776; they were strongly incrusted with stones, shells, and other bodies, and are now or were lately preserved in the grotto of Philip Rashley, esq. at Menabilly, near this town. Thesfry-house, called the Place, the castellated manfion mentioned by Leland, is still standing, though much out of repair. The tower on the north-east angle has

fallen down, and many other parts seem likely to follow. It was a handsome building, the outside highly decorated with ornaments cut in the stone. It has a very fine old hall, with a flat oaken cieling, richly carved, and under a coat of arms in stucco is the date 1575. In another room are divers coats of arms in old painted glass; among them one with the plume of feathers, having on each side of it the letters E. P. probably signifying Edward, prince of Wales. Under it is the motto, thus mis-spelt, *Hic Dien.* Several parts of this house have been repaired in the modern style. The chief entrance to it is from the church-yard up three flights of steps, and through a ruined gateway, with a strong wicket, flanked by a lodge pierced with loop-holes: the gardens run along upon an eminence, overlooking the town and harbour. The church, which stands a small distance south from it, is a handsome edifice; the tower adorned all over with carvings. In it are several monuments, chiefly for the Treffrys and Rashleys, some of them having the figures of knights in armour engraved on stone, in the same manner as practised on brass. No wheeled carriage can come into the town of Fowey, owing to the narrowness and sudden turnings of the streets.

Fowey has a coinage for tin, considerable quantities of which are dug in the neighbourhood.

At Trewardreth, situated on a bay to which it gives name, five miles north-west from Fowey, was formerly a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abby at Angers; granted to Edward, earl of Hertford.

St. Germains in Cornwall, nine miles west-north-west from Plymouth-dock, on the river Tidi, a branch of the Lyner, was once the see of a bishop, but now a small village, yet preserving the privilege of sending two members to parliament, and the shadow of a corporation. It owes its name to a bishop of Auxerre, who extirpated the Pelagian heresy from Britain, to whose honour a priory of secular and afterwards of regular canons was founded by Athelstan, which was

erected into a biſhopric in the year 981, by removing the ſee from Bodmin. In the year 1049 the ſee was united to Crediton, by the intereſt of Biſhop Levinus, a favourite of Canute, and what remains of the epiſcopal palace is converted to a farm-houſe about a mile diſtant. The priory was obtained in exchange by the anceſtors of Lord Eliot, fitted up as a family manſion, and the name changed to Port Eliot. The conventual church is now uſed as the pariſh church; and in Camden's time the inhabitants carried on a good trade in fiſhing. The pariſh is accounted the largeſt in Cornwal, and includes ſixteen villages.

Between St. Germains and Saltaſh is Trematon or Tremerton caſtle. This is ſuppoſed to have been one of the caſtles of the dukes of Cornwal before the conqueſt; but by whom built or when is unknown. After the conqueſt it belonged to William, earl of Mortain and Cornwal, who reſided here and held a market. The caſtle ſtands in the pariſh of St. Stephen, near Saltaſh, and on the north ſide of the river Tamar. It conſiſts of a baſe-court, having on one ſide a circular keep on an artificial hill. The baſe-court meaſures about three quarters of an acre. The keep ſtands at one end of this court: the wall of the keep is ten feet thick.

The river Tidi riſes about eight miles weſt-ſouth-weſt from Launceſton, and joins the Lyner a little below St. Germains: the Lyner riſes about a mile farther to the eaſt, and after joining the Tidi, runs into the Tamar, a little below Saltaſh.

London to Taviſtock, Grampound, and Truro.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Exeter, p. 216.	172	6	Brought up	214	6
Pocomb	2	4	Leſkiard	8	0
Longdown End	1	4	Leſtwithiel	11	6
Crew	1	0	Pelyn	1	2
Morton Hampſtead	7	0	St. Blaiſey	2	6
New-houſe	7	0	St. Auſtle	4	2
Two-bridges	6	6	Sticker	2	6
Merriville-bridge	3	0	Grampound	3	2
Taviſtock	4	2	Probus	2	4
Newbridge croſs the Tamar	3	4	Treſilian	2	2
Callington, Cornwal	5	4	Truro	2	6
	214	6	In the whole	256	2

TWO miles north-weſt from Morton Hampſtead lies Chegford or Chagford, one of the ſtannary towns.

Near Two-bridges is Crockern Tor, an eminence on Dartmoor, where the ſtannary courts were appointed to be held, being nearly at an equal diſtance from each; and formerly a ſeat for the warden and jurors, and the cryer of the court, were rudely hewn out of the ſtone and kept here; and according to ancient cuſtom, no laws relating to the ſtannaries in Devonſhire could be enacted elſewhere; but it ſeems that it has ſeldom been appropriated to this purpoſe of late years.

Taviſtock, ſituated near the left ſide of the Tamar, is a borough, and one of the ſtannary towns, governed by portreeve, large and populous, but not incorporated. It ſends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday. Here was an abby of Benedictines, founded in the year 961, by Ordulph ſon of Orgar, earl of Devon: the abbot of which was mitred, and ſat in parliament. In this abby a

lecture was founded for the cultivation of the Saxon language, and here was printed, in the year 1525, a tranſlation of Boetius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ. Of this houſe there are ſome remains, and among other things part of the butments of the arch of a bridge over the Tavy, which the inhabitants call Guile-bridge, and relate the following ſtory: viz. That one Childe, owner of the manor of Plymſtock, made his will, and gave the ſaid lands to the church where his body ſhould be buried; and that, afterwards, hunting in the foreſt, he loſt his company, and his way; and though, as his laſt ſhift, he killed his horſe, and got into the warm belly of him, he at length died there with the extremity of cold. The body, after ſome ſearch, was found by the Taviſtock men (who had, by ſome means, come to the knowledge of his will), and by them carried away toward their abby. The Plymſtock men, hearing thereof, lay in ambuſh for them at a bridge where they apprehended they muſt paſs; but in this they were deceived; for the prieſts built a ſlight bridge on purpoſe, over which they carried the corpſe; by which ſtratagem, they obtained the ſaid land; and hence, ſays the tradition, this is called Guile-bridge.

Here is a medicinal ſpring. Sir Francis Drake was born near this town.

At Buckland Monachorum, or Monks Buckland, four miles ſouth from Taviſtock, was a Ciſtertian abby, founded by Amicia, counteſs of Devon, in the year 1278.

Six miles ſouth from Taviſtock is Bere Alſton; about half a mile from the Tamar, an ancient borough, which ſends two members to parliament.

Three miles further ſouth is Bere Ferris, anciently celebrated for its mines of ſilver, which were a few years ſince opened again.

Callington, or Kellington, in Cornwal, contains about 400 inhabitants, ſends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Wedneſday: it

has no charter of incorporation, but is governed by a portreeve choſen at the manor court. On Cit hill, about two miles from Callington, Sir John Call has built a caſtle, in view of his own ſeat.

Liſkeard is a town corporate, with a mayor, burgeſſes, recorder, &c. and contains about 1000 inhabitants. It has a coinage for tin, of which there are many mines in the neighbourhood, and a large weekly market on Saturday. It ſends two members to parliament. Here was formerly a caſtle belonging to the earls of Cornwall, which in Leland's time was in ruins.

Four miles north from Liſkeard, in the pariſh of St. Clere, ſtand the Hurlers, three circles of ſtones, which, by the vulgar, ſays Borlace, are ſuppoſed to have been once men, and thus transformed as a puniſhment for their hurling on the Lord's day.

Four miles north-weſt from Liſkeard is the village of St. Neots. This place owes its name to a near relation of King Alfred, who died here in the year 890, and was removed from hence to St. Neots in Huntingdonſhire. The church was before dedicated to St. Guerir, and it is ſaid that Alfred being ſick, proſtrating himſelf in prayer before the altar of the ſaint, recovered his health. The old church is totally deſtroyed. The preſent one is a fine country church; and the windows are adorned with ſeveral paintings, ſcriptural and legendary. Near the town are two monumental ſtones, one with an inſcription, which in the Continuation of Camden is ſuppoſed to be the baſe of a croſs. In the neighbourhood likewiſe ſtands a huge group of rocks, thirty-two feet high, with a ſtone under them, ſuppoſed to be ſhaped like a cheeſe, whence the pile is called the *Wring-cheeſe*. On a plain adjoining are three circles of large ſtones, of different diameter but in the ſame line, which Dr. Borlaſe ſuppoſes to be druidical, made uſe of as temples, tribunals, or amphitheatres.

Leſtwithiel, ſuppoſed by Camden and Borlace to be

the ancient Uxella, and by the Britons called Pen Uchel Coed, is ſituated on the river Fowey.

It was formerly a place of conſiderable note, and had the privilege of coining money, granted by the Earl of Cornwal. Leland ſays, " Loſt Whythyel havyng a market ys the ſhyre towne of Cornwal. For ther the ſhyre is kept by the ſhrife ons yn the moneth : alſo at this town ys quinag of tynne twys a yere, and by the ſhyre hawle appere ruines of auncyent buyldinges."

It was incorporated by Richard, king of the Romans and earl of Cornwall, and is governed by a mayor and burgeſſes. The river Fowey was formerly navigable for veſſels of conſiderable burthen up to the town : it was then a flouriſhing place, but the river is now filled with ſand, the trade loſt, and the town decayed.

About a mile from the town are the ruins of Reſtormel caſtle, once the ſeat of the earls of Cornwal. Leland in his Itinerary ſays, " The park of Reſtormel is hard by on the north-ſide of the town of Loſtwithiel : tynne workes in this parke, good woode in this parke. Ther is a caſtel on an hill in this park, wher ſumtymes the Erles of Cornewall lay. The baſe court is ſore defacid. The fair large dungeon yet ſtondith. A chapel caſt out of it a newer work than it, and now onrofid. A chapel of the Trinite in the park not far from the caſtelle." The caſtle and park are leaſed from the duchy of Cornwal, and lately belonged to Mr. Maſterman, member for Bodmyn. Leſtwithiel is yet one of the ſtannary towns; ſends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Friday. The common gaol for the ſtannary is here, and the county courts are held here.

At St. Blaiſe is a ſtone about ſeven and a half feet high, inſcribed on both ſides, which ſome ſuppoſe to have been erected as a memorial how far the Saxons penetrated weſtward.

St. Auſtle is a market-town, nearly in the centre of the county. In the environs are conſiderable mines of

tin and quarries of china-ſtone, of which many hundred tons are yearly ſent to Liverpool, Briſtol, and the potteries of Staffordſhire. The market is on Friday.

In the pariſh of St. Auſtle, about two miles from the town, is Charles-town: it was till lately a ſmall village called Polmear, a name ſuppoſed to be derived from its ſituation in a bay of the Britiſh channel; *pol* in the Corniſh language ſignifying *pool*, and *mear* ſignifying *great*. This village contained only three or four dwellings, till a few years ſince Charles Raſhleigh eſq. the proprietor, erected ſeveral houſes, and warehouſes for fiſh, a thread manufacture, a chapel, an hotel, and gave it the preſent name of Charles-town. A pier has been conſtructed at the bottom of the town, with a dock capable of receiving veſſels of 700 tons, and many coaſters are built here: on a cliff above, a battery has been formed, with four eighteen-pounders to defend the harbour. The exportation of metallic ore, granite, and china-ſtone for the potteries, is conſiderable.

Grampound is a borough-town and a corporation, with a mayor, recorder, &c. It is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Voluba. It ſends two members, and has a weekly market on Saturday. The church of Probus was formerly collegiate.

Truro is ſituated at the conflux of two ſmall rivers, which form a harbour, with a convenient quay for veſſels of about 100 tons. The chief trade of the place is ſhipping of tin and copper ore, dug in the neighbouring mountains. This town has the benefit of a tin coinage, and the lord warden of the ſtanneries holds his court here. It was here that the weſtern forces of Charles I. under Lord Hopeton, ſurrendered to General Fairfax, who with great military ſkill had driven them, after the battle of Naſeby, from Exeter quite into the toe of England, and foiled all their attempts to paſs him. Here are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday; and it ſends two members to parliament.

London to Exeter through Shaftesbury.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Salisbury, p. 215.	80	6	Brought up	114	3
Fisherton	0	6	Obourn	1	4
Fuggleſtone	2	6	Sherbourn	1	2
Wilton	0	6	Nether Compton	2	2
Barford	2	3	Yeovil	3	0
Fovant	3	7	East Chinnock	5	0
Donhead	6	3	Haſelbury	2	3
Ludwell	1	2	Crewkern	2	4
Shaftesbury	2	7	Chard	7	7
East Stour	4	2	Stockland	6	1
Weſt Stour	1	0	Honiton	6	0
Henſtridge	4	2	Exeter	16	3
Melbourn Port	3	1			
	114	3	In the whole	168	5

WILTON, a borough-town, ſituated on the Willy, was anciently called Ellandune. At this place Egbert, king of the Weſt Saxons, fought a ſucceſsful battle, in the year 821, againſt Beorwulf, the Mercian, but with ſo much ſlaughter on both ſides, that the river ran with the blood of the ſlain. Here likewiſe, in the year 872, Alfred fought the Danes, and was at firſt victorious; but ſoon after, by the uncertain fortune of war, worſted, and obliged to retreat. In the Saxon times it was very populous, and King Edgar, according to the chronicles, embelliſhed it with a nunnery, over which he appointed his daughter Edith abbeſs. But it appears to be of older date, from the ancient charter of Edgar, in the year 974, in which we find this paſſage: "The houſe founded by my great grandfather King Edward, in a famous place, well known among the inhabitants by the name of Wilton." And in the life of Edward the Confeſſor we have theſe words: "While St. Edward was building the abby of St. Pe-

ter, at Weſtminſter, Editha, his wife, began at Wilton, where ſhe had been educated, a monaſtery of ſtone, in a royal ſtyle, inſtead of the wooden church, her holy zeal keeping pace with the king's." Nor did this town decline, though ravaged by the Danes, till the great weſtern road was carried from hence through Saliſbury. Its monaſtery owed its origin to Weoxſtan, or Wulſtan, the famous earl or duke of Wiltſhire, who, about the year 773, repaired an old church of St. Mary here, for a college or chantry of ſecular prieſts. After his death, in the year 800, his relict, Alburga, ſiſter to King Egbert, changed it to a nunnery, which foundation is ſometimes aſcribed to her brother. Alfred founded another nunnery, on the ſite of the old palace, and incorporated it with the former. Edward the Elder was ſo great a benefactor, as to be eſteemed the founder. Wilton, though much reduced, is ſtill the county town, a corporation, and borough, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. Leland ſays, it had once twelve or more pariſh churches, which the learned continuator of Camden thinks is mere popular tradition. Wilton is one of the principal objects in a hiſtory of the arts and belles lettres. The Earl of Pembroke's magnificent houſe here was begun on the ſite of the nunnery, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, after his advancement to that title by Edward VI. 1551. He dying in the year 1569, his ſon Henry finiſhed it, and died in the year 1630. Holbein and Inigo Jones planned the buildings. Here Sir Philip Sidney wrote his Arcadia, for his ſiſter, third wife of Earl Henry. Vandyke drew many of the race. Thomas, the ſeventh earl, completed the collection of pictures, and aſſembled the throng of ſtatues; and a late earl, Henry, has ſhewn, by a bridge deſigned by himſelf, that, had Jones never lived, Wilton might have been a villa worthy of ancient Rome. The celebrated collection of antiques in this villa contains the whole collection of the cardinals Richlieu and Mazarine, and the greateſt

part of the Earl of Arundel's. It is univerſally acknowledged, that the apartment called the ſalon, and the great dining-room, are the nobleſt pieces of architecture that have been hitherto produced. The firſt is a cube of thirty feet, the other is a double cube of ſixty by thirty, and both of them thirty feet high. When you are entered theſe grand apartments, ſuch variety ſtrikes upon you every way, that you ſcarce know to which hand to turn yourſelf firſt. On one ſide you ſee ſeveral rooms filled with paintings, all ſo curious and various, that it is with reluctance you leave them; and, looking another way, you are called off by a vaſt collection of buſts, and pieces of the greateſt antiquity of the kind, both Greek and Roman. In one end of the grand room is the celebrated family picture by Vandyke, twenty feet long, and twelve feet high, containing thirteen figures, big as the life, which rather appear as ſo many real perſons than the production of art. The picture over the chimney is Prince Charles, and his brothers, the dukes of York and Glouceſter; and over the doors, on each ſide of the capital picture, are two admirable portraits of King Charles I. and his queen. The other pictures in this room are of the Pembroke family, drawn at full length, all by Vandyke. In moſt of the apartments are marble chimney-pieces, of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, all carved in Italy, with many curious ſtatues, baſſo-relievos, and pictures of the moſt famous maſters. The loggio in the bowling-green (which has pillars beautifully ruſticated, and is enriched with niches and ſtatues), the grotto (the front of which is curiouſly carved without, as it is all marble within, and has black pillars of the Ionic order, with capitals of white marble, and four fine baſſo-relievos from Florence), the ſtables, and other offices, are all beauties in their kind, which would tire deſcription. The collections of head-pieces, coats of mail, and other armour, for both horſe and men, are alſo a curioſity. They ſhew thoſe of King Henry VIII. Edward VI. and of an earl of

Pembroke, nick-named Black Jack, which he wore when he beſieged and took Boulogne in France. Twelve other complete ſuits of armour, of extraordinary workmanſhip, are alſo there; the reſt, being about an hundred, are only for common horſemen. The garden front is juſtly eſteemed one of the beſt pieces of the renowned Inigo Jones, and is 194 feet long. The gardens are on the ſouth of the houſe, and extend themſelves beyond the river, a branch of which runs through one part of them. Over this river was erected one of the moſt beautiful bridges in England, on which is an open colonnade of the Ionic order. After you have paſſed this bridge, you aſcend a fine ſloping hill, the top of which is ſet off by a wild ſort of plantation. On the ſummit of this hill the earl built a ſummer-room, and from hence you have a charming proſpect of the city of Sarum, and the north ſide of its cathedral. If his lordſhip had proceeded with the deſign which he once had thoughts of proſecuting, that is, to erect a Stonehenge in miniature, as it was ſuppoſed to be in its perfection, according to Dr. Stukely, on the hill in his garden, which overlooks the whole country round, and on which is an equeſtrian ſtatue of the emperor Marcus Aurelianus, it would have added to the curioſities of Wilton, and been the admiration of foreigners, as well as natives; for who that ſees that ſtupendous piece of antiquity in its ruins, would not have been deſirous to behold it as it was in its ſuppoſed flouriſhing ſtate? Upon the higheſt eminence, which overlooks Wilton, and the fertile vally at the union of the Nadder and Willy, is the noted place called Kingbarrow. This is certainly Celtic, ſays Dr. Stukely, and, with great probability, the very tomb of that Carvilius who attacked Cæſar's ſea-camp, in order to divert his renowned enemy from his cloſe purſuit of Caſſibelan. This prince is ſuppoſed to have kept his royal reſidence at Carvilium, now Wilton, near which place King Edgar's queen ſpent the latter part of her life, in a religious retirement, and for that

purpose built a house there. Wilton has long been celebrated for a manufacture of carpets.

Near Fovant is a camp, called Chiselbury, and another at Broadchalk, about three miles to the south. Two miles north-north-east from Donhead is Wardour castle, which anciently belonged to the family of St. Martin, afterwards to Thomas Arundel, created baron Arundel of Wardour by James I. who had before been created a count of the empire for his brave conduct at Gran, against the Turks, by the emperor Rodolphus II. In the year 1643 Lady Blanch, widow of Thomas, second earl, held this castle a week, with only twenty-five men, against one thousand three hundred of the parliament forces, who, notwithstanding the articles of surrender, plundered and damaged both castle and park, cut down the trees, and broke down the heads of twelve ponds. They were dislodged by Lord Arundel, at his return, who ordered a mine to be sprung under the castle, whereby the building was so shattered, that more than half is now down. It stands beautifully in a garden, under a woody hill, with a large piece of water before it; and the present lord has built an elegant house at a little distance from it. Sir Nicholas Hyde, lord chief justice of the King's-bench, was born here, and died in 1631. At Tisbury, to the north-east of Wardour castle, is a camp.

Shaftesbury is an ancient town, situated on a high hill. According to tradition, it was by the Britons called Caer Palladur; but this Camden thinks a vulgar error, and that it was founded by Alfred, quoting an inscription in support of his opinion. Leland tells us of an inscription set up as a memorial that Shaftesbury was rebuilt by Alfred, after it had been destroyed by the Danes. However that be, it seems to have owed much of its grandeur to a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Ethelgiva, wife of Edmund, great grandson to Alfred. It was given out that the body of Edward the Martyr had been brought from Wareham, and interred in this monastery; in consequence of

which the place was so much frequented by people from all parts of the kingdom, that it became a populous city, and, before the conquest, had twelve churches (of which only three now remain) and three mints. It is an ancient borough, and sends two members to parliament. It is a corporation, vested by charter in a mayor, recorder, burgesses, &c. and has a weekly market on Saturday. The place consists of about 540 houses, many of which are of free-stone, and the inhabitants are estimated at 2270. Water is so scarce here, that it used to be supplied from a neighbouring village, called Melcomb. The indulgence of fetching their water from Melcomb obliged them to make an annual acknowledgment, which is somewhat whimsical: On the Monday before Holy Thursday, the mayor, aldermen, &c. went in procession, having a large quantity of plate carried before them, called a prize besom, in form of the London garlands on May-day, dressed with peacocks' feathers;—the plate was borrowed from the neighbouring gentry;—and when they arrived at the manor-house, it was presented, together with a calf's head and a pair of gloves, to the lord, or his steward, who received it with great formality, and distributed twelve penny loaves and twelve dozen of beer to the populace; after which the plate was again delivered to the mayor, and carried in procession back again to the town. In the reign of George I. a Mr. Benson, one of their representatives in parliament, presented the inhabitants with engines, by means of which the water was raised above three hundred feet perpendicular, and conveyed to a large cistern in the middle of the town, from the distance of two miles. Yet even this is laid aside, and they have dug several pits, in which they preserve the rain water; and the poor get their living to this day by fetching it in pails or on horses. The chief manufacture here is shirt-buttons, in which about twelve hundred women and children are employed. In a window on

the north side of Trinity church we read the following epitaph:

Good men need not marble,
We dare trust to glasse
The memory of Wm. Whitaker, Esq.
Why dyed 3d Octo. 1646.

Four miles from Shaftesbury is Gillingham, on the river Stour, one of the largest parishes in the county, being forty miles in circumference. Near it was a palace of the ancient Saxon and Norman kings, in which Henry I. resided, and which was repaired by King John, at the expence of the county. Here are some mills for throwing silk. Near Gillingham was anciently a forest, called Gillingham forest; and another, called Blackmore or White Hart forest, anciently extended from Shaftesbury to Yeovil. According to tradition, says Camden, Henry I. came to hunt here, and having run down several deer, saved the life of a most beautiful stag, which T. de la Lynde, a nobleman in these parts, with his companions, afterwards took and killed. But they soon found how dangerous it is to provoke a lion: the king being exceedingly offended, imposed a heavy fine on them; and the lands which they held remain to this day charged with an annual fine to the treasury, called white hart silver. Stalbridge, seven miles and a half from East Stour, is a small town, with a weekly market on Saturday, once the residence of the great Boyle. Here is a seat of the Earl of Uxbridge, and an ancient cross, twenty-two feet high. About two miles from Stalbridge is Thornhill, once the seat of Sir James Thornhill, the celebrated painter, who erected here an obelisk in memory of George I. seen many miles round.

Milbourn Port is in Somersetshire, situated on a branch of the river Parret. It is a borough, and sends two members to parliament, but has no market. Beyond Milbourn Port we re-enter Dorsetshire.

Sherborn is a town of conſiderable antiquity, and erected into a biſhopric by Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, in the year 704. In the reign of Ethelred, Sunning was annexed to it. Twenty-five biſhops ſat here, and the biſhopric continued till, in the eleventh century, the ſee was removed to Saliſbury, when the county of Dorſet was made a part of that dioceſe, and ſo continued till it was granted to a new biſhop, created at Briſtol by Henry VIII. Soon after the tranſlation of the ſee to Saliſbury, the cathedral of Sherborn was converted into an abby. The church is a moſt magnificent ſtructure both within and without, being the beſt in the county, and ſo much prized by the inhabitants at the reformation, that it is ſaid they bought it, and pulled down three churches and four chapels about the town to ſave it. Roger, the third biſhop of Saliſbury, built a caſtle here, in that part ever ſince called Caſtletown; but King Stephen, incenſed at the biſhop's pride, ſeized it, and his ſucceſſors kept it until the year 1350, when it was recovered from the crown by Robert Wyvil, a biſhop of more courage than learning. This was the firſt caſtle that was regularly beſieged in the civil wars, and the laſt that held out for Charles I. Sir Walter Raleigh built a ſeat at a ſmall diſtance from the old caſtle, and in one of the rooms are his arms, with the date 1594. It is now the ſeat of the Earl of Digby. Caſtletown, or that part in which the caſtle was built, is ſeparated from the town by the river Parret, and has a church of its own. Edward VI. founded at Sherborn a grammar-ſchool for fifty boys; and Robert Neville, biſhop of Saliſbury, in the year 1448, endowed alms-houſes for ſixteen men and eight women. The number of inhabitants is about 2200 in Sherborn, and 125 in Caſtletown. Here was formerly a good trade in medley cloth, but the chief manufacture at preſent is throwing of ſilk. There are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday.

We croſs the river Ivel juſt before we reach Yeovil, a large and populous town, pleaſantly ſituated to the ſouth of ſome lofty hills. It is a corporation, governed by a portreeve and burgeſſes. Many proofs of antiquity have been diſcovered, ſuch as Roman coins and Moſaic pavements. The town of Yeovil conſiſts of twenty ſtreets and lanes; ſome of the ſtreets are wide, and contain many good ſtone and brick faſhed houſes. In the year 1449 one hundred and ſeventeen houſes in this town were deſtroyed by fire; among which were fifteen houſes belonging to the chantry of the Holy Trinity, founded in the pariſh church here; eleven belonging to the chantry of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, without the church; nineteen belonging to another chantry of the Virgin Mary, within the church; and two belonging to the alms-houſe. Forty days of indulgence were granted to charitable contributors on this occaſion. The market here is kept on Friday, and is very large, for corn, cattle, and pigs for bacon, cheeſe, butter, flax, and hemp. In the two laſt articles there is frequently from 600l. to 1000l. returned on a market-day. There is a good market-houſe, ſeventy feet long and twenty wide, ſupported by twenty ſtone pillars; and in the middle of it are the remains of an ancient croſs. There are alſo ſeveral rows of ſhambles. There was formerly a large manufacture of woollen cloths, but now the principal one is of leather gloves, in which a great number of hands are employed. Here are ſome alms-houſes, founded by John Wobourn, minor canon of St. Paul's, in the year 1476. Near the town is a pool, the water of which is green, and ſuppoſed to receive that tincture from ſome latent veins of vitriol. There is alſo a chalybeate ſpring, which is reckoned to contain more ſteel than moſt others of like nature. The town abounds with fine ſprings, and in the centre is a common pump, from which a great part of the inhabitants are ſupplied with water. At Eaſt Chinnock is a ſalt ſpring.

At East Coker, about three miles south from Yeovil, the foundations of a Roman dwelling were discovered in the year 1753, consisting of several rooms, one of which was floored with a tessellated pavement, with a variety of figures. Under the pavement was a hypocaust; and a great quantity of bricks, bones, and corroded pieces of iron, were discovered in the other apartments.

Haselborough is the native place of Wulfrick, a celebrated saint, prophet, and hermit, born about the year 1146. Here was a monastery for regular canons, founded in the time of St. Wulfrick, which was destroyed in the barons' wars.

Crewkern is reckoned a very ancient town, and receives its name, as supposed, from the two Saxon words, *cruse* a cross, and *carne* a cottage, or place of retirement. It is situated in a vally, well watered and wooded, and contains five streets. The river Parret is about half a mile to the east, and the Ax about half a mile to the south of the town. Here is a weekly market on Saturday.

Two miles beyond Crewkern, on the right-hand, is Hinton St. George, with the seat of the Earl Paulet.

Chard is situated on the southern extremity of the county, on the borders of Devonshire. It consists of two principal streets, intersecting each other, and a long row of houses called Crow-lane. At the west end of the town rises a very fine spring, from which leaden pipes are conveyed to four conduits, which supply the inhabitants with excellent water, and the surplus forms small streams, of about two feet wide, on each side of the principal streets, between the carriage and foot way. It is observed by the annotator on Camden's Britannia, that the stream from these springs may be easily turned north or south, either into the Severn or South sea. This is a real fact, and hence it appears that this is the highest land between the vales which communicate with either sea. Both the channels may be seen from a spot called Bounds-

lane; and from Snowden hill a vaſt proſpect diſcloſes the Welch lands beyond the Severn. At the angle where the two ſtreets meet ſtands an ancient Gothic building, formerly a chapel, but now uſed as a town-hall. Another public edifice ſtands near the middle of the principal ſtreet, which ſerved formerly for an aſſize-hall, and now occaſionally for a market-houſe. The market is held on Mondays, and great quantities of corn and cattle are brought thereto. It is alſo the largeſt market for potatoes in England, thirty waggon-loads being brought on a market-day frequently during the ſeaſon, and ſeldom leſs than twenty. There is a range of ſhambles, one hundred and twenty feet in length, and twenty feet in breadth, covered with a roof of tile, and ſupported by brick pillars. This town was formerly a borough, and ſent members to parliament. This privilege, however, has for many years been loſt, by reaſon of a diſuſe and a neglect of the charter, originating from ſome public and popular diſpute. The town is now governed by a portreeve (who is annually choſen at a court-leet out of the burgeſſes) and two bailiffs. The portreeve, beſides his other offices, has the government of an hoſpital, endowed with two eſtates by a Mr. Harvey, for the uſe and benefit of old and infirm pariſhioners, who have generally been choſen by the ſaid portreeve and burgeſſes.

Between Chard and Axminſter is Ford abby, founded for Ciſtertians in the year 1141, by Richard de Albere, or de Brioniis, baron of Okehampton, of which Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was the firſt abbot. It is now almoſt entire, and the ſeat of Mr. Gwynne. Here the roads join.

London to the Land's End.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Exeter, p. 216.	172	6	Brought up	250	3
Adderwater .	2	2	Treſpen . .	3	1
Taphouſe . .	4	7	Buckſhead . .	2	6
Cheriton Croſs .	2	6	Truro . .	1	1
Crockernwell .	1	3	Calenick . .	1	2
South Zeal .	6	5	Perran Arworthal	3	6
Okehampton . .	4	3	Sticken Bridge .	1	2
Brideſtow .	6	0	Penryn . .	2	6
Liſton . .	8	6	Buttreſs . .	4	5
Launceſton .	3	7	Menehy . .	2	5
Hick's Hill .	4	5	Trewannock .	1	2
Trerethick Bridge	1	5	Helſtone . .	1	4
Five Lanes Inn	1	3	Breage . .	3	0
Trewint . .	0	4	St. Hilary Down	3	1
Palmer's Bridge .	2	3	Marazion . .	3	3
Temple . .	4	1	Penzance . .	3	2
Bodmin . .	6	3	Treeve . .	1	4
Fradden . .	11	6	Sennen . .	7	0
Summer Court .	1	7	Trevelcan . .	0	6
St. Michael .	2	1	Land's End .	0	7
	250	3	In the whole	299	2

OKEHAMPTON, ſituated near the ſource of the Oke, is an ancient borough, ſending two members to parliament, and governed by a mayor, burgeſſes, recorder, &c. It has a manufacture of ſerges, with a weekly market on Saturday. Near it are the ruins of a caſtle erected by Baldwin de Brioniis, and diſmantled by Henry VIII. on the attainder of Henry Courtnay, marquis of Exeter. The church is ſituated on a hill, about a mile from the town; and in the market-place is a n ancient chantry chapel, now in uſe. The river Ock, or Oke, is only a ſmall river, and joins the Towridge

about two miles north from Hatherleigh, after a course of only about fourteen miles.

Lydford, on the river Lyd, near the forest of Dartmoor, now only a village, was formerly a town fortified, surrounded with walls, and moated. There were three gates, of which no remains are visible. It is supposed to have been destroyed by the Danes in the year 997. Here is an ancient castle, in which courts are held for the duchy of Cornwal, and offenders against the stannary laws used to be confined in a dungeon, so dreary and dismal, that it gave rise to a proverb, *Lydford law; punish a criminal first, and try him afterwards.* It was made use of by Sir Richard Grenville, Charles I.'s general; and its merits are celebrated in a humourous song, written by Mr. Brown, who went to visit his friend confined there. It is said to be the largest parish in England, including almost the whole of Dartmoor. The village contains not above fifteen houses, and the situation is bleak and dreary.

Dartmoor, a mountainous part of Devonshire, between Chagford and Tavistock, is about twenty miles long, and fourteen broad, including about 100,000 acres, abounding in mines, and affording pasture for about 100,000 sheep, and a proportionable number of other cattle. On this forest are a great number of eminences, called Tors, most of which are distinguished by peculiar names; and rivers rise which flow to both the channels, as the Tavy, the Plym, Dart, Em, Taw, Lyd, Oke, and a few others. The inhabitants of this wild part, says Brice, who are by the circumjacent people called Moor-men, are esteemed the most ignorant and rustic people in the west of England; strangers indeed to luxury, but as much to gentleness and good manners.

The river Lyd is at the bridge seventy feet deep, and below scarce ever less than sixty, though not above eight feet wide between the rocks. About a quarter of a mile from the village is a remarkable cataract, the fall of another stream into the Lyd, two hundred and

forty feet down a ſteep rock. The Lyd riſes in Dartmoor, about four miles to the north-eaſt, and runs into the Tamar about a mile from Lifton, a village, once a place of ſome note, giving name to the hundred.

Launceſton, or Dunheved, in Cornwall, on the river Attery, which ſoon after joins the Tamar, is a borough, and the county town, where the winter aſſizes are held. It is governed by a mayor and burgeſſes, ſends two members to parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. In Leland's time it had three gates and a poſtern. Here was formerly a college, founded by one of the Saxon kings, which, in the year 1150, was converted into a monaſtery of black canons, with the privilege of a ſanctuary, by Reginald, earl of Cornwal, who about the ſame time built a caſtle a mile from Lanſtuphadon, Launſtaveton, or Loſtephan, the old town, and gave it a market. Borlace, in his Antiquities of Cornwall, ſuppoſes this caſtle to be older than the year 900, and ſays, it is not improbable that this ſpot might have been fortified by the Romans. There was undoubtedly a caſtle here before the conqueſt, of which Othamarus de Knivet was hereditary conſtable, and was diſplaced by the Conqueror, who gave both it and the town to Roger, earl of Moncton, with the earldom of Cornwall, and many other manors and eſtates. William, his ſon and heir, kept his court here, and probably made ſo many alterations and additions, that he has by ſome been conſidered as the founder. From him it fell to the crown, with his other lands, and was at length made, and ſtill continues, a parcel of the eſtates of the duchy of Cornwal. Leland, treating of this caſtle, ſays, "the hill on which the keep ſtands is large, and of a terrible height, and the arx (*i. e.* the keep) of it, having three ſeveral wards, is the ſtrongeſt, but not the biggeſt, that he ever ſaw in any ancient work in England. Borlace, who ſeems to have examined this building with great attention, thus de-

ſcribes it: "The principal entrance is on the north-eaſt, the gateway one hundred and twenty feet long, whence, turning to the right, you mount a terrace running parallel to the ramparts, till you come to the angle, on which there is a round tower, called the Witches tower, from which the terrace runs away to the left, at right angles, and continues on a level parallel to the rampart, which is nearly of the thickneſs of twelve feet, till you come to a ſemicircular tower, and, as I ſuppoſe, a guard-room and gate: from this the ground riſes very quick; and, through a paſſage of ſeven feet wide, you aſcend the covered way betwixt two walls, which are pierced with narrow windows for obſervation, and yet cover the communication between the baſe court and the keep or dungeon. It conſiſted of three wards: the wall of the firſt ward was not quite three feet thick, and therefore could only be a parapet for ſoldiers to fight from, and defend the brow of the hill. Six feet within it ſtands the ſecond wall, which is twelve feet thick, and has a ſtaircaſe, three feet wide, at the left-hand of the entrance, running up to the top of the rampart; the entrance of this ſtaircaſe has a round arch of ſtone over it. Paſſing on to the left, you find the entrance into the innermoſt ward; and on the left of that entrance a winding ſtaircaſe conducts you to the top of the innermoſt rampart, the wall of which is ten feet thick, and thirty-two feet high from the floor. The inner room is eighteen feet ſix diameter; it was divided by a planching into two rooms. The upper room had to the eaſt and weſt two large openings, which were both windows, and (as I am inclined to think) doors alſo, in time of action, to paſs from this dungeon out upon the principal rampart, from which the chief defence was to be made; for it muſt be obſerved, that the ſecond ward was covered with a flat roof at the height of the rampart, which made the area very roomy and convenient for numbers."

The chapel was enlarged in the reign of Henry VI. for a parish church, and rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. In this town members for the county are elected; and the assizes were constantly held, till, by an act of parliament, in the reign of George I. the lord chancellor was empowered to appoint any other town in the county.

Adjoining to Launceston is a village called Newport, which is a borough, and sends two members to parliament.

South of Launceston, near the Tamar, is a range of mountains, called Kingston-hill, anciently rich in tin mines, where the miners of Cornwal and Devon formerly held their meetings. In this part the Danmonian Britons, about the year 821, having invited the Danes to invade Devonshire, and drive out the Saxons, were almost entirely cut off by King Egbert.

Bodmin, or Bodman, called by the Britons Bosuenna, near the centre of the county, and at an equal distance, about twelve miles from the English and the Bristol channel. It sends two members to parliament, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor and burgesses. It was erected into a bishopric in the year 905; but being burnt by the Danes, the see was, in the year 981, translated to St. Germain's. The summer assizes, and the Michaelmas quarter-sessions for the county, are held here. The principal manufacture is that of serges and combing of wool. Here is a weekly market on Saturday. A wake or carnival is held annually, about the middle of July, on Holgaver-moor, near the town, the sports of which, it is said, so much amused Charles II. when he passed this way to Scilly, that he became a brother of the jovial society, which they pretend had its orgin before the conquest.

St. Michaels is a village, but as a borough sends two members to parliament.

Penryn is situated on an eminence at the mouth of the river, which runs into Falmouth harbour, with a good trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. It

is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen; a borough, ſending two members to parliament; and has two markets weekly, on Thurſday and Saturday: the church was formerly collegiate, with a provoſt and twelve prebendaries. It was anciently ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle.

Falmouth, ſuppoſed by Camden to be the ancient Voluba, three miles and a half from Penryn, and 270 from London, is ſituated at the mouth of the Fale, near the Engliſh channel, with a good harbour, and a road for ſhipping, ſuppoſed to be the beſt in Great Britain, capable of receiving veſſels of any burthen, and guarded by two caſtles: packets for Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt Indies, ſail regularly from this port, which is the occaſion of conſiderable trade and advantage to the town. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and alderman, and has three markets weekly, Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays.

One of the fortreſſes, called Pendennis caſtle, was firſt conſtructed by Henry VIII. and afterwards ſtrengthened and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth: according to Leland, it was about a mile in compaſs, and almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea. In the year 1646 this caſtle was bravely defended for the king, by John Arundel of Trerice, then eighty years of age, aſſiſted by his ſon, a colonel in the royal army, and afterwards created Lord Arundel of Trerice, with many other loyal gentlemen of the county: the garriſon held out till they were reduced to only a day's proviſion, and then obtained their own conditions before they ſurrendered.

The fortreſs has within a few years been repaired, and is now garriſoned with a company of invalids. The eſtabliſhment is for a governor at 300l. per annum, and a lieutenant-governor at 91l. 5s.

The harbour is by Ptolemy called Cenionis Oſtium. In the pariſh of Conſtantine, five miles ſouth-weſt from Penryn, is a vaſt tolmen, or ſtone, poiſed on two natural rocks, ſuppoſed to weigh 800 tons; and

at Mên, a neighbouring village, was a large ſtone, in the ſhape of the Greek capital letter Omega, or a large cap, thirty feet in girt and eleven high. The river Hel riſes about four miles weſt from Penryn, and runs into the Engliſh channel ſix miles ſouth from Falmouth. The river Lo runs into the ſea about four miles ſouth of Helſtone.

South of theſe rivers, which at one part are not two miles aſunder, is a peninſula called Menag; ſurrounded on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt by the ſea. It is about eight miles each way, and contains many villages. The ſouthern extremity forms a cape, called the Lizard Point.

Ten miles ſouth from Penryn, on the eaſt coaſt of the peninſula, is St. Keveryn, where was anciently a college of ſecular canons, and a ſanctuary.

Helſtone is ſituated on the river Lo, which at its mouth extends to a conſiderable width, and is called Lopool. This river is alſo called Cober. Helſton is one of the towns appointed by the ſtannary laws for the ſtamping of tin, with a good trade, large and populous. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, ſends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Monday. Near the town once was a rocking ſtone, called Men Amber, or Men an Bur, i. e. the top ſtone. It was eleven feet long, ſix feet broad, and four high; and ſo nicely poiſed on another ſtone, that a child might move it. This ſtone was undermined, and thrown down by Shrubſal, governor of Pendennis caſtle, under Oliver Cromwell. Near Helſton likewiſe is a fortification of ſtones, piled up, in a large circle, without cement, called Earth caſtle.

Marazion, Market Jew, or Merkin, a fiſhing-town, is ſituated in Mount's bay, with a market on Thurſday. Leland calls it Marhaſdethow, alias Forum Jovis; it was burned by the French in the reign of Henry VIII. The pariſh church is a mile from the town. The harbour is but indifferent.

Four miles eaſt from Marazion, are the Godolphin

hills, celebrated for mines; they give title of earl to a noble family of the fame, feveral centuries the lords of the foil.

Mount's bay, is a large bay of the Engliſh channel, which takes its name from St. Michael's mount, a rocky hill or mountain, nearly oppoſite Marazion.

This mount is called by Ptolemy, Ocrinum, by the Corniſh men it is named Karah-Luz en-lewz, that is, the gray or hoary rock in the wood, from a number of trees which formerly grew between it and Penzance. In the book of Landaff it is named Denſul, a compound word, ſignifying a hill dedicated to the ſun. In the ſixth century it obtained the name of St. Michael Stow, St. Michael in Monte, and St. Michael de Magno Monte; and as early as the fifth century was deemed a holy place, for St. Keyna, daughter of Braganus, king of Brecknockſhire, came hither on a pilgrimage about the year 490, and was ſoon afterwards joined by her nephew Cador, who miraculouſly cauſed a ſpring of water to flow out of a dry ſpot, on which occaſion a church was erected to his memory.

Edward the Confeſſor found here a few monks, and endowed them with the property of the mount, and other lands, on condition they obſerved the order of St. Benedict. After the conqueſt, Robert, earl of Mortain, who was alſo duke of Cornwal, gave this monaſtery to the abby of St. Michael de Periculo Maris, like this ſituated on a mount near the ſea-coaſt of Normandy: this monaſtery was ſeized by the crown as an alien priory, and given by Henry VI. to King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards by Edward IV. to Sion abby.

At the general diſſolution, Henry VIII. gave the revenues and the government, for it had been many ages a garriſoned fort, as well as a religious houſe, to Humphry Arundell, eſq. a branch of the family of Lanhern: it afterwards came to the family of St. Aubyn.

In the reign of Richard I. while that monarch was

priſoner in Germany, Henry de la Pomeroy ſurpriſed this place, expelled the monks, and fortified it; but hearing the king was out of priſon, and returning home, he for fear of puniſhment put an end to his life, when it was ſurrendered to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury for the king. Though the deſcendants of Pomeroy relate this ſtory differently, ſaying that a ſerjeant at arms, who had been kindly entertained by this nobleman at Berry Pomeroy in Devonſhire, arreſted his hoſt to anſwer before the king for a capital crime, which unexpected ſummons he took ſo ill, that he ſtabbed the meſſenger, and fled to St. Michael's mount for ſanctuary, where he cauſed himſelf to be bled to death.

In 1471, John de Vere, earl of Oxford, after the defeat of the Lancaſtrians at the battle of Barnet, with a few followers in the diſguiſe of pilgrims ſeized this fortreſs, and for a long time defended it againſt the forces of Edward IV. and at length ſurrendered on reaſonable terms. In the reign of Henry VII. Lady Catherine Gordon, wife of Perkin Warbeck, fled thither, where ſhe was taken and conveyed to the king, by Lord Daubeny. In the reign of Edward VI. during the Corniſh inſurrection, divers gentleman of the county fled hither with their wives and families for protection; but proviſions failing, they were compelled to ſurrender to the rebels.

In the beginning of the grand rebellion, it was firſt held for the king by Sir Arthur Baſſet, who was governor, but in April, 1646, it was taken for the parliament by Colonel Hammond, after a conſiderable defence: the garriſon were allowed to retire to the Scilly iſlands. The Marquis of Hamilton was priſoner here. The colonel found fifteen pieces of ordnance, with great ſtore of ammunition and proviſions.

The eaſtern part of this edifice ſeems to overhang the almoſt perpendicular rock on which it ſtands; the height from low water mark to the top of the building is ſaid to be two hundred and thirty-eight feet. At

the bottom of the rock, on the north ſide, is a handſome pier and baſon, capable of receiving more than fifty ſail of fiſhing veſſels. It was conſtructed in the year 1425, when Edmund, biſhop of Exeter, granted forty days' indulgence to all thoſe who ſhould contribute. The whole of the edifice is in a complete repair, and affords a moſt delightful ſummer reſidence to the owner, who generally ſpends a few weeks here.

The iſland is fortified on different parts with batteries of cannon, ſome of them capable of keeping off a privateer; and the fiſhermen would in caſe of need furniſh gunners, and perform the other duties of a garriſon. A ſpot of ground is ſet apart for a burial ground, the place being extra parochial. On the ſouth ſide of the chapel is a ſmall projection, ſeen over the battlements of the tower, the remains of a lantern, and vulgarly called St. Michael's chair. This was ſuppoſed in the general deſcription of the place to confer the reins of domeſtic government on that perſon, man or wife, who ſhall have the courage to aſcend and ſeat themſelves in it. The rock below and the neighbouring coaſts are the great reſort of the Corniſh choughs.

Five miles ſouth-eaſt from Marazion, in a bottom, are the remains of Pengerſiek caſtle, conſiſting of the walls of the keep, a ſquare tower of three ſtories, with a ſmaller one annexed to the north-eaſt ſide, containing a flight of winding ſtone ſteps, leading to the top of the building, which is covered with lead, the whole faced with ſquared ſtone: it is all much decayed, and ſeveral of the floors fallen in. We are not informed either of the time when, or of the perſon by whom, this caſtle was built. It is at preſent the joint property of ſeveral, of whom the Duke of Leeds is chief. The caſtle with a ſmall farm was, in the year 1774, let for ten pounds a-year.

The manſion was entire in the beginning of the 17th century: and we are told that in the reign of Henry VIII. the barton and manor were purchaſed by

Mr. Milliton, who having killed a man privately, made the purchaſe in his ſon's name, and immured himſelf in a ſecret chamber of the tower, ſeeing none but his truſty friends, and died without being called to account for the offence. Pengerſwick ſignifies the head ward, or command, fenced or fortified place; and pen-gweras-ike, the creek, cove, or boſom of waters head help.

Penzance is a ſeaport-town, well built, and populous, with a good trade, and many ſhips belonging to it; but the harbour will not admit large veſſels, being almoſt dry at low water. The chief trade is in fiſh and tin. The country about abounds in metallic ore, and it is ſaid that veins of lead, tin, and copper, are to be ſeen in the ſea at low water. In the year 1595 it was burned by the Spaniards, but was ſoon rebuilt, and made a coinage town. It has a weekly market on Thurſday.

Four miles ſouth from Penzance, on the left ſide of Mount's bay, lies Mouſehole, a harbour for fiſhing boats, called in Corniſh Port-Inis, which had formerly a market. In the year 1595 it was burned by the Spaniards. Oppoſite is a ſmall iſland called St. Clement.

Two miles north-weſt of Penzance is the village of Madern, where is a well, the water of which is ſaid to poſſeſs great virtue.

Five miles to the weſt is St. Buriens, ſo called from a church dedicated to St. Burien, an Iriſh female ſaint, founded by King Athelſtan, who, it is ſaid, granted the privilege of ſanctuary to it, when he landed here on his return from the conqueſt of the Scilly Iſlands. In the reign of William I. here was a college, which according to Borlace, was founded likewiſe by Athelſtan. It was deſtroyed in the reign of Charles I. by Shrubſal, governor of Pendennis caſtle. In this village is a circle, of nineteen large ſtones, twelve feet from each other, and one much larger than the reſt in the centre, called by Camden

Biſcaw Woune, and ſuppoſed by him to have been ſome trophy of the Romans, or of Athelſtan, after he had reduced the Danmonii. Borlace calls the circle Boſcawen-un, and ſeems to aſcribe to it greater antiquity, as if erected for the various purpoſes of religious worſhip, council, judicature, and elections; and ſometimes alſo of a theatre. The continuator of Camden thinks, from their general appearance, they could not have belonged either to the Romans or the Saxons.

Land's End, the weſtern extremity of the county of Cornwall, and of England, was called by Ptolemy Bolerium, and Αντιουεσταιαον, or Antiveſtæum, and by Diodorus Belerium; perhaps, ſays Camden, from the Britiſh word *pell*, which ſignifies moſt remote. The Britiſh bards call it Penrighuaed, or the promontory of blood; and their hiſtorians, Penwirth, or promontory to the left. By the Saxons it was named Penwithſteort, and by the inhabitants, Pen-von-las, or Land's End. There is a tradition, that this place ran farther out into the ſea, and that the ground now covered by the water was called Lioneſs. On the outermoſt rocks of low water are to be ſeen veins of lead and copper, and the neighbouring inhabitants ſay a lighthouſe ſtood on it formerly.

A little to the north is Whiteſand bay.

Five miles north from the Land's End is the village of St. Juſt, where is a large amphitheatre with ſtone benches, and many circles of ſtones. And three miles farther north, on the coaſt of the Briſtol channel, is Penden Vau, where there is a large artificial cave; and not far from hence, in the pariſh of Morva, is a regular Daniſh entrenchment, called Caſtle Clum.

This part of Cornwall affords many other monuments of ſtone, beſides thoſe noticed, of various ſize and form; but in general they are circular; why, or by whom, they were conſtructed, appears doubtful. Dr. Borlace attributes them to the Druids; I can hardly be ſatisfied with this hypotheſis, nor can I give a better.

The Scilly Iſlands are a cluſter of iſlands at the entrance of the Engliſh channel, ſituated due weſt from the Lizard Point, and ſeen in a clear day from the Land's End. Beheld at a diſtance, theſe iſlands appear like ſo many high banks in the water, as land uſually appears off at ſea; but the rocks about the iſlands, eſpecially thoſe to the weſtward, appear off at ſea like old caſtles and churches. St. Mary's is the largeſt of the Scilly Iſlands, containing as many houſes and inhabitants as all the reſt. Its greateſt length is two miles and a half, middlemoſt breadth almoſt one and a half, and may be reckoned betwixt nine and ten miles in circumference. The hills are rocky, riſing in ſome places to a great height, and abound in mineral ores. The vallies are fertile, and the fields, like thoſe of Cornwall, are encloſed with ſtone hedges. The higheſt land yields a proſpect of England, in a clear day, and ſhips going out and returning at the mouth of the channels. Here is alſo moraſs-ground, in two parts of this iſland, called the Upper and Lower Moors, which ſupply the cattle with water in dry ſeaſons; in the upper of which is a pretty large and deep lake. This iſland is defended by a ſtrong garriſon, ſituated upon the weſt part of it, overlooking the town and iſthmus, and commanding the country that way, and to the ſea about the batteries, of which there are ſeveral ſtrong ones, mounted with ſixty-four pieces of cannon, ſome of them eighteen-pounders. It alſo contains a company of ſoldiers, a maſter-gunner, and ſix other gunners; a ſtore-houſe, with arms for arming 300 iſlanders, who are obliged to aſſiſt the military forces at the approach of an enemy; a guard-houſe, barracks, bridge, and ſtrong gates; and upon the ſummit of a hill, above a regular aſcent, going from Hughtown, the capital, ſtands Star caſtle, with ramparts and a ditch about it.

About a mile ſouth-weſt of the ſouth part of St. Mary's garriſon, lies St. Agnes' iſland, otherwiſe called the Light-houſe iſland, upon which ſtands a

very high and ſtrong light-houſe, ſeen in the night at a great diſtance, by which ſhips going out of, or coming into the two channels, avoid falling in with the rocks, lying thicker about this than any other of the Scilly Iſlands. It is alſo of uſe to all coaſting-veſſels croſſing the channels.

About three miles and a half northerly of the moſt northern part of St. Agnes' iſland, or two miles northerly from St. Mary's Key, lies the iſland of Treſco, the capital town of which is called the Dolphin (probably corrupted from Godolphin), conſiſting of a church, and about half a ſcore ſtone-built houſes.

About two miles from the northernmoſt part of St. Mary's, or one from the eaſternmoſt part of Treſco, lies the iſland of St. Martin; upon the extremity of which, at the outermoſt part, ſtands a day-mark, next the coming-in of Crow-ſound, appearing, at a diſtance, as conſpicuous by day as the light-houſe upon St. Agnes', but is not altogether ſo high and large. It is built with rock-ſtone, round next the bottom, and tapering upwards. This ſerves to direct veſſels croſſing the channels, or coming into Scilly.

About half a mile from the weſt ſide of Treſco iſland, to the weſtward of the landing-place, lies the iſland of Bryer, which is inhabited by ſeveral families. The number of people upon the iſland of St. Mary is about 700, including men, women, and children; and about as many in the iſlands of Treſco, St. Martin, Bryer, St. Agnes, and Sampſon: in the laſt and ſmalleſt of which inhabited iſlands lives but one family, which goes to the places of worſhip in the other iſlands; here being no opportunity of public devotion, nor of communication, but by means of a boat. The air of theſe iſlands is mild and pure; their winters are ſeldom ſubject to froſt and ſnow. When the former happens, it laſts not long, and the latter never lies upon the ground. The heat of their ſummer is much abated by ſea-breezes; they are, indeed, frequently incommoded by ſea-fogs, but theſe are not unwhole-

ſome. Agues are rare, and fevers more ſo. The moſt fatal diſtemper is the ſmall-pox; yet thoſe who live temperately, ſurvive commonly to a great age, and are remarkably free from diſeaſes. The ſoil is very good, and produces grain of all ſorts, except wheat, of which they had anciently great quantities. They ſtill grow a little, but the bread made of it is unpleaſant. For this reaſon they chiefly eat what is made of barley; and of this they have ſuch abundance, that, though they uſe it both for bread and beer, they have more than ſuffices for their own conſumption. Potatoes is a new improvement. They have all ſorts of roots, and pulſe and ſallads grow well. Dwarf fruit-trees, gooſeberries, currants, raſberries, and every thing of that kind, under proper ſhelter, thrive exceedingly, but they have no tall trees. The ranuncula, anemone, and moſt kind of flowers, are ſucceſsfully cultivated in their gardens. They have wild fowl of all ſorts, from the ſwan to the ſnipe; and a particular kind, called the hedge-chicken, which is not inferior to the ortolan. Tame fowl, puffins, and rabbits, in great number. Their black cattle are generally ſmall, but very well taſted, though they feed upon orewood; their horſes are little, but ſtrong and lively. Theſe iſlands lie ſo in the middle, between the two vaſt openings of the north and ſouth narrow ſeas, or, as the ſailors call them, the Briſtol channel and the Channel (ſo called by way of eminence), that it cannot, or perhaps never will be avoided; but that ſeveral ſhips, in the dark of the night, and in ſtreſs of weather, may, by being out in their reckonings, or by other unavoidable accidents, miſtake; and if they do, they are ſure, as the ſailors call it, to run bump aſhore upon Scilly, where they find no quarter among the breakers, but are beaten to pieces, without any poſſibility of eſcape. One can hardly mention the rocks of Scilly, without letting fall a tear to the memory of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, and all the gallant ſpirits with him, who in the admiral's ſhip, with three

other men-of-war, and all their men, running upon theſe rocks, right before the wind, in a dark night, were loſt, on his return from a fruitleſs expedition againſt Toulon. Sir Cloudeſly Shovel was loſt October 22, 1707. It was thick foggy weather, when the whole fleet, in company, coming (as they thought) near the land, agreed to lie too in the afternoon; but Sir Cloudeſley, in the Aſſociation, ordering ſail to be made, firſt ſtruck, in the night, and ſunk immediately: ſeveral perſons of diſtinction being on board at that time were loſt (particularly Lady Shovel's two ſons, by Sir John Narborough), with about 800 men. The Eagle, Captain Hancock commander, underwent the ſame fate. The Romney and Fire-brand alſo ſtruck, and were loſt; but the two captains and twenty-five of their men were ſaved. The other men-of-war eſcaped, by having timely notice.

London to Tregony and St. Mawes.

	M.	F.
St. Auſtle, p. 263	242	6
Sticker	2	6
Tregony	5	2
St. Mawes	10	0
In the whole	260	6

TREGONY is ſituated on a river which joins the Fale, is a corporation, governed by a mayor and burgeſſes ſends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday.

St. Mawes is a ſmall place, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the entrance into Falmouth harbour, on a neck of land

oppoſite Falmouth. It conſiſts only of one ſtreet, but ſends two members to parliament. A caſtle was built here in the reign of Henry VIII. The land in the neighbourhood is reckoned the beſt in the county, and has the appellation of Roſeland.

London to Redruth and St. Ives.

	M.	F.
St. Michael, p. 279.	250	4
Zealla	3	3
Perran's Alms-houſe	2	1
Blackwater	4	4
Redruth	3	0
Camborne	3	6
Leland	5	4
St. Ives	4	6
In the whole	277	4

REDRUTH is a town ſituated in the midſt of mines. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and has two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Friday.

On Carnbre hill, near Redruth, are ſeveral karns or groups of rocks, the ſpaces between which, in the ſeventeenth century, were filled with oaks. Fourteen circles of ſtones are to be traced, from ſeven to twelve paces in diameter. In the year 1744 a great number of celts were found here, and in the year 1749 a great quantity of Britiſh gold coins.

Juſt without Camborne church-yard is a grave-ſtone, with a Latin inſcription of the tenth century.

Leland is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Heyle.

About two miles to the ſouth, at St. Erth, was an ancient Roman fort; near which a patera of tin, with an inſcription, *Livius modeſtus Docljuli filius Deo Marti*, was diſcovered, with ſome other antiquities.

St. Ives, or St. Ithes, is a ſea-port, ſituated on the weſt ſide of a bay in the Briſtol channel, to which it gives name, and has two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. The harbour is almoſt choaked with ſand, though there are ſeveral veſſels employed in the coaſting trade and fiſhing. It is a corporation-town, governed by a mayor and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is a grammar-ſchool, founded by Charles I. Camden calls this place St. Iie's, and it is ſaid to owe its name to Iia, an Iriſh lady, who lived here in great ſanctity, being before called Pendinas. The north-weſt wind has driven the ſand on this coaſt, ſo that the ſituation of the town has been changed more than once.

London to Padſtow.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Launceſton, p. 279.	213	5	Brought up	231	2
St. Stephen's Down	1	4	St. Teath	0	2
Egloſkerry	1	2	Tregear	2	4
Haleworthy, or Hall			Pendogget	1	0
Drunkard	6	2	St. Endellion	1	4
Davidſtown	1	4	St. Minver	3	0
Camelford	4	0	Trediſſick	1	0
Tramagennow	1	0	Tredilly	1	0
Helſtone	1	0	Padſtow	1	4
Knert's Mill	1	2			
	231	3	In the whole	243	0

CAMELFORD, though small, is a corporation-town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament, being created a borough in the reign of Henry III. by Richard, earl of Cornwall. It has a weekly market on Friday. This place is otherwise called Gaffelford; and Leland informs us, that its ancient name was Kemblan. Historians inform us, that a battle was fought here in the year 542, between the British prince Arthur and his nephew Mordred, in which the latter was slain, and the former mortally wounded. In the year 820 another battle was fought here between the Danes and Saxons.

Six miles north from Camelford, near the Bristol channel, is Bossiney, a borough which sends two members to parliament; but the actual name of the town, or village, for it has no market, is Trevena, and that of the parish Tintagel; which last gave name to an ancient castle, in which the celebrated King Arthur is said to have been born. It was situated on a peninsular cape of very high land, near the sea, and was the seat of the earls of Cornwall; and here Earl Richard, king of the Romans, entertained his nephew, David, prince of Wales, after whose death the castle went to decay.

About three miles north-east from Bossiney is Bos castle, or rather Bottereaux castle, so called from an ancient castle built by the family of the Bottereaux, after whom it came to the Hungerfords.

Padstow is a seaport, situated on the left bank of the river Alan, or Camel, near its mouth, with a convenient harbour for vessels of 500 tons at high water. Vessels trade regularly from hence to London and Bristol, and considerable quantities of slate are exported. The access to the harbour is however difficult, having rocks on the east side, and a bar of sand on the west. It is said that its ancient name was Lodeneck, Loderic, or Laffenac, among the Britons or Cornish, and called Adelstow by the English or Saxons. The present name it owes to St. Petroc, an Irish saint,

being contracted from Petrocſtow. A monaſtery was founded here in the fifth century; but being much infeſted by the incurſions of the Danes, the monks removed to Bodmin. Here is a weekly market on Saturday.

At Karentoc, or Carntoc, near Padſtow, was a priory of regular canons, founded by Edward the Confeſſor.

The river Alan, or Camel, riſes near Camelford, and runs into the Briſtol channel a little below Padſtow.

London to St. Columb.

	M.	P.
Camelford, p. 296. . .	228	1
St. Teath . . .	3	4
Wadebridge . . .	9	4
St. Columb . . .	7	4
In the whole	248	5

WADEBRIDGE, or WARDBRIDGE, is a bridge acroſs the Alan, on account of the danger in paſſing by the ferry. It is ſaid, that ſome of the arches are founded on wool-packs, on account of the quick-ſands. Near it are nine large ſtones in a row, called the Siſters.

St. Columb, called Magna, to diſtinguiſh it from another place, which is a village about ſix miles to the weſt, was ſo called from Columba, a female martyr, to whom the church was dedicated. It has a weekly market on Thurſday.

Near it is Langheron, the ſeat of the Arundels in Camden's time.

About a mile to the eaſt is Caſtle an Dinas, a circular mound of earth, deeply entrenched.

London to Stratton.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Exeter, p. 216. .	172	6	Brought up	191	6
Newton St. Cyrus	4	4	Sampford Courtenay	2	4
Crediton . .	3	0	Jacobſtow .	3	0
Coleford . .	4	0	Hatherleigh .	3	4
Bow, or Nymet Tracy	3	4	Holſworthy .	13	4
North Tawton .	4	0	Stratton, Cornwall	7	0
	191	6	In the whole	221	2

CREDITON, on the river Crede, or Creedy, which joins the Ex about two miles north from Exeter, is a conſiderable town, and once ſent members to the parliament which ſat at Carliſle in the reign of Edward I. In the year 910 it was erected into a biſhopric, the ſee being removed from Tawton; and in the year 1032 the ſee of St. Germain's was annexed. The biſhopric continued till the year 1050, when the ſee was removed to Exeter, and the cathedral became collegiate. It is governed by a magiſtrate called a portreeve, and is divided into eaſtern and weſtern town, the latter of which is the moſt conſiderable. The market, which is held on Saturday, was, in Brice's time, inferior to few in the kingdom as to the articles of fleſh and yarn, ſeventy bullocks throughout the winter quarter being the weekly ſupply of the ſhambles, and ſheep in proportion, beſides poultry and game: and, with regard to the woollen trade, 1400 or 1500 ſerges were, one week with another, manufactured, and carried to Exeter to be dyed, milled, finiſhed, and exported. In the year 1743 a dreadful fire broke out in the weſtern town, and deſtroyed four hundred and ſixty houſes; the loſs by which in the whole was computed at near 60,000l. Another fire happened in the

year 1772, when almoſt the whole town was conſumed. Crediton was the birth-place of Wilifred, or Boniface, the German apoſtle, who, after preaching the goſpel to the Heſſians, Thuringians, and other Germans, was murdered by the Friſians in the year 354, and buried in the abby which he had founded at Fulda.

Chumleigh, or Chimleigh, is a town thirteen miles north-weſt from Crediton, in the road from Exeter to Barnſtaple, with a weekly market on Friday. Here was formerly a caſtle. The church, which is collegiate, with four prebends annexed, ſuffered conſiderable damage by lightning in the year 1797.

Coleford has a market on Friday.

At North Tawton is a large pit or pool of water, out of which a ſpring or ſmall brook ſometimes flows for ſeveral days together, and then ceaſes, which the common people conſider as ominous of evil.

Sampford Courtenay is ſaid to be the place where the inſurrection of the Devonſhire men began in the year 1549.

Hatherleigh, near the union of the Towridge and the Ock, has a weekly market on Friday.

Holſworthy, or Houlſworthy, on the ſide of a navigable canal, has a market on Saturday.

About three miles beyond we croſs the Tamar into Cornwall.

Stratton has been long celebrated for its gardens, and eſpecially for garlic. Near this town the parliament forces were defeated by Sir Ralph Hopton, and their General Chudleigh taken priſoner. In the year 1754, by a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, ſeveral cattle were killed near Stratton, and conſiderable damage done, but no human lives loſt. There are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday.

Two miles north-weſt from Stratton is Bude harbour, on the Briſtol channel, belonging to the port of Padſtow, which of late years has been much frequented, and a conſiderable trade is carried on with Ireland, Wales, and Briſtol.

London to Taunton, Barnſtaple, Biddeford, and Hartland.

	M.	F.
Yeovil, p. 268.	121	6
Preſton	1	0
Odcombe	2	0
Montacute	1	0
Eaſt Stoke	2	0
South Petherton	1	4
White Lackington	5	0
Ilminſter	1	4
Horton	1	6
Aſhill	2	0
Hatch Beauchamp	3	0
Taunton	5	6
Runwell	3	0
Chilſon	0	4
Wellington	1	4
Rockwell Green	1	0
	154	2

	M.	F.
Brought up	154	2
Maiden Down	3	1
Sampford Peverel	4	7
Halberton	2	0
Tiverton	3	0
Calverleigh	2	4
South Moulton	16	0
South Alla	2	0
Filleigh	1	4
Swinbridge	3	4
Landkey	2	2
Newport	1	2
Barnſtaple	1	0
Biddeford	8	4
Hartland	14	0
In the whole	219	6

AT Preſton is a free-ſchool for clothing and educating twenty-four children. Near the church is a large old building, with Gothic windows and arched doors, called Preſton abby.

Odcombe is the native place of the celebrated Thomas Coryate, whoſe father was rector of the pariſh, and lies interred in the chancel. The ſon, after rambling through Europe, publiſhed an account of his travels, under the title of *Crudities haſtily gobbled up in five months travels in France, Savoy, Italy, &c.* He afterwards travelled through Greece, Turkey, and Perſia, to Hindoſtan, and died near Surat in the year 1617. Humphry Hody, a learned divine, and author of "A Diſſertation againſt Ariſteas's Hiſtory of the

Seventy-two Interpreters," was likewiſe a native of Odcombe.

Montacute, originally called Logoreſberg, and Biſchopeſton, received its preſent name from a ſharp hill, whoſe bottom covers twenty acres, on which the Earl of Mortain, brother of William the Conqueror, built a caſtle, and named it from a friend Drogo de Montacute, who accompanied him to England. The ſon and ſucceſſor of the Earl of Mortain founded a monaſtery for black Cluniac monks at the foot of the hill, and endowed it with the borough and market of Montacute, and divers other eſtates and manors. The caſtle being neglected, ſoon fell to decay, and the remains of it were converted into a chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, in the reign of Henry I. and the repairs and enlargement of the monaſtery. At the diſſolution the revenues were eſtimated at 456l. 14s. 7½d. The eſtate now belongs to Mr. Phelips, who has a ſeat here. On the ſummit of the hill, an area of about half an acre, where the caſtle once ſtood, is a round tower, ſixty feet in height, crowned with an open baluſtrade; on this is fixed a flag-ſtaff, fifty feet in height, whereon a flag is occaſionally diſplayed. The market has been long diſcontinued.

Eaſt Stoke is a part of the pariſh of Stoke under Hamden. This eſtate belonged to the Earl of Mortain, but being forfeited, was granted to the Beauchamps, who, in the reign of Edward I. built a large manſion, afterwards embattled as a caſtle, now in ruins, the ſmall remains being converted into the offices of a farm-houſe, and the chapel into a cyder cellar. Here was a college of black canons, founded by John de Beauchamp in the year 1304.

South Petherton, ſituated on the Parret, has a market on Thurſday. Here is a manufacture of dowlas. The bridge over the Parret was formerly of wood; but being in a ruinous ſtate, and two children having been drowned in the river near it, the parents of the child-

ren rebuilt it of ſtone, with the repreſentation of the infants as a memorial of the circumſtance.

Two miles north-eaſt of Petherton is Martock, ſuppoſed to be ſo named from a remarkable oak, under which the markets were formerly held. Here are two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday. The market-houſe ſtands in the centre of the town, and near it a handſome fluted column, with a dial, being a model of the celebrated pillar of Trajan, now at Wilton-houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of Pembroke. In the town there are about 102 houſes, and in the whole pariſh, which is very extenſive, and divided into nine tithings, there are 380, and about 2000 inhabitants. The church is a large and elegant Gothic ſtructure, with thirty-five windows, all of crown-glaſs, except thoſe of the chancel. Theſe windows were formerly of painted glaſs; and there yet remains, at leaſt there did in the year 1782, a head of Edward VI. The church is one hundred and fifty feet long, and ſixty-two wide, conſiſting of a nave, chancel, and two aiſles. It is ornamented with an organ, and a ſuperb altar-piece, in ſtucco plaſter, erected at the expence of John Butler, eſq. a native of Martock. There are likewiſe ſome monuments.

Ilminſter, ſituated on the river Ille, contains about 300 houſes. Here is a manufacture of narrow cloths. A free grammar-ſchool was founded in the year 1550, by Humphry Walrond and Henry Greenfield: the endowment is conſiderable, and affords a ſalary of 40l. a-year to the maſter, and 20l. a-year and a houſe to the writing maſter. The pariſh includes eight hamlets, in one of which (Dillington) Lord North, late chancellor of the exchequer, had a ſeat. The market is on Saturday.

Horton is a hamlet of Ilminſter.

Aſhill is ſuppoſed to derive its name from the number of aſh-trees. In the pariſh is a medicinal ſpring, and a bath, belonging to the Earl of Egremont.

Taunton is ſituated on the river Tone, which riſes about ſix miles north-weſt from Wivelſcombe, and runs into the Parret between Langport and Bridgewater. This town, in point of ſize, buildings, and reſpectability of inhabitants, may vie with many cities. Its extent from eaſt to weſt is nearly a mile, and it conſiſts of four principal ſtreets, which are wide, and very well built, and contains two pariſh churches. There is a noble ſpacious market-place, in which is a handſome commodious market-houſe, with a town-hall over it, the building whereof was completed in the year 1773. The markets are large, and kept on Wednesday and Saturday. The woollen manufacture has flouriſhed in this town almoſt ever ſince its firſt introduction into England by the emigrants from Flanders; the firſt manufacture being eſtabliſhed here about the year 1336. Of late years it has decayed, and its ſucceſs has been, in a great meaſure, tranſlated to the neighbouring town of Wellington. A ſilk manufacture was introduced here in 1780. Taunton is an ancient borough by preſcription, and has returned members to parliament from the year 1294. It was incorporated by King Charles I. and again by King Charles II. and put under the government of a mayor. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c. The corporation have neither lands, houſes, nor joint ſtock, the laſt charter precluding them from any ſuch poſſeſſions. The caſtle ſtands on the weſt ſide of the town, and is part of a ſtately edifice, erected by William Gifford, biſhop of Wincheſter, and lord of the town, in the time of Henry I. In the year 1642 this caſtle fell into the hands of the parliament army, who placed a garriſon therein, and intended to have made it their chief hold in all this country; it was, however, quickly reſcued from them by the royaliſts, under the Marquis of Hertford, and as quickly retaken by Colonel Blake for the parliament, who in 1645 defended it againſt an army of 10,000 men, that was brought againſt it by Lord Goring. After the reſtoration King Charles II.

ordered it to be diſmantled, in which ruinous ſtate it has continued to this day. It ſtood nearly upon the ſite of a fortreſs, erected about the year 700, by Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, for the purpoſe of better ſecuring the conqueſts which he had made in this part of Britain, and awing thoſe diſaffected nobles who fixed a jealous eye on his dominions. On the 18th of June, 1685, the Duke of Monmouth arrived at Taunton, which he made his head-quarters; and, having won many perſons of conſiderable eſteem to his cauſe, he procured himſelf to be proclaimed king, on the Cornhill, the 21ſt following, by the title of James II. and then publiſhed three ſeveral proclamations, againſt the king, the parliament, and the Duke of Albemarle. After his defeat the aſſizes were held here by Judge Jefferies, for the trial of the rebels, which have been emphatically called *the bloody aſſize*. Taunton ſends two members to parliament. Here was a priory of Auguſtine canons, or, according to Speed, a convent of nuns, founded by William Giffard, biſhop of Wincheſter, about the year 1110, a monaſtery of Carmelites, and an hoſpital for lepers.

Wellington is a well-built town, with four ſtreets, the principal of which is half a mile in length, and has conſiderable manufactures of ſerges and druggets. The market is on Thurſday.

About four miles to the ſouth of Wellington, on the borders of Somerſetſhire and Devonſhire, is Black Down, a dreary mountainous diſtrict. On this down are an immenſe quantity of flints, lying in vaſt heaps, upwards of ſixty yards in circumference. They are called Robin Hood's Butts, and ſuppoſed to be placed over the graves of men who fell in the wars between the Danes and Saxons.

Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, reſided at Sampford Peverel. It took the name of Peverel from an ancient family, many of whom lie buried here.

Tiverton, ſituated on the Ex, where it is joined by

the Lowman, has long been famous for its woollen manufacture, particularly of kerſeys. It was incorporated by James I. and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. and from that time has ſent members to parliament. The church not being large enough for the inhabitants, another was built, and made a perpetual curacy by act of parliament. A free grammar-ſchool was founded here by Peter Blundel, a merchant, in 1599, for 150 ſcholars, and well endowed for the ſupport of the maſter, and exhibitions for ſcholars to Baliol college, Oxford, and Sydney Suſſex college, Cambridge. Here is alſo an Engliſh free-ſchool, founded by Robert Comins, or Chilcot, in the year 1609; and a public charity-ſchool. The trade conſiſts chiefly in the manufacture of ſerges, druggets, duroys, ſagatees, diapers, &c. There are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday. This town has been three times nearly deſtroyed by fire. In the year 1598, 600 houſes were deſtroyed; in 1612, the loſs ſuſtained was computed at 35,000l.; and in the year 1731, another fire deſtroyed 200 of the beſt houſes, with moſt of the manufactures, to the amount of 150,000l. Next year an act of parliament was paſſed for rebuilding it, enjoining that the new houſes ſhould be covered with lead or tile, inſtead of thatch; that no perilous trades ſhould be exerciſed in the ſtreets; no ſtacks of corn, ſtraw, hay, &c. be erected there; that fire-engines ſhould be provided againſt the like accidents; that houſes ſhould be demoliſhed, to ſtop any future fire; that particular houſes ſhould be pulled down for widening the ſtreets and paſſages.

In the pariſh of Butterleigh, three miles ſouth from Tiverton, is a fortified hill, called Cadberry, and another at a few miles diſtance, called Dolberry.

At Cruwys Morchard, four miles weſt from Tiverton, the church-ſteeple was ſhivered, and the bells melted, by lightning, in the year 1689.

From Tiverton to South Moulton is a continual ſucceſſion of ſteep hills.

South Moulton is ſituated on the ſmall river Moule, which runs into the Taw, about ſix miles to the ſouth. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and once ſent members to parliament, in the reign of Edward I. The chief manufactures are ſerges, ſhalloons, and felts. The church is a handſome ſtructure, and contains a beautiful altar-piece and ſome monuments. Here is a free ſchool, founded and endowed in the year 1614. The market is on Saturday. The manor of South Moulton was anciently held by the family of Martin, on the tenure of finding a man, with a bow and three arrows, to attend the Earl of Glouceſter, when hunting in the neighbourhood.

Fifteen miles weſt-ſouth-weſt is Torrington, or Great Torrington, on the right bank of the Towridge, over which is a bridge. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, and is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and formerly ſent members to parliament, but not ſince the reign of Edward III. The inhabitants carry on a trade with Ireland, whither they ſend many ſtuffs; and it has two churches, an alms-houſe, and a charity-ſchool. On the ſouth ſide of the town are the remains of a caſtle. The market is on Saturday.

At Frithelſtoke, about a mile to the weſt, was a priory of Auguſtin canons, founded by Sir William Beauchamp.

Potherige, three miles ſouth-ſouth-eaſt from Torrington, was the native place of General Monk, created baron Potherige and duke of Albemarle.

In Monkley church, about two miles north-weſt from Torrington, is a monument to the memory of Sir William Hankford, chief juſtice of the king's-bench, reported by ſome to be the perſon who ſent the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. to priſon. Fearing the king's diſpleaſure, he retired to his ſeat here, and charging his keeper to kill any perſon who, in the night, would not tell his name and buſineſs, was himſelf killed.

Three miles from South Moulton, in the road to Barnſtaple, is Caſtle-hall, the ſeat of Lord Forteſcue.

Barnſtaple is ſituated on the river Taw, over which is a bridge of ſixteen arches, built at the expence of one Stamford, a merchant of London, who ſeems to have conferred this favour in return for the advantages he had received in trading with the town. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common-council, and was anciently ſurrounded with walls, and defended with a caſtle, and the liberties of a city and a good harbour; but the harbour is ſo ſhallow, that veſſels cannot come up to the town, yet it has ſome conſiderable trade; and the markets held weekly, on Fridays, are large for cattle, corn, and proviſions. It is a borough-town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. Barnſtaple bay is an opening in the Briſtol channel, formed by the union of the rivers Taw and Towridge. Barnſtaple is familiarly, in the neighbourhood, called Barum, and it is ſo written on the mile-ſtones.

The Taw riſes in Dartmoor, and runs into the ſea a little below Appledore.

In the pariſh of Braunton, about five miles north-weſt from Barnſtaple, ſome hundred acres have been covered with ſea-ſand, under which large trees are ſometimes found buried.

At Pilton, adjoining to Barnſtaple, was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to Malmeſbury, founded by King Athelſtan.

Tawton, three miles ſouth from Barnſtaple, on the right ſide of the Taw, though now a village, was originally the firſt biſhopric in Devonſhire, afterwards removed to Crediton.

At Tawſtock, on the Taw, oppoſite Tawton, was a grand ſeat, built by the Bourchiers, earls of Bath, burnt down in the year 1786.

Between Barnſtaple and Biddeford, at Eaſt Leigh, or Canon Leigh, was a priory of Auguſtine monks, founded by William Clavell, in the reign of Henry II.

changed to a convent of nuns by Matilda, counteſs of Glouceſter and Clare, in the reign of Edward I.

Biddeford, anciently Renton-by-the-Ford, is a ſea-port on the Towridge, about two miles from Barnſtaple Bay. It ſeems to owe its name to the place of paſſage acroſs the river being built near or by the ford. The chief part of the town is on the weſt ſide of the river, and the other and ſmaller part on the eaſt, with a communication by means of a bridge of twenty-four arches, a furlong in length. This bridge was built in the middle of the fourteenth century, by charitable contributions in Devonſhire and Cornwall, and is ſupported by lands ſet apart for that purpoſe, the management being placed by a decree of chancery in the hands of truſtees, who are the principal inhabitants of the town, and annually elect two wardens, treaſurer, and clerk. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and formerly ſent members to parliament. For about a century the inhabitants of Biddeford carried on a conſiderable trade, particularly to Virginia, up the Mediterranean, and to Newfoundland; but for the laſt forty years it has been on the decline. There is a manufacture of coarſe earthen ware, of which great quantities are ſent to various parts of the kingdom; and many loads of oak bark are ſent annually to Ireland and Scotland. The market, which is held on Tueſday, is large, and well ſupplied with corn and proviſions.

Three miles north from Biddeford, at the mouth of the Towridge, where it joins the Taw, in Barnſtaple Bay, is Appledore, a ſeaport, ſituated on the ſide of a hill. Here Hubba the Dane landed in the reign of Alfred, and, falling in with the Engliſh, was diſcomfited and ſlain, with 1200 men, before Kinvith caſtle, or Henny caſtle, ſuppoſed to be juſt by.

Hartland is ſituated near the coaſt of the Briſtol channel, on a neck of land called Hartland Point. A bill was paſſed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to make it a ſeaport. Here is a weekly market on Saturday;

and the people coming conſtantly to it out of Cornwall, the fiſher-boats of Barnſtaple, Biddeford, and the other towns on the coaſt, lying often under the lee, as they call it, of theſe rocks, for ſhelter from the ſouth-weſt or ſouth-eaſt winds; at which time the ſeamen go on ſhore here, and ſupply themſelves with proviſions: nor is the town unconcerned in that gainful fiſhing trade which is carried on for herrings on this coaſt. From this point or promontory, the land falling away for ſome miles, makes a gulph or bay, which, reaching to the head-land or point of Barnſtaple haven, is called from thence Barnſtaple Bay; ſo that theſe two trading towns have but one port between them. They were formerly inconſiderable places; at preſent they are very great and thriving. The manufactures of the large towns behind them, and their eaſy paſſage by the rivers before mentioned, the fiſheries on the coaſt, and their correſpondence with Ireland, have raiſed them to great wealth and credit. At Hartland was a monaſtery of black canons, firſt founded by Githa, wife of Earl Godwin, and further endowed by William Brewer, biſhop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry III. Hartland point is called by Ptolemy Herculis Promontorium.

The river Towridge riſes about ſix miles ſouth-ſouth-eaſt from Hartland, paſſing by Hatherleigh, Torrington, &c.

About three miles to the eaſt is Clovelly, a ſmall fiſhing-town, and celebrated for its herrings, with a pier erected at a great expence by the family of Carew, to whom it belongs. Near it are the veſtiges of a Roman camp, called Clovelly Dikes.

About four miles ſouth from Hartland, on the coaſt, is Hole, the birth-place of Dr. John Moreman, vicar of Mehennet, in Cornwall, who, in the reign of Henry VIII. taught his pariſhioners the lord's prayer, creed, and decalogue in the Engliſh tongue.

London to Columpton and Bradninch.

	M.	F.
Wellington, p. 301.	149	2
Row Green	1	0
Maiden Down	3	1
South Appledore	3	4
Willand	3	4
Columpton	2	2
Bradninch	2	4
In the whole	165	1

COLUMPTON, or CULLOMPTON, is situated on the river Culm, which joins the Ex about two miles above Exeter. It has a manufacture of ſerges and duroys, and a market on Saturday.

Near Columpton is Paltimore, the ſeat of Sir C. Bampfield.

Bradninch is a corporation-town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has a ſmall market on Thurſday. In the hills near the town iron ore is found; and ſome attempts have been made to diſcover coal, but hitherto without ſucceſs. This place anciently ſent members to parliament, but was excuſed on account of the expence. There are five paper-mills within two miles of the town. Bradninch was almoſt deſtroyed by fire in the year 1666.

London to Bridgewater and Ilfracomb.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Saliſbury, p. 215.	80	6	Brought up	121	7
Wilton	3	0	King's Weſton	3	4
Ugford	1	0	Piper's Inn	6	4
Barford	1	6	Aſhcot	1	0
Teffont	4	4	Knowle	5	4
Chilmark	1	2	Bridgewater	4	0
Fonthill	2	2	Cannington	3	4
Hindon	1	4	Nether Stowey	4	4
Willoughby Hedge	2	6	Holford	2	6
Mere	4	0	Doniford	4	4
Bourton	3	4	Watchet	1	2
Wincaunton	3	4	Dunſter	5	0
Stoke Holloway	2	3	Minehead	2	4
Bruton	2	2	Porlock	6	0
Cole	1	0	Countesbury, Devon	11	0
Ansford Inn	2	0	Linton	2	0
Clanville	1	0	Martinhoe	3	2
Alford	1	4	Comb Martin	6	6
Lidford	2	0	Ilfracomb	4	6
	121	7	In the whole	200	1

CHILMARK is noted for its quarries.

At Fonthill is the ſeat of Mr. Beckford. The houſe was burnt down in the year 1755, juſt after it was finiſhed. It has ſince that time been rebuilt in a more magnificent manner.

Hindon is a borough-town, which ſends two members to parliament, and has a market on Thurſday. The greater part of the town was deſtroyed by fire in the year 1754. Hindon church is a chapel of eaſe to Eaſt Knoyle, where Sir Chriſtopher Wren was born.

Mere is a ſmall town, with a market on Thurſday. Here was formerly a caſtle. Near it is an ancient

camp, called Whiteſhole hill; and two miles to the north another, called Oldbury caſtle.

Two miles from Mere is Stourhead, the beautiful ſeat of Sir H. C. Hoare, bart. anciently belonging to the Lords Stourton.

Wincaunton is a place of antiquity, and was the ſeat of many actions between the Britons, Saxons, and Danes. In this town was ſhed the firſt blood in the revolution of 1688, when the Prince of Orange paſſing through it, in his way from Torbay to London, attacked a party of the king's dragoons, and put ſeveral to the ſword. It has a market on Wedneſday.

To the north-eaſt of Wincaunton, in the county of Somerſet, lies the village of Pen, or Pen Selwood, where, in the year 658, a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Britons, which proved in favour of the former, and in ſo deciſive a manner, that the Britons never after made head againſt their enemies. In the year 879 the Danes are ſaid to have been defeated here by King Alfred; in the year 1001 a few of King Ethelred's troops were defeated by the Danes; and, in the year 1016, the Danes were defeated here by King Edmund.

Fourteen miles weſt-ſouth-weſt from Wincaunton is Ivelcheſter, or Ilcheſter, on the river Ivel, from which it takes its name. According to Nennius, the Britons called it Caer Penſavelcoit, that is, the city at the head of the river's mouth in the wood. It was an important ſtation of the Romans, who called it Iſchalis, and ſurrounded it with walls and a ditch, in many places yet viſible. At the Norman conqueſt it was a city of note, and contained within its walls one hundred and ſeven burgeſſes, and many churches. It at preſent conſiſts of four ſtreets, with one church, a place of worſhip for diſſenters, and is governed by a bailiff and twelve burgeſſes. In the year 1088, Geoffrey biſhop of Coutances, and William D'Ewe, attempted to take poſſeſſion of this town in favour of Robert, duke of Normandy, but were repulſed by the

inhabitants. It was made the county town, and the assizes were appointed to be held here, in the reign of Edward III.; they are now held alternately at Bridgewater, Wells, and Taunton. The county gaol, a modern building, is situated here. It sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Wednesday. The ancient manufacture of Ivelchester was thread lace, which is now much declined. A silk manufacture was established some years since. Opposite the gaol, on the other side of the river, are the remains of an ancient hospital, founded by William Dacus, or Dennis, about the year 1226; not far from which stood a house of lepers; and where the silk manufacture is now carried on was a house of black friars. Opposite to it is an alms-house for six poor men, and a woman to take care of the dwelling. The celebrated Roger Bacon was a native of this town, and one of the monks in the house here.

About a mile south from Ivelchester, on an island in the Parret, in the parish of Muchelney, or Michelney, was a monastery of black canons, which, according to some, was founded by Athelstan, though Leland ascribes it to King Ina.

Five miles north-east from Ivelchester is Queen Camel, now a village, though formerly a town of some note, with two markets weekly, till almost destroyed by a dreadful fire about two centuries ago.

The Ivel, or Yeo river, called by the Romans Velox, rises near Charlton Horethorn, on the borders of Dorsetshire, and joins the Parret near Langport.

Three miles from Wincaunton, in the road to Ivelchester, is South Cadbury, where, at the northern extremity of a ridge of hills, is an ancient fortification, called Cadbury castle, or more properly Camelet. The shape is between round and square, conforming to the shape of the hill. Part of it seems to be hewn out of the solid rock, and is defended by four ditches; and within is a still higher entrenchment, of a circular form, probably the prætorium, or citadel, vulgarly

called King Arthur's palace. The rampart was of ſtone, now overſpread with earth, and has only one entrance from the eaſt, which is guarded by ditches. The area contains above thirty acres. Many Roman antiquities have been found here, and coins, chiefly of Antoninus and Fauſtina.

Bruton, or Brewton, ſituated at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the foreſt of Selwood, on the river Brew, which riſes about ſix miles to the eaſt, and runs into the Briſtol channel in the mouth of the Parret. The town conſiſts of five ſtreets, and contains about 320 houſes. In the market-place is an ancient croſs, built by John Ely, laſt abbot of Bruton; and about the middle of the high ſtreet is a market-houſe, built by a ſubſcription of the farmers who attended the market. Here is an hoſpital for the maintenance of a number of poor men, women, and children, with a ſchool of inſtruction, founded by Hugh Saxey, a native of the town; the income of the whole is ſaid to amount to 2500l. a-year. Here is likewiſe a free grammar-ſchool, founded by Edward VI. the maſter of which has a ſtipend of 80l. a-year. The principal manufacture is ſilk-throwing and making ſtockings. The market is on Saturday. Here was a priory of Benedictines, founded by Aumerle, earl of Cornwall, about the year 1005.

Three miles ſouth-weſt from Bruton is Caſtle Cary, containing about 146 houſes, which had once a market, but long ſince diſcontinued, and the market-houſe converted into dwellings.

At Alford is a medicinal ſpring. Beyond Alford the road on the left is to Somerton and Langport.

Somerton, eight miles from Alford, was once the county town, and gave name to the whole. It is ſituated on a riſe, in the midſt of a beautiful and fertile part of the county, and contains about 250 houſes, chiefly built of ſtone dug in the neighbourhood. The government of the town is veſted in conſtables, and there is a hall for holding petty ſeſſions. It is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town; but of this hiſtory is

silent, but more certain that it was fortified and walled round by the West Saxon kings, and that Ina had here a palace. In the year 877 this town was plundered by the Danes; soon after which it was fortified with a citadel or castle, whither John, king of France, was removed from Hartford castle in the reign of Edward III. The common gaol of the county was erected here, out of the ruins of this castle. It has a weekly market on Tuesday.

Langport, situated on the Parret, at its union with the Ivel, is an ancient town, and, in the reign of William the Conqueror, was accounted a royal burgh, and once sent members to parliament. It was then large, and said to have been moated round; at present no vestiges of fortification are visible, and it consists only of two streets. East of the church is a small ancient building, called the Hanging chapel, in which is a free-school, founded by Thomas Gillet, in the seventeenth century. The market is on Saturday. In the year 1645 a brigade of the royal army, under Lord Goring, stationed here to guard a pass, were overpowered by the parliament forces, with the loss of 300 men killed and prisoners. Sir John Digby was dangerously wounded, and died soon after.

In the parish of Curry Rivel is Burton Pynsent, the seat of the great Earl of Chatham, to whom it was bequeathed by Sir William Pynsent. About a quarter of a mile from the house is a fine column, 140 feet high, erected by the Earl of Chatham to the memory of Sir William, said to have cost 2000l.

King's Weston is supposed to be a corruption of Kinwardeston. Here the Devonshire and Cornish rebels were defeated by Sir Hugh Paulet, in the reign of Edward VI.

From Piper's Inn, almost to Bridgewater, the road is on an eminence, from whence are beautiful and extensive views. It is called Poldon hill.

On the right-hand of the road, four miles beyond Ashcot, at Edingdon, a number of clay moulds for

making Roman coins were found; some of them joined with the metal in them. They had the impressions of Severus, a Caracalla, with their empresses Julia and Plautilla. Twenty of them are in the Ashmolean Musæum.

Near the church is a medicinal spring.

Bridgewater is a seaport on the river Parret, which runs into the Bristol channel, about seven miles below the mouth, being called Bridgewater Bay. The town contains about 3000 inhabitants. The houses, about 500 in number, are in general irregular, but the streets are wide. It has a large church, and places of worship for dissenters and quakers. The corporation consists of a mayor, two aldermen, and twenty-one capital burgesses, with a recorder, who are empowered to hold four sessions every year, for determining all crimes and misdemeanors, under capital offences, committed within their jurisdiction. Bridgewater was formerly the private property of William de Brewere, one of the great barons of King John, by whom a charter was given to the said William de Brewere, for erecting Bridgewater into a free borough, with privileges to his tenants there. This charter is dated at Chinon in France, on the 26th of June, 1200. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to the British parliament. The castle here was built in the reign of King John. Here is a quay, called the haven; and a new iron bridge over the Parret. King Edward II. and Edward III. confirmed its charter of King John. King Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth, or, as some say, Henry IV. granted it others, for changing the bailiff to the mayor, &c. The revenues, which consist of the manor of the borough, the great and small tythes, the manor of East Stour, in Dorsetshire, &c. are valued at 5000l. per annum. Its freemen are free in all the ports of England and Ireland, except London and Dublin; and the sheriff of the county cannot send any process into the borough, it having been made a distinct county by Henry VIII. It has a

ſpacious town-hall, and a high croſs, with a ciſtern over it, to which water is conveyed by an engine from a neighbouring brook, and carried from thence to moſt of the ſtreets. This town was regularly fortified in the civil wars, and ſuſtained more than one ſiege. The ſituation of it renders it eaſy to be fortified, the river and haven forming the greater part of the circumference. The tide riſes, at high water, near ſix fathoms, and ſometimes flows in with ſuch impetuoſity, that it comes two fathoms deep at a time; and when it does ſo, unawares, it often occaſions great damage to ſhips driving foul of each other, and frequently overſetting them. This ſudden rage of the tide is called the Boar, and is frequent in all the rivers of the channel, eſpecially in the Severn. It is alſo known in the north, particularly in the Trent and the Ouſe, at their entrance into the Humber, at Briſtol, and in ſeveral other places. The manufactures of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. for the internal parts of Devon and Cornwall, are brought to this port in large trows, and from hence conveyed in waggons. The duty paid at the cuſtom-houſe on imports, amounts to about 2,500l. a-year. About forty veſſels, from thirty to a hundred tons, are employed in bringing coals from Wales to this place, and from hence the neighbourhood is ſupplied at a moderate rate. The river is navigable for large barges to Taunton and Langport. About ſix miles ſouth of the town, the rivers Tone and Parrot meet. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed here in the year 1685, and ſoon after defeated in Sedgemoor. The market is weekly, on Thurſday, for cattle, cheeſe, corn, and proviſions. Here was a priory of grey friars.

At Borough, or Boroughbridge, at the union of the Tone, and the Parret, ſix miles ſouth from Bridgewater, is an ancient chapel, much injured in the civil wars of the 17th century, when a party of royaliſts were beſieged by the parliament forces, and, after a brave reſiſtance, compelled to ſurrender. It belonged

to the village of Aller, where Godrun the Daniſh king was baptized, after being defeated by Alfred at Edingdon. In the neighbourhood, at Aller Moor, a battle was fought between the royaliſts and parliament forces in the year 1645.

Two miles ſouth-weſt from Borough, in the river Tone, is the iſland of Athelney, with a bridge to it, called Athelney bridge. This ſpot, which was anciently environed with impaſſable marſhes and moraſſes, will be ever memorable for the retreat of King Alfred, from the fury of the Danes, who in tumultuous numbers had overrun the eaſtern part of his dominions. The regiſter of Athelney ſets forth, that Alfred, after having bravely encountered his enemies for nine ſucceſſive years, was at length reduced to the neceſſity of fleeing from them, and taking refuge in the iſle of Athelney. The place that lodged him was a ſmall cottage belonging to St. Athelwine, formerly an hermit here, the ſon of King Kynegilſus. After his emerſion from this retirement, and the total defeat of his enemies, he founded a monaſtery for Benedictine monks on the ſpot which had given him ſhelter, endowing the eſtabliſhed with the whole iſle of Athelney, exempt from taxes and all burdens.

Three miles ſouth-weſt from Bridgewater, in the road to Taunton, is North Petherton, near the Parret, conſiſting principally of one ſtreet, with ſeveral good houſes. It had formerly a large corn market on Saturday, of which there are preſent only ſmall remains. It gives name to a hundred, and the pariſh is of great extent; including no leſs than ſeventeen hamlets.

Two miles to the ſouth of Petherton is the pariſh of Durſton, in which was the priory of Buckland Sororum, founded by William de Erleigh, in the year 1167. The monks of this houſe, on account of their riotous and diſorderly conduct, were afterwards removed to Taunton, Barlinch, and other monaſteries; and the houſe given to Garner de Neapoli, for a priory of ſiſters hoſpitallers, for the benefit of the order of St. John.

Cannington contains about fifty houſes, one of which is a ruinous manſion of the lords Clifford, inhabited by a farmer. Here was a convent of black nuns, founded by Robert de Courcy, about the year 1140.

Nether Stowey contains about 106 houſes, in three ſtreets, built in the ſhape of the letter Y. There is a ſmall and neat market-croſs of an octangular form, ſtanding on eight ſmall pillars, with a clock and a bell, which bell is uſually ſounded to proclain the time of divine ſervice, the church being a quarter of a mile from the town, and formerly there was a caſtle, of which no veſtiges remain, but the ditch. The market is on Tueſday.

Watchet is a ſeaport, on the Briſtol channel, containing about 140 houſes. It was formerly a place of conſiderable trade, and there was a large herring fiſhery; but now very few veſſels belong to the port, and thoſe are employed in the freightage of coal, kelp, alabaſter, and lime-ſtone. In the time of Queen Elizabeth the harbour was cleaned out, and a pier built at the expence of the Wyndham family and the Luttrels, at that time joint lords of the manor. This pier was, in the beginning of the preſent century, repaired by the care of Sir William Wyndham, and a duty granted, by two acts of parliament, on all goods imported here, has been applied to making good the expence of its farther reparations. The coaſt is rocky, and the cliffs, two miles weſtward from the town, abound with very fine alabaſter; and great plenty of the lichen-marinus, ſea-liverwort, or laver, is gathered on them at low water, by the inhabitants, and ſent to diſtant parts of the country. A market is held here on Saturday. Watchet is not a pariſh of itſelf, but belongs to St. Decumans, ſo called from a ſaint, who came to this coaſt from Wales, in the ſeventh century, and lived as a hermit. Of this ſaint many fabulous ſtories are told, and a church was erected to his memory.

On this coaſt are vaſt quantities of rock, or rather pebbles, which the ſea, at low water, leaves uncovered, from whence the neighbouring inhabitants fetch them on ſhore to a higher ground, and burn them into lime for dreſſing their land: but it is more eſpecially uſeful in building; as no cement whatſoever is more laſting for jets d'eaux heads, piers, and other maſonry that is to lie under water; in which poſition it runs up to a ſtone as hard as marble. The cliffs are ſtored with alabaſter, which, by the waſh of the ſea, falls down, and is conveyed from hence to Briſtol, and other places on this ſhore, in great plenty. Neither ſhould it be omitted, that the inhabitants burn great quantities of ſea-weed to ſupply the glaſs-makers at Briſtol.

Walking on the beach near Watchet, I diſcovered among the large gravel great numbers of ſtones, fluted in imitation of the ſhells of fiſhes of all kinds: many of the flat kind are double, and curiouſly tallied one in another, which may, by a violent ſtroke, be ſeparated. Some I have ſeen as broad as a pewter-diſh, and again others no bigger than a pepper-corn; but in all of them the flutings are regular; ſome like the eſcallop, in rays from a centre, others like the perriwinkle, in ſpiral lines: in theſe and all other forms they lie here in great plenty.

Two miles ſouth-weſt from Watchet is the village of Cleeve, or Cliff, which takes its name from its craggy cliffs, cloſe to the Briſtol channel. Here are ſome remains of a monaſtery, founded for Ciſtertians, by William de Romara, earl of Lincoln, in the year 1188. And near an ancient chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, much reſorted to by pilgrims, and enriched by offerings.

Between Watchet and Taunton, five miles from the former, and twelve miles from the latter, is Stogumber, or Stoke Gomer, a ſmall town, with a market on Saturday. Many Roman coins have been found here. The ſituation is on the ſouth-weſt ſide of an extenſive ridge, called Quantock hills. And two miles to the

east is Crowcomb, anciently a market-town and borough, both which privileges are loſt; it is however yet governed by a portreeve. As ſome men were digging ſtone for the roads in a field at Nettlecomb, called Knap-Dane, four miles ſouth from Watchet, they diſcovered ſeveral buſhels of human bones, ſuppoſed to have belonged to a party of Danes who landed at Watchet in the year 918, and were killed by the inhabitants.

Dunſter is ſituated on the margin of a rich vally, about a mile from the Briſtol channel. It was anciently a fortreſs of the Weſt Saxons, and a place of note; at which time it was called Torre; in aftertimes it was called Duneſtorre, and by contraction Dunſter. It was granted by William the Conqueror to William Mohun, who rebuilt the ancient Saxon fortreſs, enlarged the town, and founded a priory of Benedictine monks. In the reign of Edward III. the caſtle became the property of the Luttrells, and is at preſent a ſeat of that family. The town is ſmall, conſiſting only of two ſtreets, with a few good houſes of ſtone, the reſt low, of rough ſtone, and thatched. It formerly ſent members. Here is a market on Friday.

Minehead, anciently written Manheve, Munheved, and Mineheved, is a ſeaport on the Briſtol channel. It is a borough-town, and ſends two members to parliament; and has a weekly market on Wedneſday. It was a conſiderable place of trade, both for the great quantities of wool and linens it imported from Ireland, as for the conſiderable manufactures carried on in the woollen branch at home, but it is now gone much to decay; there being only a few veſſels employed in the coal-trade, and a ſmall herring fiſhery. This port is the beſt ſituated of any in the Briſtol channel, being a ſafe and commodious harbour, and of the moſt eaſy acceſs; it was but little frequented otherwiſe till lately; but on account of the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation, and ſalubrity of the air, a number of perſons have been induced to viſit it as a bathing-place in the

ſummer ſeaſon. This borough was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, with great privileges, on condition the corporation ſhould keep the quay in repair; but its trade falling off, the quay was neglected, and they loſt their privileges. A ſtatute was obtained in the reign of King William, for recovering the port and keeping it in repair, by which they were to have the profits of the quay and pier for thirty-ſix years, which have been computed at about 200l. a-year: and they were at the expence of new building the quay. In purſuance of another act, confirming the former, a new head has been built to the quay, the beach cleared, &c. ſo that the largeſt ſhip may enter, and ride ſafe in the harbour. The town contains about 500 houſes, and 2000 ſouls. It was ſome years ſince nearly deſtroyed by fire.

Six miles ſouth from Minehead is a lofty mountain called Dunkery, whoſe baſe is twelve miles in circumference. The higheſt part towards the ſouth, 1770 feet above the level of the ſea, at high water mark. On the top and ſides are the ruins of ſeveral fire-hearths, formerly uſed as beacons to alarm the country in caſe of invaſion, or civil commotion.

Porlock is ſituated at the bottom of a commodious bay, in the Briſtol channel. At the weſt corner of the bay, which forms a concave of near three miles from point to point, the quay is ſituated, and there is a ſmall pier: three or four veſſels belong to the harbour, and are uſually employed in fetching coals and lime from Wales. In the centre of the bay is a decoy for catching wild-fowl. A market was formerly held here every Thurſday, but there are now only three markets in a year. Porlock had anciently an extenſive chace, and a palace of the Saxon kings. In the year 918 the Danes made an attempt upon the town, but were repulſed with great loſs. In the year 1052, Harold, ſon of Earl Godwin, returning from Ireland, landed here and committed great deva-ſtation; and it is ſuppoſed at that time deſtroyed the royal

palace. A ſmall unfiniſhed camp, of an oval form, in a wood, about a mile and a half from the town, is ſuppoſed to have been formed at that time. The inhabitants preſerve this tranſaction in memory to this day.

Comb Martin, or Martin's Comb, is a ſmall town near the Briſtol channel, with a cove for unloading of boats. The land is well adapted for the cultivation of hemp: and the neighbouring hills were once famous for mines of tin and lead; and ſome veins of ſilver being diſcovered in the reign of Edward I. 337 men were brought from Derbyſhire to work them, and it is ſaid the ſilver produced was of ſervice to Edward III in his wars with France. They were again attempted in the reign of Elizabeth. Here was a market, now nearly or quite diſuſed.

Berinerber, between Comb Martin and Ilfracomb, is the native place of Jewel, biſhop of Saliſbury.

Ilfracomb is a ſeaport, ſituated on the Briſtol channel.

It is a commodious haven, from its natural advantages, but for its greater ſecurity a pier was long ago built, and a light-houſe erected, which were of much ſervice. But theſe and other conveniences were entirely made at the expence of the owner of the ſoil; and indeed moſt of theſe weſtern ports were ſupported in this manner. As for inſtance, that of Watchet, by the now noble houſe of Wyndham; that of Minehead, by the ancient family of Luttrel; and this of which we are ſpeaking, by the Wreys, or as it is alſo written Wray.

Ilfracomb is a corporation (governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and other officers) and a borough, though it does not now, nor ever did, ſend members to parliament. It conſiſts chiefly of one good ſtreet, from the church to the ſea-ſide, upwards of a mile long, and is a neat, well-built, populous, and thriving place, which is principally owing to its poſition, ſtanding cloſe upon the ſea; ſo that ſhips can run in there, when it would be dangerous to go up to Biddeford or Barnſtaple; and for this reaſon, ſeveral of the traders in the laſt-men-

tioned town do a great deal of their port buſineſs here. In our own times, ſome diſputes ariſing about the cuſtomary dues paid to the lord of the manor, it was found neceſſary to apply to the legiſlature for ſettling thoſe duties, that were now become requiſite for maintaining and improving this haven, which was accordingly done by act of parliament, made anno 1731. By this ſalutary law they are very prudently, as well as clearly, ſettled, and made payable to Sir Bourchier Wrey, his heirs and aſſigns, being lord of the manor of Ilfracomb. And it is provided, that all the money raiſed by them, or recovered for forfeitures given by the act, ſhall be laid out in repairing and ſupporting the pier, light-houſe, warp, warp-houſe, boats, and harbour; ſo that it is not only in a very good condition, the quay being upwards of 800 feet long, but a ſufficient fund is eſtabliſhed for its conſtant maintenance in that condition. The church was formerly a prebend of Saliſbury, tenable by a layman; and was held by the learned antiquarian Camden.

In the church of Morthoe, about three miles ſouth from Ilfracomb, is an ancient tomb, aſcribed to Sir William Tracy, one of the murderers of Becket.

London to Wivelſcombe and Bampton.

	M.	F.
Taunton, p. 30.	148	2
Longford Bridge	2	0
Milverton	6	0
Wivelſcombe, or Wiveliſcomb	4	0
Bampton	8	0
In the whole	168	2

MILVERTON, anciently a borough, gives name to a hundred. It had formerly a conſiderable manu-

facture of serges and druggets, which of late years has been on the decline. The market is on Friday.

Wivelscombe, situated on the river Tone, contains seven streets or lanes, about 360 houses, and 1550 inhabitants. Here were formerly two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday, but the former is discontinued. It is governed by a portreeve. A considerable woollen manufacture has, for more than two centuries, been carried on in this town, and still flourishes. The goods mostly made are blanketings, knap-coatings, kerseys, and other coarse cloths, shrouds, cribine, and baize. Many of these are sent to London, Bristol, and Exeter, for home consumption, and for exportation to Spain and Guernsey.

Bampton, anciently Brenton, formerly sent members to parliament. It is governed by a portreeve, and has a market on Saturday. Here, according to some historians, a battle was fought in the year 620, between the West Saxons and the Britons, in which the latter had 20,000 killed. Here is a chalybeate spring. Bampton is the native place of John de Bampton, a Carmelite friar, who first read Aristotle at Cambridge, and died in the year 1361.

London to Dulverton.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Bridgewater, p. 312.	142	3	Brought up	154	7
Durleigh	1	4	Raleigh's Cross	4	0
Faulty	1	4	Holwellslade	1	4
Enmore	1	0	Woolcot	3	2
Water Pits	2	0	Heal Bridge	4	0
West Bagborough	3	0	Dulverton	1	6
Willet	3	4			
			In the whole	169	3
	154	7			

AT Enmore is a caſtellated manſion, built by a late Lord Egmont.

Dulverton, ſituated in a vally, on the left bank of the Ex, conſiſts of two ſtreets, which are paved, and ſmall ſtreams of water run through them. The tolls of the market, which is held on Saturday, are diſtributed among the poor inhabitants annually. The chief manufacture is coarſe woollen cloths and blankets.

London to Warminſter, Wells, and Glaſtonbury.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Andover, p. 215.	63	4	Brought up	93	3
Weyhill	3	2	Warminſter	4	6
Mullen Pond	1	4	Bugley	1	0
Park Houſe	4	2	Corſley Heath	3	0
Ambreſbury	5	1	Frome	3	0
Winterburn Stoke	5	1	Whatley	3	0
Deptford	4	4	Shepton Mallet	9	0
Weſt Codford	3	0	Wells	5	0
Upton Level	1	5	Glaſtonbury	5	7
Heyteſbury	1	4			
	93	3	In the whole	128	0

WEYHILL is celebrated for its annual fair for ſheep, hops, cheeſe, &c.

Ambreſbury is ſituated on the river Avon, on the place where a number of Britons were treacherouſly murdered by Hengiſt the Saxon. In the reign of Edgar a ſynod was held here; and in the year 995 Elfrid was here elected archbiſhop of Canterbury. A monaſtery is ſaid alſo to have been founded in this place for three hundred monks, in the time of the

Britons, by one Ambrius, an abbot, or by Aurelianus Ambroſius, which was deſtroyed by Gurmund, or Ceaulin. In the year 980 Alfrida, or Ethelfrida, widow of King Edgar, founded a convent of Benedictine nuns, in which Eleanor, queen of Henry II. was buried. Here is a fine ſeat belonging to the Duke of Queenſberry, granted to ſome French nuns, about the year 1795. The celebrated Mr. Addiſon was a native of this place. Not far from Ambreſbury is a Roman camp, the eaſt ſide 800 paces in length, and the weſt 280, defended on both ſides by the Avon; the area about forty acres. Here is a market on Friday.

Near Durnford, three miles ſouth from Ambreſbury is an ancient camp, called Okebury.

Two miles beyond Ambreſbury, on the right, is that remarkable monument of antiquity, Stonehenge; an aſſemblage of vaſt ſtones, compoſing, as ſuppoſed, four circles, ſome of them fifteen feet in length; but for what uſe or purpoſe brought there, is not clearly aſcertained. Many hundreds, perhaps thouſands, of ſtones, ſimilar in nature, though perhaps none of equal ſize, are to be found on Marlborough downs, a continuation of this vaſt plain; a ſufficient proof that they are not artificial. Some ſuppoſe them to have been brought as a monument or tomb for Ambroſius: Inigo Jones aſcribes it to the Romans, and attempts to prove it to be a temple: others, thinking it a corruption of Stone-Hengiſt, conſider it a monument erected to Hengiſt, the firſt Saxon commander who invaded Britain: ſome think it was raiſed by Ambroſius, in memory of the Britons murdered here; and others again, led by Aubrey, and guided by Dr. Stukely, ſee in it a complete druidical temple. The authors of the Univerſal Hiſtory ſuppoſe it rather to have been a ſepulchral monument, and not a temple. Our readers may adopt which hypotheſis they pleaſe; but perhaps there would be but little wonder that a Roman army ſhould place theſe ſtones here, merely as a memorial of their

having been on the spot; and, by that warlike people, the task is not so very difficult as at first sight it may appear: I confess myself unable to decide. The Britons called it Choir Gawr.

The late Mr. Collinson, in his Beauties of British Antiquity, says, "This remarkable structure, the noblest of all those of the Britons, had long perplexed the antiquaries of every age, who seemed, as it were, to try how widely they could differ in opinion about its use, and the purposes of its erection: some supposing it a temple, others the work of giants, and of magic; some attributing it to the Romans, others to the Saxons, and others to the Danes. Dr. Stukely, at length, seems to have determined the matter, and in a learned treatise, published about forty years since, to have overthrown these opinions by another of his own, no less ingenious than the others were absurd; proving it, by almost irrefutable arguments, to have been the metropolitan temple of the British druids. Here the debate has ever since rested. However, although there can be no doubt of its having been a British structure, yet there are some considerations that induce one to believe it did not (as that writer maintains) merely serve the purposes of religion, but that it was used as a chief court on civil as well as religious occasions.

Cæsar tells us, that all the states of Gaul usually assembled from all parts, at a certain time of the year, to settle public affairs, punish delinquents, and decide controversies, at a place consecrated and appointed for that purpose, in which the archdruid sat as judge, and distributed sentence to the people. Might not Stonehenge have been such a place of rendezvous; and might not the stone, commonly called the altar, which, by the way, has been proved to be of too perishable a nature to resist fire, have in those days been the throne or seat on which the judge sat in his penetrale?

Stonehenge stands on Salisbury-plain, on the brow of an easy hill, in such a manner that the whole pile is visible from every approach to it, and presents the most

whimsical appearance that is possible to be conceived. It was not without reason that our ancestors called it the giants' dance; for the extravagance of its figure, and the unexampled bulk of its materials, bespeak it, at least in appearance, too great a work for common men's hands.

Some of these stones are computed to weigh between thirty and forty tons, and antiquaries have been not a little puzzled to account for the means used to raise them into their airy situation. The most probable conjecture is that of the learned Mr. Rowland, who, in his Mona Antiqua, thus accounts for the phenomenon: "The powers of the lever," says he, "and of an inclined plane, being some of the first things understood by mankind in the use of building, it may be well conceived that our first ancestors made use of them; and that, in order to erect those prodigious monuments, we may imagine they chose where they found, or made, where such were not fit to their hands, small aggers, or mounts of firm and solid earth, for an inclined plane, flatted and levelled at top; up the sloping sides of which, with great wooden levers, upon fixed fulciments, and with balances at the ends of them, to receive into them proportional weights and counterpoises, and with hands enough to guide and manage the engines, they that way, by little and little, heaved and rolled up those stones they intended to erect to the top of the hillock, where laying them along, they dug holes in that earth, at the end of every stone intended for a column or supporter, the depth of which holes were equal to the length of the stones, and then, which was easily done, let slip the stones into these holes straight on end; which stones so sunk, and well closed about with earth, and the tops of them appeared level to the top of the mount on which the other flat stones lay, it was only placing those incumbent flat stones upon the tops of the supporters, duly poised and fastened, and taking away the earth from between them, almost to the bottom of the

ſupporters, then there appeared what we now call Stonehenge, Rollrich, or Cromlech, and where there lay no incumbent ſtones, or ſtanding columns or pillars."

Stonehenge conſiſts of four ranges of enormous ſtones, placed one within the other, the two outermoſt of which are circular, the inner oval. The outer circle in its perfection ſeems to have conſiſted of ſixty ſtones, which were placed in the following manner: Thirty ſtones were fixed upright in the ground, at the diſtance of four feet one from the other, on a circular line, meaſuring three hundred and ten feet in circumference; on the tops of theſe thirty other ſtones, of leſs dimenſions, were placed, ſerving as architraves or impoſts to the uprights, and ſecured by tenons and mortiſes. There are yet ſeventeen of thoſe upright ſtones remaining, the loweſt of which is at leaſt ſeventeen feet in height, the higheſt upwards of twenty, all of them about ſix feet broad, and three thick. Of the impoſts, which are about ſeven feet long, ſix are now ſtanding, in the ſame poſition as originally, on the heads of others, and ſufficiently evince the ſhape of the circle, when perfect. It is obſervable, that theſe ſtones, though rough in appearance, have all, as much as is above ground, been wrought with the chiſel, but the part that lies in the earth remains in its priſtine rough ſtate.

The inner circle is about nine feet from the outer one. This range was compoſed of forty ſmall ſtones, only ſix feet high, and one thick. They were never crowned with other ſtones, like the outer circle, but were placed within the other by way of balluſtrades, in order to compoſe a walk or circular aiſle, previous to the entrance into the interior parts of the edifice. Ten ſtones are all that at preſent remain ſtanding of this circle.

At a conſiderable diſtance within this, is the principal part of the work, which, for diſtinction ſake, we will call the penetrale, anſwering to that part

of our modern ſeſſion-houſes where the counſellors and judge are ſtationed apart from the crowd. This conſiſts of two ranges of ſtone, placed ſomewhat in an oval figure, and were originally thus diſpoſed. On each hand as you enter from the north-eaſt ſide of the two circles, were four upright ſtones, not placed at equal diſtances, like thoſe of the outer circular range, but two and two in couples, each couplet crowned with an impoſt. At the top were two others placed in the ſame manner, with another over them. Theſe laſt mentioned were the higheſt ſtones in the whole ſtructure; one of the uprights, which now reclines on a ſtone of the inner oval, being above twenty-three feet in length, and ſeven in width: the other upright, with the impoſts, are both diſlodged and broke in two; but the reſt of the ſtones that compoſed this range have better eſcaped, being in a manner perfect: indeed one only of the three firſt ſtones on the right hand is entire; but the other couplet on the ſame ſide, with its impoſt, ſtill remains ſtanding; as do both thoſe on the left-hand, which are of a prodigious magnitude, and much thicker than the reſt, yet better proportioned. The tooth of time has marked every one of theſe ſtones in an aſtoniſhing manner. The inner oval, or laſt range of ſtones, ſtands at the diſtance of three feet from the other. Theſe ſtones were at firſt nineteen in number, of unequal height, and ſeemingly of a different nature from the reſt. In form they are, as Stukely obſerves, like an Egyptian obeliſk, tapering a little towards the top. Time and violence have left no more than ſix of them ſtanding. Near the upper end of the penetrale, which is, as has been ſaid, compoſed of two oval ranges, is the ſtone commonly called the altar; which formerly was raiſed high, and ſerved very well the purpoſe of a ſeat, commanding a diſtinct view of all the parts of the building. It is now ſunk low, and broken in two by the fall of the large ſtones of the outer oval: its length is fourteen, and its breadth near four feet.

The whole of this ſtructure is encompaſſed with a broad ditch, which is found round almoſt all the works of the druids. Between this ditch and the building ſtands a huge rough ſtone of a pyramidal form, which is by ſome called the Friars-heel, and of which ſome ſtrange ſtory is related. Several other ſtones are likewiſe diſperſed within the ditch, but they all probably belonged to the outer circle.

The whole number of ſtones that compoſed this venerable pile is as follows:

Upright ſtones of the outer circles	30
Their impoſts, or ſtones laid over them	30
The inner circle	40
Upright ſtones of the outer oval	10
Their impoſts	5
Stones of the inner oval	19
The throne	1
	135

Of this number only ninety-two, including fragments, remained in February, 1778.

On the elevated parts of the plain, about Stonehenge, and indeed through the whole extent, are great numbers of tumuli, or barrows; thrown up over the graves of the dead. In the year 1722 the Earl of Pembroke opened a barrow, in order to find the poſition of the body obſerved in thoſe early days. He pitched upon one of the double barrows, where two are encloſed in one ditch. He made a ſection from the top to the bottom; an intire ſegment from centre to circumference. The compoſition was good earth quite through, except a coat of chalk of about two feet thick, covering it quite over, under the turf. Hence it appears, that the method of making the barrows was, to dig up the turf for a great ſpace round, till the barrow was brought to its intended bulk; then, with the chalk dug out of the environing ditch, they powdered it all over. And the notion of ſanctity annexed to them, forbad people trampling

on them, till perfectly settled, and turfed over; whence the neatness of their form to this day. At the top, or centre, of this barrow, not above three feet under the surface, my lord found the skeleton of the interred, perfect, of a reasonable size, the head lying northward towards Stonehenge.

The year following, by my lord's order, Dr. Stukely began upon another double barrow. He began upon the lesser, and made a large cut on the top from east to west. After the turf, he came to the layer of chalk, as before; then fine garden-mold. About three feet below the surface, a layer of flints, humouring the convexity of the barrow, which are gathered from the surface of the downs in some places, especially where it has been plowed. This, being about a foot thick, rested on a layer of soft mold, another foot; in which was inclosed an urn full of bones. The urn was of unbaked clay, of a dark reddish colour, and crumbled into pieces. It had been rudely wrought with small mouldings round the verge, and other circular channels on the outside, with several indentions between, made with a pointed tool. The bones had been burnt, and crowded all together in a little heap, not so much as a hat-crown would contain; the collar-bone, and one side of the under-jaw, remaining very entire. It appears to have been a girl of about fourteen years old, by their bulk, and the great quantity of female ornaments mixed with the bones; as great numbers of glass beads of all sorts, and of divers colours, most yellow, one black; many single, many in long pieces, notched between, so as to resemble a string of beads; and these were generally of a blue colour. There were many of amber, of all shapes and sizes, flat squares, long squares, round, oblong, little, and great; likewise many of earth, of different shapes, magnitude, and colour; some little and white, many large and flattish, like a button, others like a pully; but all had holes to run a string through, either through their diameter or sides; many of the button-sort

seemed to have been covered with metal, there being a rim worked in them, wherein to turn the edge of the covering. One of these was covered with a thin film of pure gold. These were the young lady's ornaments, and had all undergone fire; so that what would easily consume, fell to pieces, as soon as handled; much of the amber burnt half through. This person was an heroine; for they found the head of her javelin in brass. At bottom are two holes for the pin that fastened it to the staff; besides, there was a sharp bodkin, round at one end, square at the other, where it went into the handle. Our author preserved whatever is permanent of these trinkets; but recomposed the ashes of the illustrious defunct, and covered them with earth, leaving visible marks at top of the barrow having been opened (to dissuade any other from again disturbing them); and this was his practice in all the rest.

He then opened the next barrow to it, in the same ditch, which he supposed enclosed the husband or father of this lady. At fourteen inches deep, the mold being mixed with chalk, he came to the entire skeleton of a man, the skull and all the bones exceedingly rotten, and perished, through length of time; though this was a barrow of the latest sort, as he conjectured. The body lay north and south, the head to the north, as that Lord Pembroke opened.

Next he went westward to a group of barrows, whence Stonehenge bears east-north-east. Here is a large barrow ditched about, but of an ancient make. On that side next Stonehenge are ten lesser, small, and, as it were, crowded together. South of the great one is another barrow, larger than those of the group, but not equalling the first; it should seem, that a man and his wife were buried in the two larger, and that the rest were of their children or dependents. One of the small ones, twenty cubits in diameter, lie cut through, with a pit nine feet in diameter, to the surface of the natural chalk, in the centre of the barrow,

where was a little hole cut. A child's body, as it seems, had been burnt here, and covered up in that hole; but, through length of time, consumed. From three feet deep he found much wood-ashes, soft, and black as ink, some little bits of an urn, and black and red earth, very rotten; some small lumps of earth, red as vermilion; some flints burnt through: towards the bottom, a great quantity of ashes, and burnt bones. From this place he counted 128 barrows in sight.

In some other barrows he opened were found large burnt bones of horses and dogs, together with human; also of other animals, as seemed of fowl, hares, boars, deer, goats, or the like; and, in a great and very flat old-fashioned barrow, west from Stonehenge, among such matters, he found bits of red and blue marble.

Lord Pembroke told the doctor of a brass sword dug up in a barrow here; which was sent to Oxford. In that very old barrow near Little Ambresbury, was found a very large brass weapon, of twenty pounds weight, like a pole-ax, said to be given to Colonel Wyndham. In the great long barrow, farthest north from Stonehenge, which Dr. Stukeley supposed to be an archdruid's, was found one of those brass instruments called celts, thirteen inches long, which, he thinks, belonged to the druids, wherewith they cut off the misleto. Mr. Stallard of Ambresbury gave it to Lord Burlington. It was reposited in Sir Hans Sloane's cabinet, and most probably removed, with the other rarities of that famous collector, to the British museum.

This mode of interment, says Pennant, was in use with the most polished nations, with the Greeks and with the Romans, as well as with the most barbarous. The ancient Germans practised this rite, as appears from Tacitus. The druids observing the same, with the wild addition of whatsoever was of use in this life, under the notion that they would be wanted by the deceased in the world below: and in confirmation

of this, arms, and many ſingular things of unknown uſe, are to this day diſcovered beneath the places of ancient ſepultures.

The remote Sarmatæ, and all the Scandinavians, agreed in the burning of the dead: and the Danes diſtinguiſhed by this and the different funeral ceremonies three ſeveral epochs.

The firſt, which was the ſame with that in queſtion, was called Roiſold, and Brendetiide, or the age of burning.

The ſecond was ſtyled Hoigold, and Hoilſetiide, or the age of tumuli, or hillocks. The corpſe at this period was placed entire, with all the ornaments that graced it during life. The bracelets, or arms, and even the horſe of the departed hero, were placed beneath the heap. Money, and all the rich property of the deceaſed, uſed to be buried with him, from the perſuaſion that the ſoul was immortal, and would ſtand in need of thoſe things in the other life. Such was the notion both of the Gauls and of the northern nations. Among the laſt, when piracy was eſteemed honourable, theſe illuſtrious robbers directed that all their rich plunder ſhould be depoſited with their remains, in order to ſtimulate their offſprings to ſupport themſelves and the glory of their name by deeds of arms. Hence it is, we hear of the vaſt riches diſcovered in ſepulchres, and of the frequent violation of the remains of the dead, in expectation of treaſures, even for centuries after this cuſtom had ceaſed.

The third age was called Chriſtendoms-old, when the introduction of Chriſtianity put a ſtop to the former cuſtoms; for Chriſtians abhorred this ſpecies of obſequies; and though they ſticked not to give their bodies to be burnt in their lives, deteſted that mode after death; affecting rather depoſiture than abſumption, and properly ſubmit unto the ſentence of God, to return not unto aſhes, but to duſt again.

Hence we may learn the time of abolition of the

cuſtom of burning among the ſeveral nations: for it ceaſed with paganiſm. It therefore fell firſt into diſuſe with the Britons: for it was for ſome time retained by the Saxons, after their conqueſt of this kingdom, but was left off on their receiving the light of the goſpel. The Danes retained the cuſtom of urn-burial the laſt of any; for of all the northern nations who had any footing in theſe kingdoms, they were the lateſt who embraced the doctrines of Chriſtianity.

Some of the ancient tumuli conſiſt of heaps of naked ſtones, ſuch as thoſe in the Iſle of Arran, in many parts of Scotland, and in ſome parts of Cornwall. Others are compoſed with ſtones and earth, nicely covered with earth and ſod. Of theſe the baſe is in certain places level with the ground, in others ſurrounded with a trench: they were ſometimes formed of earth only. Others are of a conoid form, and ſome oblong. Finally, other places of ancient ſepulture conſiſted only of a flat area, encompaſſed with upright ſtones.

The urns are alſo found placed in different manners: with the mouth reſting downwards upon a flat ſtone, ſecured by another above; or with the mouth upwards, guarded in a like way.

Very frequently the urns are diſcovered lodged in a ſquare cell, compoſed of flags. Sometimes more than one of theſe cells are found beneath a carn, or tumulus. When numbers are found together, the tumulus was either a family cemetery, or might have contained the reliques of a number of heroes who periſhed with glory in the ſame cauſe: for ſuch honours were paid only to the great and good.

The urns found in theſe cells are uſually ſurrounded with the fragments of bones that had reſiſted the fire: for the friends of the deceaſed were particularly careſull to collect every particle, which they placed with the remains of the charcoal about the urns, thinking the neglect the utmoſt impiety. We have no cer-

tainty of the ceremonies used by the ancient Britons on these mournful occasions; but from many circumstances which we continually discover in our barrows, there appear many analogous to those used in ancient Greece and Rome.

The Greeks first quenched the funeral pile with wine, and the companions or relations of the departed performed the rest. Such was the ceremony at the funeral of Patroclus.

The duty of collecting the bones and ashes fell to the next of kin. Thus Tibullus pathetically entreats death to spare him in a foreign land, lest he should want the tender offices of his nearest relations:

Me tenet ignotis ægrum Phæacia terris,
Abstineas avidas, mors violenta, manus!
Abstineas, mors atra! precor: non hic mihi mater,
Quæ legat in mœstos ossa perusta sinus.
Non Soror, Assyrios cineri quæ dedat odores,
Et fleat effusis ante sepulchra comis.
Delia non usquam!

Here, languishing beneath a foreign sky,
An unknown victim to disease I lie;
In pity then suspend thy lifted dart,
Thou tyrant death, nor pierce my throbbing heart:
No mother hear me her last debt to pay,
Collect my bones, my ashes bear away:
No sister o'er my funeral pile shall mourn;
Nor mix Assyrian incense in my urn:
Nor, Delia, thou, oh thou, my soul's first care,
Shall with thy dear, dishevell'd locks, be there. R.W.

In Virgil's account of the funeral rites of Pallas we find many ceremonies that were used by the northern nations. Animals of different species were burnt, or deposited with the body. The spoils of war and weapons of various kinds were placed on the pile: the bones and ashes were collected together, and a heap of earth, or a tumulus, flung over them. Each of these circumstances are continually discovered in our barrows. Horns, and other reliques of quadrupeds, weapons of brass, and of stone, all placed under the

very ſame ſort of tombs as are deſcribed by Homer and Virgil. Perhaps the other ceremonies were not omitted: but we have no record that will warrant us to aſſert that they were in all reſpects ſimilar.

At Willy, near Deptford, is an ancient camp, called Yaneſbury caſtle; and not far from it others, as Bilbury, Dunſhot, Walſbury, and Groveley caſtle.

Heyteſbury, ſituated on the river Willy, is an ancient borough, and was once the reſidence of the Empreſs Matilda. It ſends two members to parliament, and has a large woollen manufacture, but no market. The church is collegiate; and here is an hoſpital, founded about the year 1470, by Robert, lord Hungerford, and his wife, for twelve poor men and a woman. Great part of the town was burned in the year 1766.

Warminſter, ſituated on the Willy, which riſes not far from it, and runs into the Avon at Saliſbury, is a large and populous town, ſuppoſed to be called Verlucio by the Romans. The trade is conſiderable, eſpecially in malt, with a conſiderable manufacture of woollen cloth: and the market for corn, on Saturday, is equal to any other inland town in the kingdom. It has one pariſh church, at the weſt end of the town, and a chapel in the centre, two places of worſhip for diſſenters, and a free grammer-ſchool for the education of twenty boys belonging to the town. Many Roman antiquities have been diſcovered near it. A ſmall ſtream called the Dever, or Deveril, which riſes about two miles north from Mere, and like, as is ſaid of, the Mole, in Surry, loſes itſelf in the earth in one or two places, runs into the Willy near this town. It gives name to ſeveral villages, as Kingſton Deveril, Monkton Deveril, Brixton Deveril, and Hill Deveril.

Frome, or Frome Selwood, on a river of the ſame name, is a large populous town: the laſt name it derives from an ancient foreſt, ſo called. The ſtreets are thirty-eight in number, narrow, and irregular; the houſes generally built of rough ſtone, and their roofs

covered with ſtone tile dug on the ſpot. It has long been famous for its woollen manufacture. From a late ſurvey it was found to contain, in the town, 1348 families, and 6342 inhabitants; ſeven hamlets belong to it, which contained ſixty-ſix families, and 315 inhabitants: beſides 270 detached houſes, in which were 1448 inhabitants: making altogether in the whole pariſh 1684 families, and 8105 inhabitants. The principal peace-officers are conſtables. Here is one pariſh-church, and ſeveral places of worſhip for diſſenters. The market is on Wedneſday. Here was a monaſtery founded by Aldhelm, biſhop of Sherborn: but the monks were compelled to quit their abode by the perſecution of the Danes. It is ſaid that here was likewiſe a priory, and a convent of nuns.

Three miles ſouth from Frome is Longleat, the ſeat of the Marquis of Bath. This houſe was begun in the year 1567, by Sir Thomas Thynne, anceſtor of the preſent noble owner, on the ſite of a diſſolved priory, purchaſed by him of Sir John Herſey, and was twelve years building. The gallery of portraits is conſidered as one of the fineſt in England. This priory was founded for black canons, by Sir John Vernon, and afterwards annexed to Hinton in Somerſetſhire.

Two miles weſt from Frome, at Elm, is an ancient camp, called Tedbury, where many Roman coins have been found.

Two miles further weſt is another camp on Newbery Hill in the pariſh of Mells, called Wadbury; and a little to the north-eaſt, another called the Bulwarks. In the pariſh of Mells coals are found, as likewiſe a ſpecies of clay fit for crucibles; lead, manganeſe, pipe-clay, and fullers'-earth.

At Nunney, three miles ſouth from Frome, was a caſtle, which in the civil wars was garriſoned by the king, but taken by the parliament forces in the year 1645, with all its ſtores; when it was burned, to

prevent its falling again into the hands of the king. In the pariſh is an ancient camp.

Five miles ſouth from Frome is Witham, where was a monaſtery of Carthuſians, founded by Henry II. in the year 1181.

Shepton Mallet is a populous town, containing 967 houſes, beſides 170 others in the hamlets adjoining. It has long been famous for its manufacture of woollen cloth and knit-ſtockings. It contains one pariſh-church, and places of worſhip for methodiſts, preſbyterians, and quakers. In this town was anciently a tumbril, or cucking-ſtool, ſet up by Hugh de Vivonne, lord of the manor, in the reign of Henry III. for the correction of ſcolding women. The market was originally granted for Monday, but is kept on Friday. The market-croſs is a curious ſtructure, conſiſting of five arches, ſupported by pentagonal columns, erected in the year 1500, and lands of conſiderable value are bequeathed for its ſupport. In the year 1763, one Owen Parfitt, an old man, by trade a tailor, but who had, in his younger years, ſerved as a ſoldier in America, was living at Weſtern Shepton, in this pariſh, in the turnpike road to Wells. By long illneſs, and a melancholy turn of mind, he was reduced to ſuch extreme weakneſs as to be obliged to keep his bed, and was emaciated almoſt to a ſkeleton. He depended on his neighbours for ſupport, and was taken care of by an aged ſiſter. By his own deſire he had ſeveral times been brought down ſtairs, in an elbow-chair, and placed in the paſſage of the houſe for the benefit of the air. In this ſituation he was left one evening for a few minutes; but on his attendant's return (ſtrange to tell!) this helpleſs man was miſſing, and no-where to be found, nor has he ever ſince been heard of. A man of his deſcription was obſerved the ſame evening in the weſt woodlands of Frome, but his perſon could not be identified. It is generally ſuppoſed that, ſeized with ſome ſudden fit of phrenſy, or impelled by ſome extraordinary effort of nature, he quitted his ſeat, and

that, leaving the town, he rambled through bye-paths, till he fell into ſome pit, pool, or cavern, and thus terminated his exiſtence.

The city of Wells is ſaid to receive its name from a remarkable ſpring, called St. Andrew's Well, vulgarly Bottomleſs Well, which riſes near the epiſcopal palace, and emitting a copious ſtream, ſurrounds that ſtructure with its waters, and thence tranſmits them through the ſouth-weſt parts of the town. Its ancient appellations were Tethiſcine, Tudington, Tidington, Theodorodunum, Welwe, Wielea, and Fonticuli, moſt of them alluding to its fountain. The city is ſmall and compact, in general well built, and neatly paved. It is divided into four verderies, in the manner of wards. The market-place is on the eaſt ſide of the city, and is wide and airy. In it there ſtood till lately a curious market-croſs, built in the year 1542, by Biſhop Knight and Dean Woolman, for the accommodation of poor people. Near the ſite of this croſs ſtands the city conduit, the water of which is derived by leaden pipes from an aqueduct, built by Biſhop Beckington, near the ſource of St. Andrew's well, between the cathedral and the palace. This city was firſt incorporated by Reginald Fitz Joceline, in the time of Richard I. and afterwards the charter was confirmed by King John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, erected the city into a free borough, and granted the citizens a free market on Sundays. It was then ſtyled The Maſter and Commonalty of the Borough of Wells; but the 19th of July, 31 of Elizabeth, it was incorporated by the name of Mayor, Maſters, and Burgeſſes of the City of Wells, and was to conſiſt of a mayor, recorder, &c. From the 26th year of Edward I. the city has ſent members to parliament, who in the reign of Henry V. were choſen in the county court; but in the reign of Edward IV. by the mayor and commonalty. This city is indebted for its origin to the religious zeal of Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, who, in the year of our Lord 704, founded here a collegiate church, which he dedicated to the

honour of St. Andrew the Apoſtle, whoſe ſacred ſtream invited him to this ſpot of ſolitude and retirement. Sixty-two years after, that is, in the year 766, Kineulf, ſucceſſor to Segebert, in the Weſt Saxon territories, gave, for the ſupport and maintenance of the clergy here eſtabliſhed, who at firſt were only four in number, eleven manſes or farms, ſituated near the river Welwe, and contiguous to the vally of Aſancomb; in which ſtate this little ſeminary ſubſiſted till the year 905, when ſeveral biſhops, having been conſecrated by Phlegmund, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in purſuance of an edict iſſued by Edward the Elder, one of them was appointed over King Ina's college at Wells, and the province of Somerſet was aſſigned him for his dioceſe and ſeat of juriſdiction. In the year 1087, John de Villula, a native of Tours in France, ſucceeded to the biſhopric. This prelate, being ſtrongly attached to the city of Bath, whence he derived his infant fortune in the practice of phyſic, without any intimation of his clergy, determined to fix his pontifical ſeat there. In this deſign he was encouraged by the monks of Bath, who petitioned him to unite the abby and biſhopric together, and gave him 500 marks, with which he purchaſed the whole city; and then, renouncing Wells, took upon himſelf the title of Biſhop of Bath. He afterwards rebuilt the monaſtery there, and appointed a prior over it; by which means the monks of Bath, after having had abbots over them for upwards of one hundred years, became ſubordinate to the priors, and ſubject to the biſhops of the dioceſe. After this great contentions aroſe betwixt the people of Bath and Wells, which of thoſe cities ſhould be honoured with the epiſcopal ſeat; and the matter being referred, by compromiſe, to the biſhop's arbitration, he ordained, that the biſhops of this dioceſe ſhould not be called biſhops of Wells, as they had been of old, nor of Bath, as they were of late; but that, taking their name from both churches, they ſhould, for the future, be called biſhops of Bath and Wells; that each of the churches,

when the ſee was vacant, ſhould appoint an equal number of delegates, by whoſe votes the biſhop ſhould be choſen, and that he ſhould be inſtalled both at Bath and Wells. The cathedral, the greater part of which, as it now ſtands, was built in the year 1239, by Biſhop Joceline de Wells, in the form of a croſs, meaſures in length from eaſt to weſt 380 feet, and from north to ſouth 130 feet. The number of houſes is about 600, and the inhabitants about 4000. The ſummer aſſizes for the county are held here alternately with Taunton and Bridgewater. The markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday.

Glaſtonbury is ſituated nearly in the centre of the county, on a ſpot once called Ynyſwytryn, or the Glaſs Iſland, in Latin Avalonia, ſurrounded with marſhes. It owes its celebrity to an ancient abby, whoſe hiſtory, abounding in fable, is ſaid to be as follows: Philip the apoſtle, thirty-one years after the death of Chriſt, on the diſperſion of the Chriſtians, preached the goſpel among the Franks, of whom he converted and baptized many; and being deſirous of extending Chriſtianity as far as poſſible, choſe out eleven of his moſt zealous followers, over whom he ſet his friend, Joſeph of Arimathea; and having given them his benediction, ſent them to Britain to preach the faith.

Arviragus was then king of that part wherein they landed; who although not converted, yet permitted them to ſettle in his kingdom; and for that purpoſe granted them this place and other lands, to the amount of 12 hides, manſes, familys, or ploughs, nearly equal to 1440 acres; part of this they encloſed with wattles, or hurdles, and with the ſame materials erected a place of worſhip, being the firſt chriſtian church in this iſland. The legend ſays that St. David, biſhop of Menevia, or St. David's, ſome time after intending to conſecrate it, was forbidden by our Lord, who appeared to him in a viſion, and as a token that he had himſelf performed that ceremonial, with his finger pierced St. David's hand; which wound was the next day ſeen by many perſons.

Here theſe holy men lived a kind of eremitical life, ſpending their time in acts of penitence and devotion; they, however, frequently went out into the adjoining country, where by their preaching they converted many of the pagans to Chriſtianity.

Two of the ſucceſſors of Arviragus, obſerving the good effects this new doctrine had on the morals of his ſubjects, encouraged them in their undertakings, and confirmed and added to the lands granted by that prince. After the death of theſe holy men, the people, for want of paſtors, revolted to their idolatry, ſo that Chriſtianity was nearly forgotten; when King Lucius coming to the throne, and being deſirous of knowing the tenets of the chriſtian religion, applied to Pope Eleutherius, and entreated him to ſend ſome preachers into his kingdom. Eleutherius accordingly diſpatched Phaganus and Diruvianus, who ſoon converted and baptized that king and moſt of his ſubjects; and in travelling about to inſtruct the few unconverted, they by chance came to this iſland; where, finding this chapel built by Joſeph and his followers, which had many evidences of having been uſed as a place of worſhip by Chriſtians, they obtained it of the king, and appointed twelve of their number to reſide there. Theſe lived a ſort of monaſtic life, ſerving God in the ancient chapels, and keeping up their number, chooſing a freſh member on the death of any of their fraternity. This ſociety was at length reduced into a more regular form by St. Patrick, the Iriſh apoſtle, who inſtructed them in the monaſtic diſcipline, and became their firſt abbot, in which office he continued 39 years. St. Dunſtan afterwards introduced among them the rule of St. Benedict.

This place was famous for the reſidence of the holy fathers, Benignus, Kolumkil, and Gildas the hiſtorian: after them came St. David, who added to the eaſt end of the old church, a leſſer chapel, in manner of a chancel, which he dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin: near this chapel was buried St. Joſeph of Arimathea, with the

other diſciples, St. Patrick, St. Gildas, St. Dunſtan, and many other ſaints and martyrs.

The monks were now enabled to make themſelves an oratory of ſtone; which they dedicated to Chriſt and his apoſtles, St. Peter and Paul. The old church was repaired with more laſting materials; the number of monks increaſed; in a word, this community began to take haſty ſtrides towards that wealth and magnificence for which it became afterwards ſo renowned.

The account here given is far from being uncontroverted; many of our moſt learned antiquarians doubting whether either Joſeph of Arimathea, St. Patrick, or St. David, were ever here; among them are found the reſpectable names of Spelman, Stillingfleet, and Collier. On the other hand, it is not denied, that the popular opinion, founded on tradition, ran ſtrongly for this being the burial-place of Joſeph of Arimathea; and, by a record preſerved in Rymer's Fœdera, it appears, one John Blome of London, in the reign of Edward III. obtained a licence, dated at Weſtminſter, June 10, in the year 1345, to go to the monaſtery of Glaſtonbury, and dig for the corpſe of Joſeph of Arimathea, according to a divine revelation which he ſaid he had on that ſubject in the preceding year.

This abby was moſt liberally endowed by the munificence of King Ina, who built the great church, and enriched the houſe with ſo much land and ſo many privileges, that he has by ſome, particularly Biſhop Stillingfleet, been deemed the founder. It was likewiſe benefited by Edward the Elder, Edred, Edgar, and other Saxon kings and nobles; but at the conqueſt, King William ſtripped it of ſeveral of its poſſeſſions, and beſtowed them on his ſoldiers; and in the year 1083, made one Turſtan, a Norman, abbot thereof; but afterwards that king reſtored to it ſome of theſe lands, confirming them by grant.

In the year 1116 or 1120 the church was rebuilt by Herlewin, ſucceſſor to Turſtan; and in the year 1184 the whole monaſtery, except part of the abbot's lodg-

ings and the ſteeple, was conſumed by fire: after which, there then being no abbot, King Henry II. ſent one of his chamberlains, Ralph Fitz Stephens, to take care of the revenue of the abby; who began and partly finiſhed a new church and offices of the houſe; theſe were perfected by the Abbot Henry de Saliaco, or Swanſea; in whoſe time the tomb of King Arthur was diſcovered in the cemetery. It is ſaid King Henry II. on the faith of ſeveral ancient ſongs recording his being buried in this place, ordered ſearch to be made; and at about ſeven feet under ground, a kind of tomb-ſtone was found, with a rude leaden croſs fixed on it, on which was a Latin inſcription, in barbarous Gothic characters, the Engliſh of which is, "Here lies buried the famous King Arthur, in the iſle of Avalonia." About nine feet below this monumental ſtone was found a coffin, hollowed out of the ſolid oak, containing the bones of a human body, ſuppoſed to be that of King Arthur. Theſe were, by the care of the abbot, tranſlated into the church, and covered with a magnificent monument.

Richard Whyting, the laſt abbot, refuſing to ſurrender up his abby to King Henry VIII. was ſent for to town; and in his abſence perſons were deputed to ſearch his ſtudy, who pretended to find there in a cabinet a little book written againſt the king's divorce; upon which being indicted, he was found guilty of high-treaſon, and was dragged on a hurdle to the top of a high hill which overlooks the monaſtery, and whereon ſtands the church called the Torr; here he was hanged in his monk's habit, after which he was quartered, his head ſet up on the abby-gate, and his quarters ſent to Bath, Wells, Ilcheſter, and Bridgewater. The king ſoon after took poſſeſſion of the lands and revenues of this abby; which were valued, according to Speed, at 3508l. 13s. 4½d.; Dugdale, 3331l. 7s. 4d. The ſite was granted in the reign of Edward VI. to Edward, duke of Somerſet; and by Elizabeth to Sir Peter Carew.

It was in this monaſtery that St. Dunſtan took the

devil by the noſe; the ſtory is thus related in the Golden Legend, printed by William Caxton in the year 1493: "And thenne he was made abbot of Glaſten bury by conſente of the kinge and hys brother Edmund. And in that place ruled full well and relygyouſly the monks his brethren, and drewe them to holy lyvynge; by good example gyvyng. Saint Dunſtan and St. Ethelwolde were bothe made preeſtes in one daye, and he was holy in contemplation, and when ſoo that St. Dunſtan was wery of prayer, thenne uſed he to werke in gold-ſmythes werke wyth hys own handes, for to eſchewe ydleneſs; and he gave alwaye almeſſe to poure people for the love of God. And on a tyme as he ſat at his werke, his hert was on Jheſu Cryſt: his mouth occupied wyth holy praiers, and his hondes beſi on his werke: but the devyle, which ever had grete envye at him, came to him in an eventyde in lukeneſs of a woman (as he was buſy to make a chalys): and with ſmyling, ſayd yt ſhe had greate thynges to tell him, and thenne he bad her ſay what ſhe wolde, and thenne ſhe began to telle hym many nice trifilles and no maner therein: and thenne he ſuppoſed that ſhe was a wycked ſpirite, and an one caught her by the noſe wyth a payre of tongues of yren brenninge hote, and thenne the devyelle began to rore and crye and faſte drewe awaye, but Saynte Dunſtone held faſt tyll it was ferry wythin the nighte, and thenne he let her goo: and the fende departed wyth an horrible noiſe and crie, and ſayd that all the people mighte here, alas! what ſhame hath this carle done to me, how may I beſt quyte him agen, but never after the deuyell had never luſt to tempt him in that crafte."

The kitchen is much more entire than any other of the buildings of this monaſtery, and was probably of more modern conſtruction: this ſurmiſe is ſomewhat juſtified by a tradition, which ſays, that King Henry VIII. having ſome diſputes with one of the abbots, threatening to burn his kitchen, thereby inſinuating a reproach for his gluttony and luxurious manner of living; to which the abbot haughtily anſwered, that he

would build ſuch a one, that all the wood in the royal foreſts ſhould not ſuffice to accompliſh that threat; and forthwith erected the preſent edifice: perhaps, this might be true in ſome former king; but the building ſeems rather older than the reign of Henry VIII. At the weſt end of the church are the walls of a chapel dedicated to Joſeph of Arimathea.

The town of Glaſtonbury was built by King Ina about the year 708, and by him endowed with many privileges. About the year 873 it was ruined by the Danes, but rebuilt by King Edmund, the ninth Saxon monarch. In the year 1184 both it and the abby were conſumed by fire, and reſtored by Henry II. It, at preſent, contains two pariſhes, and conſiſts of two ſtreets, containing about 360 houſes; in many of which are incorporated ſome of the materials brought from the abby.

The George inn was anciently an hoſpital for the entertainment of pilgrims reſorting to the ſhrine of St. Joſeph; the front is curiouſly ornamented with arms in niches and entablatures. It was formerly decorated with figures (ſaid to be the twelve Cæſars), two of which, with a mutilated figure of Charity, yet remain. In the place of the porter's lodge was erected a good dwelling-houſe, the owner of which in the laſt century pulled down an old mantle-piece, and placed it in the ſtreet, where it lay for ſeveral years. He was once offered three ſhillings for it, but would not ſell it under three and four-pence. At length, his daughter going to build a ſmall chamber, got a workman to ſaw it out to make ſtairs; when in a private hole, which had been purpoſely made in it, the maſon found near 100 pieces of gold, of the time of Richard II. and Edward III. and of the value of about eleven ſhillings each.

Not only the town, but the environs of Glaſtonbury, abound with religious reliques. The moſt conſpicuous is the Torr, or tower of St. Michael, ſtanding upon a very high hill, north-eaſtward from the town, on which poor Whyting met his untimely end. On this bleak

and desolate spot the saints Phaganus and Diruvianus erected a small oratory to the honour of St. Michael the archangel, which was re-edified by St. Patrick, and beautified by some of his successors. The succeeding abbots enlarged upon the ancient plan, and here built not only a large and elegant church and monastery; but also other buildings, dwelling-houses, and offices, and obtained many grants of privileges from several of the kings. The whole of the buildings which had been erected on this hill by several abbots at a vast expence, the labour being very great to convey materials up the immense ascent, were totally destroyed by an earthquake which happened in the year 1271; but afterwards more splendidly rebuilt, and the church erected, of which the tower still remains, and lifts its head into the clouds, an object of admiration to travellers, and an ornament to the surrounding country.

South-west from the town is Wearyall hill, an eminence so called (if we will believe the monkish writers) from St. Joseph and his companions sitting down here all weary with their journey. Here St. Joseph stuck his stick into the earth, which, although a dry hawthorn staff, thenceforth grew, and constantly budded on Christmas-day. It had two trunks or bodies, till the time of queen Elizabeth, when a puritan exterminated one, and left the other, which was of the size of a common man, to be viewed in wonder by strangers; and the blossoms thereof were esteemed such curiosities by the people of all nations, that the Bristol merchants made a traffic of them, and exported them into foreign parts. In the great rebellion, during the time of King Charles I. the remaining trunk of this tree was also cut down; but other trees from its branches are still growing in many gardens of Glastonbury, and in different nurseries of this kingdom. It is probable that the monks procured this tree from Palestine, where abundance of the same sort grow, and flower about the same time. Where this thorn grew is said to have been a nunnery dedicated to

St. Peter, without the pales of Wearyall hill park, belonging to the abby.

Beſides this holy thorn, there grew in the abby churchyard, on the north ſide of St. Joſeph's chapel, a miraculous walnut-tree, which never budded forth before the feaſt of St. Barnabas, viz. the 11th of June; and on that very day ſhot forth leaves, and flouriſhed like its uſual ſpecies. This tree is alſo gone, and in the place thereof ſtands a fine walnut-tree of the common ſort. It is ſtrange to ſay how much both theſe trees were ſought after by the credulous; and though the former was a common thorn, and the latter not an uncommon walnut: Queen Anne, King James, and many of the nobility of the realm, even when the times of monkiſh ſuperſtition had ceaſed, gave large ſums of money for ſmall cuttings from the original. Nor did the rage of ſuperſtition ceaſe to harraſs this ancient but deſolated place till the year 1751, when thouſands of itinerants found reaſon to complain of their journies hither, and, in heavineſs returning, lament their ill-drawn purſes.

One Matthew Chancellor, a pariſhioner of North Wotton, near the town, who had been afflicted with an aſthma 30 years, gave out upon oath, that about the middle of October, 1750, having had in the night time a violent fit, and afterwards falling aſleep, he dreamed that he was at Glaſtonbury, ſome way about Chain gate in the horſe-track, and there ſaw ſome of the cleareſt water he ever ſaw in his life, and that he kneeled down on his knees, and heartily drank thereof. As ſoon as he ſtood up, there ſeemed to be a perſon ſtanding before him, who pointing with his finger to the ſpring, addreſſed him thus: "If you will go to that free-ſtone ſhoot, and take a clean glaſs, and drink a glaſsful faſting ſeven Sunday mornings following, and let no perſon ſee you, you will find a perfect cure of your diſorder, and then make it public to all the world." He aſked him, "Why ſeven Sunday mornings?" and was anſwered, that "The world was made in ſix days, and on the ſeventh, God Almighty reſted from his labour, and bleſſed

it above other days. Beſides," continued he, "this water comes from out of the holy ground where a great many ſaints and martyrs have been buried." He further told him ſomething concerning our Saviour's being baptized in the river Jordan, but that he could not remember diſtinctly when he awoke. In conſequence of this converſation, the man went the Sunday morning following to Glaſtonbury, which is about three miles from the place where he lived, and found it exactly according to his dream; but it being a dry time, and the water not running very plentifully, he dipped the glaſs three times into the hole under where the ſhoot dropped, took up the value of a glaſsful, and drank it, giving God thanks. He continued to do ſo ſeven Sundays, and perfectly recovered from his diſorder.

It is incredible how eagerly this ridiculous ſtory was credited. People of all denominations flocked hither from every part of the kingdom, to partake of the waters of this ſalubrious ſtream. Every inn and houſe of Glaſtonbury and its environs were crowded with gueſts and lodgers; and it is a fact well authenticated, that the town in the month of May, 1751, contained upwards of 10,000 ſtrangers. If the reader would wiſh to know the ſucceſs which theſe itinerant invalids experienced from their viſit, he muſt be informed that this ſpring, diſcovered by a viſion in the night ſeaſon, was no more than a ſpring of common fair water, poſſeſſing no medical properties whatever; and that the whole ſtory was deſignedly trumped up with a view of bringing cuſtom to the town, which had ſtrangely dwindled ſince the demolition of its abby. The ſpring is in the road to Shepton Mallet under the Tor hill. Here is a weekly market on Tueſday.

London to Bruton through Shrewton and Warminſter.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Ambreſbury, p. 327.	77	5	Brought up	99	1
Shrewton . .	5	6	Shire Water Pond	0	4
Chiltern . .	5	0	Maiden Bradley	5	0
Heyteſbury .	4	0	Yarnfield, Somerſet.	1	0
Boreham . .	2	4	Kilmington .	1	0
Warminſter .	2	2	Brewham . .	4	0
Samborn . .	0	4	Bruton . .	3	0
Crockerton .	1	4			
	99	1	In the whole	113	5

AT Maiden Bradley is a ſeat of the Duke of Somerſet. Here was a priory of canons regular, founded by Manaſſes Baſſet in the reign of Henry II. and a houſe of lepers founded alſo by one of the family of Baſſet.

In the pariſh of Kilmington, two miles from the church, is a ſmall encampment called Jack's Caſtle, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh, as King Alfred gave that people a deciſive overthrow near the ſpot, in memory of which a ſtately tower was erected ſome years ſince by Henry Hoare, eſq. of Stourhead, the adjoining pariſh. On a tablet over the entrance is the following inſcription: "Alfred the Great, A.D. 879, on this ſummit erected his ſtandard againſt Daniſh invaders. To him we owe the origin of juries, and the creation of a naval force. Alfred, the light of a benighted age, was a philoſopher and a Chriſtian; the father of his people, and the founder of Engliſh monarchy and liberties."

Mr. Hoare's ſeat at Stourton, called Stourhead, is built of ſtone, pretty near a ſquare; not very large, yet the exterior part has an air of grandeur, which is heightened by the eaſtern front, having a double flight of ſtone ſteps, ſupported by balluſters. The furniture and diſpoſition of the rooms appear comfortable, as well as grand and convenient.

London to Axbridge.

	M.	F.
Wells, p. 327.	122	1
Cheddar	8	0
Axbridge	2	0
In the whole .	132	1

CHEDDAR, celebrated for its cheese, contains about 200 houses, and 1100 inhabitants. It had once a considerable market, but discontinued for more than a century. Here is a considerable paper-mill; and the poor are employed in spinning and knitting stockings. The place is much visited by strangers on account of a vast romantic chasm of rocks, called Chedder cliffs, whence issue nine small springs, which join about forty yards from their source.

Axbridge on the river Ax, over which is a wooden bridge on stone arches, contains about 190 houses, and 1000 inhabitants. It is a corporation, vested in a mayor, aldermen, and burgesses; sent members to parliament, till excused at the request of the inhabitants in the reign of Edward III. It has a manufacture of knit stockings, and a weekly market on Saturday.

Six miles south-west from Axbridge is the village of East Brent, in which is a remarkable coped eminence called Brent Knoll. On the top of this hill, a thousand feet above the sea, there is a large double irregular intrenchment, in which Roman coins have been found. The West Saxons are supposed to have made use of this fortress; and Alfred on it is supposed to have defended himself from the Danes. Near it is a spot called Battleborough.

London to Market Lavington and Weſtbury.

	M.	F.
Ambreſbury, p. 327. . .	77	5
Market Lavington . . .	10	0
Weſtbury	10	0
In the whole	97	5

MARKET LAVINGTON, otherwiſe Eaſt Lavington, or Steeple Lavington, has a market on Wedneſday.

Weſtbury is a corporation-town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſuppoſed by ſome to have riſen out of the ancient Verlucio, which others place at Warminſter; but, however that be, it was moſt probably known to the Romans, as great quantities of their coins have been found near. The cloth manufacture is conſiderable, as well as the trade in malt. Here is a market on Friday.

Four miles eaſt from Weſtbury is Edingdon or Edindon, anciently Eathandune, where the Danes met with a complete overthrow by King Alfred, who obliged them, by a ſolemn oath, to leave the kingdom. Between this village and Weſtbury is Bratton caſtle, an ancient encampment of the Danes, where they held out a ſiege of fourteen days againſt Alfred. It is ſituated on the point of a high hill, and double trenched on the north and ſouth ſides, with very deep trenches. It is an oval form, 300 paces long, and 200 broad, covering an area of about twenty-four acres. On the ſouth-weſt ſide of the hill, which is compoſed of chalk, is the repreſentation of a white horſe, near one hundred feet high from the toe to the top of his ear, and as much from the ear to the tail; erected, in all probability, in commemoration of Alfred's victory at Edingdon. Here Biſhop Edingdon built a new church in the year 1347, and founded a chantry or college for a dean and twelve miniſters, whereof part were prebendaries: afterwards changed

to Bonhommes, by the desire of the Black Prince, in the year 1358. Ayscough, bishop of Salisbury, was murdered here by Jack Cade's mob, as he was saying mass.

London to Bath.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Hounslow .	9	3	Brought up	65	1
Cranford-bridge .	2	7	Froxfield . .	2	7
Longford . .	2	6	Enter Marlborough Forest . .	4	2
Colnbrooke .	1	6	Marlborough .	3	0
Langley Broom .	1	4	Manton . .	1	0
Slough . .	2	4	Fifield . .	1	0
Salt-hill . .	0	5	Overton . .	1	5
Maidenhead .	4	7	West Kennet .	1	3
Harehatch .	6	0	Silbury-hill .	0	7
Twyford . .	1	6	Beckhampton-inn	0	5
Reading . .	5	1	Devizes . .	7	3
Calcot Green .	2	4	Selves-green .	3	5
Theale . .	2	1	Melksham .	3	3
Woolhampton .	5	4	Shaw . . .	1	7
Thatcham .	3	5	Shaw-hill . .	1	5
Speenhamland .	3	0	Blue Vein . .	2	1
Speenhill . .	0	4	Kingdown-hill .	1	3
Speen . .	0	4	Bathford . .	1	2
Benham-park .	1	0	Bath Easton .	0	5
Halfway-house .	2	0	Bath . .	2	4
Hungerford .	5	2			
	65	1	In the whole	107	4

NEAR Cranford-bridge, on the right, is Cranford-park, a seat of the Earl of Berkly. A little beyond on the right is Arlington, or Harlington, which gave title of baron and earl to Sir Henry Bennet, principal secretary

to Charles II. In the church-yard is a yew-tree fancifully cut, of which a repreſentation was engraved by James Wigley. A little to the right of Longford is Harmondſworth, or Harmſworth, where was an alien priory, cell to the Benedictine abby at Rouen, granted in the year 1391 to William Wickham, who made it part of the endowment of his college at Wincheſter. It was granted by Edward VI. to Sir William Paget.

Colnbrooke, ſo called from the river Coln, which paſſes by and ſeparates it from Middleſex, conſiſts principally of one ſtreet. Camden ſuppoſes it to have been anciently called Pontes, and that the Danes, after their defeat by Alfred at Farnham in the year 894, ſecured themſelves in the ſmall iſlands formed by the branches of the Coln, till the king was obliged to retire for want of proviſions. Here is an ancient chapel founded by Edward III. with the market-houſe adjoining: the market, formerly held on Tueſday, is not kept.

Two miles ſouth from Colnbrooke is Wyrardſbury, or Wrayſbury, near the Thames, in which pariſh was Ankerwike, a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Sir Gilbert Montfichet and wife, in the reign of Henry II. granted by Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Smith.

On the Thames oppoſite Wyrardſbury is an iſland called Charter Iſland, on which it is delivered down by tradition that King John ſigned Magna Charta after he had given his conſent at Runnymead, which is juſt by.

At Langley Broom, on the left, a road turns to Windſor by Ditton-park, a ſeat of Lord Beaulieu; on the right is Langley-park, a ſeat of the late Duke of Marlborough, now of Sir R. B. Harvey, bart.

Between Slough and Salt-hill, on the right, is Baylies, a ſeat of the Earl of Cheſterfield.

At Salt-hill is a ſeat of Lord Groſvenor.

Three miles from Maidenhead, on the right-hand, is Burnham, a village which gives name to the hundred, the native place of Dr. Aldrich, provoſt of Eaton, and biſhop of Carliſle; here was a convent of Auguſtine

nuns, founded in the year 1265, by Richard, earl of Cornwall, granted to William Tyldesly.

Near Maidenhead, on the right-hand, is Taplow, a seat of the Earl of Inchiquin; and farther on to the north, Clifden, another seat of the Earl of Inchiquin, burned down a few years since; and Hedsor, a seat of Lord Boston.

Cross Maidenhead-bridge into the county of Berks.

Maidenhead was anciently called South Ealington, or South Allington, and changed its name according to tradition in honour of a British virgin, massacred by Attila at Cologn. It is a place of great antiquity, but owes its improvement to a bridge across the Thames. It is partly situated in the parish of Bray, and partly in that of Cookham, with a chapel of ease to the former. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has a weekly market on Wednesday.

Bray, adjoining to Maidenhead on the left-hand, is a very extensive parish, and a hundred of itself; a tract inhabited by the Bibroci, who submitted to Cæsar, and the present name is a contraction of Bibracte. The pliability in politics of the vicar of Bray, gave rise to a well-known song.

Two miles from Maidenhead, on the left-hand of the road, is Shottisbrook, where a college was founded in the year 1337, by Sir William Trussel, who lies buried here; as does likewise the learned Dr. Dodwell, Camdenian professor. The father of Hearn, the laborious antiquary, was clerk of the parish. Here is a seat of Mr. Vansittart.

Adjoining to Shottisbrook is White Waltham, or Abbots Waltham, so called from having belonged to Chertsey abby. In this parish is Smewins, a farm-house moated round, and supposed to have been the seat of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII.

At Lawrence Waltham, still more to the south, are the foundations of an ancient castle; near which many coins have been found.

On the left-hand of Harehatch is Ruscomb, a seat

lately built by Sir James Eyre, lord chief juſtice of the common pleas.

Twyford receives its name from two fords of the river Loddon, on which it is ſituated near its union with the Thames; on the right of Twyford is Wargrave, once a market-town, and part of the eſtate of Queen Emma.

Two miles beyond Twyford, at a ſmall diſtance from the road on the right-hand, is the village of Sunning, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of the Thames, which is ſaid to have been the ſee of a biſhop; ſeparated from Sherborn in the year 905, and united to the ſame ſee again in the year 1060. In the church was a chapel dedicated to St. Sarik, anciently much reſorted to for the cure of madneſs. The Biſhop of Saliſbury, before the conqueſt, had a manor and a park here. In Leland's time an old ſtone houſe, belonging to the biſhop, was ſtanding near the river. The eſtate has lately been ſold by Sir Thomas Rich to Mr. Palmer, who has pulled down an ancient manſion, and built a new one. Part of the pariſh is in Oxfordſhire, on the oppoſite ſide of the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge.

Reading is large and populous, ſituated on the river Kennet, which joins the Thames a little below the town; the name is by Camden ſuppoſed to be derived from the Saxon word *Rhea*, river, or the Britiſh *Redin*, fern, which grew here in great plenty. Though never ſurrounded with walls, it was defended by a caſtle; which, according to Aſſer, was taken down by the Danes, after they had been defeated by Ethelwolf at Englefield; and this caſtle was ſo completely demoliſhed by Henry II. for ſheltering the ſoldiers of King Stephen, that nothing remains but the name given to a ſtreet at the ſouth-weſt end of the town, in the road to Bath; but there are no appearances of walls or foundations. Leland ſays "there was a caſtelle in the Saxons tyme in this towne: and the name of Caſtelle-ſtreat yet remaynithe, lying from eſt to weſt to paſſe to Newbyri: but I could not perceive or clerely lerne

wher it ſtoode. But by al lykelihod at the weſt-ende of the Caſtelle-ſtreat: and as ſum think about the place of execution. It is very likely that a peace of the abbay was buildid of the ruines of it. Peraventure it ſtoode wher thabbay was."

"St. Edwarde the martyr's mother-yn-law for pennaunce builded, as I have redde, a monaſterie of nunnes yn Reading. There is a conſtant fame that this nunnery was wher S. Maryes a paroche chirch is now yn Reading. King Henry the firſt making an abbay at Reading of black monks ſuppreſſid this houſe, as I hard, giving the lands thereof to his abbay. But for more certente know whither the old nunnery ſtoode not yn the place wher the abbay of Reading ſtondith? and whith S. Maries were not of a newer foundation?"

Probably there were two convents, one where St. Mary's church now ſtands, and the other deſtroyed before the reign of Henry, on the ſpot where that king founded the abby of black monks, which he richly endowed: as all accounts agree that it ſtood on the ſite of the convent which the Danes deſtroyed; and the revenues of the former were given to the new monaſtery. Within this abby the founder was interred, that is to ſay his body: for his heart, eyes, tongue, brains, and bowels, were depoſited under a monument before the high altar of the church of Notre Dame du Pres, at Rouen; which church was deſtroyed in the ſiege of that city, in the year 1592. Here alſo were interred Adeliza, King Henry's ſecond queen; Prince William, the eldeſt ſon of King Henry II.; Conſtance, daughter of Edmund of Langley, duke of York; a ſon and daughter of Richard, earl of Cornwall, &c. At the reformation, the laſt abbot, Hugh Farringdon, and two monks, Rugg and Onion, were drawn, hanged, and quartered, at Reading, for refuſing to ſurrender up the abby.

It appears to have been a ſpacious building in the form of a croſs, the outer walls compoſed of flint and rubble caſed over with ſtone. The roofleſs ſhell of a

room remains, ſixteen yards by twenty-eight, with three narrow windows at the eaſt end, and three doors and windows to the weſt, which is by ſome ſuppoſed to have been the conventual church. This room is, by Brown Willis, called the refectory: Sir Henry Englefield ſtyles it the great hall, and places the chapel in a different part of the abby, north-eaſt of this hall: here, however, all agree that the parliament was aſſembled in the 31ſt year of Henry VI. On the ſouth ſide of the Fauxbourg, or Forbury, is an ancient gate very perfect. In Camden's time, the abby was converted into a palace, with a fine range of ſtables, built as I am informed by Henry VII. and ſituated on the north ſide of St. Laurence's churchyard.

The buildings of the abby were deſtroyed in the civil wars of the ſeventeeth century; and ſome years ſince a conſiderable quantity of the ruins, ſome of the pieces as much as two teams of horſes could draw, were conveyed by water to Henley, for the uſe of General Conway, and employed in the conſtruction of a bridge thrown acroſs the road leading to Wargrave. Near the abby, on that part which was formerly the cemetery, a new county gaol has been erected.

At the weſt end of Friar's-ſtreet was a houſe of grey friars, in which the national parliament was ſeveral times held; long ſince converted into a bridewell, or houſe of correction for the borough: the ancient roof was taken off ſome years ago, but the walls remain; and at the weſt end is a handſome Gothic window. A houſe of lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was founded by Auſgerius, or Auſcherius, ſecond abbot of Reading, in 1134: "and weſt-north-weſt of S. Laurence chirch," ſays Leland, "was an almoſe houſe of poore ſiſters, by al lykelihod of the foundation of ſum abbate of Reading: and remaynid ontil ſuch tyme one Thorne abbate of Reading, ſuppreſſed it in King Henry VII. days, and gave the lands of it onto the uſe of the Almoner of his abby. But Henry the VII. cumming to Reading, and aſking what old houſe that was, the abbate

told hym, and then the king wyllid hym to convert the houſe, ſelf, and the lands *in pios uſus.* Wherapon thabbate deſired that it might be made a grammar-ſchole, and ſo it was." This ſchool, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Forbury, is now in great reputation, under the care of the Rev. Dr. Valpy. The vice-chancellor of Oxford, the preſident of St. John's college, and the warden of All Souls, hold a triennial viſitation, and the ſenior ſcholars annually make public ſpeeches in the town-hall. Sir Thomas White, who was born at Reading, founded at St. John's college two ſcholarſhips for natives of Reading, educated at this ſchool.

At the ſouth-eaſt end of the town, on the ſide of the London road, in the year 1646, a fraternity of twenty bluecoat boys, and a maſter, was founded and endowed by a gentleman of great worth and character, Richard Aldworth, eſq. (an anceſtor of the preſent Lord Braybrook); to which number twenty-four boys have been added by the benefactions of Sir Thomas Rich, bart. and others.

In Broad-ſtreet, a ſchool for the education of girls was eſtabliſhed ſome years ſince. The place was firſt ſuggeſted by the vicars of the three pariſhes, and for ſome time ſupported by a ſubſcription, aided by a collection made at church, after an annual ſermon. Mr. John Richards, a mercer and alderman of the town, was during his life a conſiderable benefactor, and at his death left to the truſtees of the charity the ſum of 500l.

Archbiſhop Laud, a native of the town, gave 12ol. a-year, for ever, to be employed two years ſucceſſively in apprenticing ten boys born in Reading, one belonging to Bray, and one belonging to the town of Wokingham; and every third year the ſame ſum to be divided into twenty-pound ſhares, and given to four maid ſervants born in Reading, one born in Wokingham, and one other born at Bray, who have reſpectively lived three years in one ſervice, as a marriage portion; to be elected by the mayor and aldermen.

There are many charitable foundations, too numerous

to insert in such a work as this, and I shall only add that of Mr. John Kendrick. This gentleman, in 1624, gave fifty pounds to be distributed to the poor at Christmas yearly for ever. He gave ten pounds towards morning prayers at St. Mary's church; and bequeathed likewise by his will to the town of Reading, two other very considerable legacies, one of 7500l. and the other 500l. Out of the first, the corporation purchased lands in North-street, Tilehurst, and a tenement in Minster-street, called the Oracle, which cost 1000l. A plot of land was added, and considerable sums expended in fitting up the purchase for the purposes of a manufacture, &c. The people of the town being apprehensive some loss might accrue to the charity, petitioned the king in council, to direct the best method of preserving that great charity. By the judgment of the archbishop of Canterbury, to whom it was referred, the money was ordered to be laid out in the purchase of lands, and the profits thereof to be employed in lending to young tradesmen, that could give good security for the repayment in a limited time, without interest; to bind out orphan boys to handicraft trades; and to give to deserving maid servants who had no friends a sum of money for a marriage portion: which adjudication was confirmed and enrolled as a decree of chancery; and the sum of 3600l. left out of the 7500l. laid out for that purpose.

Besides the parliament held in the reign of Henry VI., Henry III. called one parliament at Reading, in 1263, that it might not be overawed by the militia of London. In 1415 Henry V. published here a proclamation, setting forth, that the money granted by parliament was insufficient for his expedition against France, and inviting the people to lend him a sum on security.

In 1642 this town was garrisoned by the troops of the parliament; but Harry Martin, who commanded the garrison, withdrew with precipitation on the approach of the king; and it was held by the royal party till 1643, when it was besieged by the Earl of Essex. The

garriſon was commanded by Sir Arthur Aſhton; but he being wounded in the beginning of the ſiege, the command devolved upon Colonel Fielding. A ſmall reinforcement of three hundred men, with a ſupply of powder, was thrown into the place by Lieutenant-general Wilmot; notwithſtanding which, the town was not thought to be in a defenſible condition, and Fielding demanded a capitulation; meanwhile hoſtages were mutually given for a ceſſation of arms.

The king began his march from Oxford to relieve the place, but after an unſucceſsful attempt, was compelled to retire; ſo that Fielding ſurrendered the town on condition of being permitted to march out with all the honours of war. He had, however, neglected to ſtipulate for the ſafety of the deſerters, who were executed by order of Eſſex, whoſe ſoldiers inſulted the garriſon as they marched out, and plundered the waggons in contempt of the capitulation; Fielding was tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death for having ſurrendered upon ſuch conditions; but he was pardoned in conſideration of his former ſervices, and lived to ſignalize his courage and fidelity on many different occaſions. The ſame year, after the battle of Newbury, the Earl of Eſſex quitted Reading, and it was immediately ſecured for the king, with a ſtrong garriſon commanded by Sir Jacob Aſhley. In 1644, the king withdrew the garriſon to defend Oxford.

Reading is the moſt conſiderable trading town in the county, and contains three pariſh-churches, about two thouſand houſes, and nine thouſand four hundred and twenty inhabitants. Some years ſince, an act of parliament was obtained to new pave the ſtreets, an improvement which was much wanted; and a new market has been built on the weſt ſide of the market-place, for the accommodation of butchers, poulterers, &c. in the moſt convenient manner, and firſt opened for public uſe in December, 1800. The Kennet, in paſſing through the town, beſides the main ſtream, which is navigable

for barges, throws off two branches, on which there are some considerable flour-mills.

Great quantities of corn, flour, and timber, are sent to London by barges, which bring back coals, iron, grocery, &c. The principal manufactures are sacking, sailcloth, blankets, ribands, and pins. There are three markets, one for corn, one for cattle, particularly pigs, and one for butchers' meat, poultry, fruit, vegetables, &c. The two first are held on Saturday: the last on Wednesday and Saturday.

The nomination of county members is appointed at this town, but the election is at Abingdon. The Lent assizes and Epiphany sessions are held here, and two members returned by the town to parliament.

The corporation maintain their own prisoners in the Bridewell, and hold a sessions quarterly, for the trial of offences committed within their jurisdiction, except capital crimes, which are referred to the assizes.

At Cat's-grove, adjoining to Reading, is a small hill, called Bob's-mount, where on digging are found great quantities of oyster shells, some of a very large size, with the valves closed, and numbers of small bones, like the teeth of fish; these are found in a bed of sand of one foot six inches to two feet thick; this is a green sand, much the appearance of sea sand, and lays upon chalk; the next stratum over this sand is a soft loamy earth, of eighteen or twenty inches thick; over this another stratum of green sand, five feet to five feet six inches thick; and over this is another stratum of fullers'-earth, two feet nine inches to three feet one inch thick; and to the top of the hill clay of about seventy or eighty feet thick, from which they make bricks. The oyster shells are only found in a direction from north to south, and it is supposed this stratum does not extend more than half a mile in length. Dr. Plot, in his *Oxfordshire*, p. 119, "supposes these appearances only the sports of nature, and solves this matter after a way that will induce one to think his cause reduced to extremity;" but whoever will take the trouble to exa-

mine theſe ſhells, will find them real oyſter ſhells; the writer of this * has ſeen and examined hundreds of them, and ſeldom found a ſingle ſhell, but the upper and lower generally joined as when the oyſter is alive; no other ſhells are found.

Near Reading, on the oppoſite ſide of the Thames, is Caverſham, where the Earl of Cadogan, who was created baron Reading in the year 1716, built a magnificent houſe, which his ſucceſſor thought proper to reduce: it is now in the poſſeſſion of Major Marſach. Here was a priory of black canons, cell to Notley abby in Buckinghamſhire, famous for the angel with one wing who brought hither the ſpear that pierced our Saviour's ſide on the croſs.

At Calcot Green, on the right, a ſeat of Mr. Blagrave, and a little more to the north is Tilehurſt, the native place of the learned Richard Lloyd, biſhop of Worceſter, who was born here in the year 1627.

A mile and a half north-weſt from Theal is Englefield, where Ethelwolf defeated the Danes in the year 871. Here is a noble manſion, built by the Marquis of Wincheſter, but reduced and made modern. It is now inhabited by Mr. Benyon.

Adjoining to Englefield is Bradfield, where was a monaſtery, founded by Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, in the ſeventh century. All the remains are the walls and part of the gate. From the top of a hill above Bradfield, to the ſouth, is a diſtant view of Hampſhire and Berkſhire hills. Northward, a ſteep deſcent down a chalky cliff opens to a vally, wherein the Thames glides along a navigable river, encloſed on both ſides with cultivated hills; thoſe on the ſouth ſide having a greater mixture of wood, particularly beech, whoſe compact deep-coloured gloſſy leafage exhibits a moſt pleaſing contraſt to ſlender elms and oaks.

* The Rev. Mr. Hodgkinſon, rector of Arborfield, to whom and to Mr. Higes of Reading, I hold myſelf much obliged for examining and correcting my account. *Edit.*

At the bottom of this deſcent is the village of Pangborn. On the top that of Baſildon. From the hill above which is one of the fineſt views in the whole county, in a clear day taking in Oxford twenty-five miles diſtant. At this laſt village was the ſeat of Lord Vane, now rebuilt by Sir Francis Sykes, bart. with an extenſive park walled with flint.

On the left-hand, and the other ſide of the Kennet, lies Aldermaſton, with a ſeat and park of Mr. Long.

At Brimpton, adjoining to Aldermaſton, on the river Kennet, is ſaid to have been a houſe of knights-templars.

At Woolhampton begin the peat pits, which extend by the ſide of the Kennet to Newbury. The peat dug is a uſeful fuel, but yields a ſulphureous ſmell; the aſhes are an excellent manure.

Thatcham, though now a poor village, was once a market-town; here was formerly a chapel, now a free-ſchool: near it was Dunſtan-houſe, the ſeat of Sir John Croft, now pulled down.

Speenhamland is a part of Newbury, one of the chief towns of the county. This town, which aroſe out of the more ancient town of Speen, is itſelf nearly as old as the conqueſt. It was formerly celebrated for its woollen manufacture; and in the reign of Henry VIII. lived John Winchcomb, otherwiſe called Jack of Newbury, one of the greateſt clothiers that ever was in England, who kept one hundred looms in his houſe. In the expedition to Flodden-field, againſt the Scots, he marched with one hundred of his men, all armed and clothed at his own expence, and he built all the weſt part of the church. Mr. Kenrick, the ſon of another clothier here, though afterwards a merchant in London, left 4000l. to this town, as well as 7500l. to Reading, to encourage the woollen manufacture. The manufacture is yet conſiderable for ſhalloons and druggets, but not near ſo much broad-cloth is now made as formerly; yet it is a flouriſhing town, with ſpacious

ſtreets, and a large market-place, in which is the guild-hall. In the neighbourhood, on the banks of the Kennet, there is a ſtratum of petrified wood, dug out for firing, when they frequently find trunks of large oaks, yet undecayed, with petrified hazel-nuts, fircones, &c. with the bones and horns of ſtags, antelopes, &c. tuſks of boars, and heads of beavers. It was made a corporation by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, aldermen, &c. It ſends great quantities of malt to London. Near this town were two obſtinate battles fought at different times, between the king's army and that of the parliament; King Charles being preſent at them both, and both fought almoſt upon the ſame ſpot of ground: the firſt on the 20th of September, in the year 1643, and the other on the 27th of October, 1644. In the firſt of theſe battles the ſucceſs was doubtful, and both ſides claimed the advantage; in the laſt the king's army had apparently the worſt of it. In the year 1762 the corporation of Newbury purchaſed, and put up in their new town-hall, the fine hiſtorical picture of the ſurrender of Calais to King Edward III. painted by Mr. Pine; for which he obtained the firſt premium of a hundred guineas from the Society for encouraging of Arts, &c. in London. The church is a noble ſtructure, ſuppoſed to have been built about the year 1640, with a ſquare tower and eight bells, and an organ. There is a charity-ſchool adjoining to the church, where forty-four blue and green coat boys are educated. There are twelve alms-houſes in Cheap-ſtreet, endowed by the late Mr. Kimber, a maltſter, in the year 1793, for ſix men and ſix women. Twelve alms-houſes, in Bartholomew-ſtreet, were built in the year 1670, and endowed by Philip Jemmet, eſq. for ſix men and ſix women inhabitants, born in the town of Newbury. St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital conſiſts of fourteen dwelling-houſes, endowed by King John, for ſeven men and ſeven women. Newbury was a very ancient borough, but was excuſed ſending mem-

bers at the requeſt of Jack of Newbury. Here is a weekly market every Thurſday. The Kennet is navigable from hence to the Thames; and weſtward newly made ſo to Hungerford, from whence a canal is making to join the Avon at Bath.

Near Newbury is Shaw-houſe, the ſeat of Sir Joſeph Andrews.

Two miles ſouth from Newbury is Sandleford, where an Auguſtine priory was founded by Geoffrey, earl of Perche, annexed by Edward IV. to the collegiate church of Windſor.

Speen is a place of great antiquity, and called Spinæ by the Romans, but now reduced to a ſmall village.

On the right of Speen is Donnington caſtle, ſaid to have been built by Richard de Abberbury, who founded near it a houſe of Trinitarian friars. It afterwards became the property of the poet Chaucer. It now belongs to the Hartleys. Beſides the friary here was an hoſpital, founded by Sir Thomas Chaucer, father of the poet, according to ſome; or, according to others, by William de la Pole; which was reſtored in the reign of James I. for a maſter and twelve poor men, and yet remains.

This caſtle, during the time of the civil wars, was fortified as a garriſon for the king, and the government entruſted to Colonel Boys, being a poſt of great importance, commanding the high-road leading from the weſt to London, and that from Oxford to Newbury. During theſe troubles it was twice beſieged: once on the 31ſt of July, 1644, by Lieutenant-general Middleton, who was repulſed with the loſs of one colonel, eight captains, one ſerjeant-major, and many inferior officers and ſoldiers; and again the 27th of September, in the ſame year, by Colonel Horton, who, raiſing a battery againſt it at the foot of a hill near Newbury, fired upwards of a thouſand ſhot, by which he demoliſhed three of the towers, and a part of the wall. During this attack the governor, in a ſally, beat the enemy out of their trenches, and killed a lieutenant-colonel, and the

chief engineer, with many private men. At length, after a ſiege of nineteen days, the place was relieved by the king; who, at Newbury, rewarded the governor with the honour of knighthood. After the ſecond battle of Newbury, the king retiring towards Oxford in the night, left his heavy baggage, ammunition, and artillery, here. The place was ſummoned by the parliamentary generals, who threatened, that if it was not ſurrendered, they would not leave one ſtone upon another. To this Sir John Boys returned no other anſwer than that he was not bound to repair it; but however he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. This was the favourable moment for totally ruining the king's affairs; but the Earl of Mancheſter and Sir William Waller ſuffered it to eſcape; for, either on account of a diſagreement between them, or for ſome other reaſon, nothing farther was done; and the king, a few days afterwards, came unexpectedly at the head of a body of horſe, and eſcorted his artillery and baggage to Oxford. After the civil war was over, Mr. Packer pulled down the ruinous parts of the building, and with the materials erected the houſe ſtanding under it.

Three miles north-weſt from Newbury is Enbourn. The manors of Eaſt and Weſt Enbourn have a peculiar cuſtom: On the death of a copyhold tenant, the widow is to have her free-bench in all his copyhold lands, *dum ſola et caſta fuerit*; but if ſhe commit incontinency, ſhe forfeits her widow's eſtate; yet, after this, if ſhe comes into the next court held for the manor, riding backwards on a black ram, and ſay the following words, the ſteward is bound by the cuſtom to admit her to her free-bench again:—

Here I am, riding on a black ram,
Like a whore as I am,
And for my crincum crancum,
Have loſt my bincum bancum;
And for my tail's game,
Am brought to this worldly ſhame;
Wherefore, good Mr. Steward, let me have my lands again.

Twelve miles weſt-north-weſt from Newbury is Lambourn, on a river of the ſame name, which joins the Kennet near Thatcham, bequeathed by Alfred to his kinſman Alfrith, after whom it came to the Fitzwarrens; and had the grant of a market in the reign of Henry III. now diſcontinued. Here is an hoſpital, founded in the year 1489, by John Eſtbury. In the church is a ſumptuous monument of Thomas Eſſex and his lady, in the year 1558. In the year 1782 a fire conſumed property here to the amount of 9000l. There is a village, called Upper Lambourn, about a mile to the north-weſt. Horſe races are held on Downs north of the town. Benham-park is a ſeat of the Marggrave of Anſpach; and two miles from it, Hempſted Marſhal, where is a ſeat and park belonging to Lord Craven. This eſtate was formerly held by the rod of the marſhal, and belonged to the marſhals of England. Here Thomas Parry, treaſurer of the houſehold to Queen Elizabeth, built a houſe, which was burnt down, and rebuilt by William, lord Craven, who died in the year 1697, leaving it unfiniſhed. It has ſince been completed.

About ſix miles weſt from Newbury, on the left-hand of the road, is Kintbury, where a ſmall quantity of Saxon coins were found under a ſcull in the year 1762.

The principal part of the town of Hungerford is ſituated in Berkſhire, a little to the left of the road. Here is a weekly market on Wedneſday for corn and proviſions: the market-houſe was rebuilt in the year 1787. It is governed by a conſtable, who is coroner, clerk of the market, and lord of the manor for the time being: he is choſen annually, and in the execution of his office is aſſiſted by twelve feoffees and burgeſſes, portreeve, town-clerk, &c. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, founded and endowed by Dr. Sheef, in the year 1636. From this town the ancient family of the barons of Hungerford took their name and title. The firſt of the family was the firſt ſpeaker of the

Houſe of Commons, in the reign of Edward III. They poſſeſſed a vaſt eſtate in this, and in all the neighbouring counties, which was twice forfeited for their attachment to the houſe of Lancaſter. This eſtate fell, by a daughter, to the famous Lord Haſtings, who was beheaded in the reign of Richard III. when John Howard, firſt duke of Norfolk, had a grant of it from that prince: he falling with his maſter in the battle of Boſworth-field, King Henry VII. reſtored it, with the honour, to a younger branch of the Hungerfords, who had joined him, and ſhared in the glory of that victory. But one of his deſcendants ſuffered death for treaſon in the 31ſt of Henry VIII. though Queen Mary reſtored them again. He was the third of the family who died for treaſon. John of Gaunt granted to the towns-people the liberty of the royal fiſhing within certain bounds of the river, and confirmed it by the preſent of a can that holds about a quart; ſhewn to this day. That part of Hungerford through which the road paſſes is in Wiltſhire, and we croſs the Kennet at the eaſt end. The proper name of it is Charnam-ſtreet; and the ancient name of the whole town is ſaid to have been Ikenild Charnam-ſtreet. A navigable communication is making from the Avon at Bath to the Thames, by means of the Kennet and new cut canals. It is already in uſe from Hungerford to Newbury.

Eight miles north-weſt from Hungerford lies Albourn or Auburn, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the Kennet. It was formerly a town of ſome trade, with a good weekly market on Tueſday; but from a fire in the year 1760, which deſtroyed ſeventy houſes, and ſome other circumſtances, trade has declined, and the market is diſcontinued. Here is, however, a conſiderable manufacture of fuſtians.

Five miles weſt from Hungerford is Ramſbury, on the ſide of the Kennet, anciently the ſee of a biſhop, united to Sherborn: it is chiefly noted for ſtrong beer. It had once a market, now diſcontinued. Here is a ſeat of Sir William Jones, Bart. Near it is Littlecot, the

ſeat of the Pophams. Many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

At Froxfield is a handſome and well-endowed alms-houſe, founded by Sarah, ducheſs dowager of Somerſet, relict of John, the laſt duke of the elder branch of the noble family of Seymours, deſcended from the great Duke of Somerſet, protector of the king and kingdom during the minority of King Edward VI. This lady bequeathed by her will above 2000l. for the building and furniture of this alms-houſe, and deviſed ſeveral manors, meſſuages, and farms, for the maintenance of thirty poor widows, not having twenty pounds per annum to ſubſiſt upon; one half of which are clergymen's widows, and the other laymen's; giving the preference to thoſe of the laſt ſort, who live on the manors ſo deviſed by her. She left in her will particular directions for the form, dimenſions, and ſite, of the ſtructure; and for the manner of electing, ruling, and providing for the widows; which her executors, eſpecially Sir William Gregory, who took upon him the execution of the truſt, punctually obſerved. The building is neat and ſtrong, in the form of a quadrangle, having one front and a court before it, facing the road. It contained thirty ground rooms and as many chambers, one of each ſort being allowed to every widow for her apartment, with an area or bed in a garden, on the north part of the building, enclоſed with a brick-wall. In the midſt of the quadrangle is built a handſome and convenient chapel, furniſhed with a communion-table, pulpit, deſk, pews, and books for the uſe of the widows; wherein the chaplain, whoſe ſtipend is thirty pounds per annum, is to read prayers every day, and to preach on Sundays; and for his further encouragement is to be preſented, on a vacancy, to the rectory of Kemiſh, in the ſame county, which the ducheſs has appropriated to that uſe. Beſides the yearly penſion in money, ſhe alſo ordered a cloth gown, with a certain quantity of wood, every winter, to each of the widows. And when the eſtates which ſhe had given to the ſaid alms-houſe (many of which

were demiſed upon leaſes for lives) ſhould fall and produce a clear yearly income of more than 400l. ſhe appointed additional lodgings to be built for the reception of more widows, who were to be placed on the ſame eſtabliſhment, elected and provided for in the ſame manner as the thirty former; and then all the rents and profits of the ſaid eſtates (the ſalary for the chaplain and a ſteward being firſt deducted) ſhall be diſtributed in equal ſhares and proportions among the fifty widows. The additional lodgings have been erected according to the intent of the foundreſs, within the laſt twenty years.

Two miles and three quarters from Froxfield is Great Bedwin, a ſmall borough-town, anciently a city; defended by a caſtle, the ruins of which are yet viſible, and ſuppoſed to have been called Leucomagus. It is governed by a portreeve, choſen annually at a court leet, with a bailiff, conſtable, &c. It had formerly a market on Tueſday, now diſcontinued. It, however, ſends two members to parliament. It gave birth to Dr. Thomas Willis, M.D.

Caſtle Copſe, half a mile from the town ſouth-eaſt, was probably the Roman caſtle; and Haviſdike a camp of that people.

The church is large and capacious, in which are ſome ancient monuments; particularly one of a knight-templar, called Adam of Scott, from a manor of that name in the pariſh, with an inſcription not legible; and another of Sir John Seymour, father of the Protector, wherein we have an account of the names of all his children, with their ſeveral intermarriages and deaths. The church is very ſtrongly built with flint, and a cement near as hard as the ſtones themſelves, in the form of a croſs; in the centre of which is erected an high tower, containing a good ring of bells.

Marlborough, or more properly Savernac, foreſt, belongs to the Earl of Aileſbury, and is almoſt the only privileged ground of that denomination poſſeſſed by a ſubject. It is in circumference about twelve miles; plentifully ſtocked with deer of a large ſize, and rendered

very pleaſant and delightful by the many walks and viſtas cut and levelled through the ſeveral coppices and woods with which it abounds. Eight of theſe viſtas meet in a point near the middle of the foreſt, where a late lord prepared and cleared the ground for erecting an octagon tower, whoſe ſides were to be correſpondent to the viſtas; through one of which we have a view of the ſeat, at about two miles diſtance, called Tottenham, from a park of that name in which it is ſituated, contiguous to the foreſt. It is a ſtately edifice, erected on the ſame ſpot of ground where ſtood an ancient palace, deſtroyed by fire, of the Marquis of Hertford, afterwards duke of Somerſet, ſo juſtly celebrated for his ſteady adherence and powerful aſſiſtance to the royal cauſe during the whole courſe of the civil wars; from whom the Earl of Aileſbury was deſcended. The preſent edifice was began, carried on, and finiſhed after the model, and under the direction of our modern Vitruvius, the late Earl of Burlington, who, to the ſtrength and convenience of the Engliſh architecture, has added the elegance of Italian taſte. The houſe has four towers, and four fronts, each of them diverſly beautified and adorned; to which are now added four wings, wherein are rooms of ſtate, a noble and capacious room for a library, containing a judicious and large collection of ſeveral thouſand books in all languages, but eſpecially the modern. The beauty of the buildings is much augmented by the large canals, the ſpacious and well-planted walks which ſurround it; one of which, leading to the London road, extends two miles in length. About the ſame diſtance from hence, on the oppoſite ſide, are to be ſeen the remains of a large houſe called Wolf-hall, the ſeat of Sir John Seymour, father of the unfortunate Protector; of which no more is ſtanding than ſuffices for a farm-houſe. Here King Henry VIII. as tradition goes, celebrated his nuptials with Lady Jane Seymour, and kept his wedding dinner in a very large barn, hung with tapeſtry, onthe occaſion: for confirmation of which they ſhew you in the walls

ſome tenter-hooks, with ſmall pieces of tapeſtry faſtened to them: and between this place and Tottenham there is a walk with old trees on each ſide, ſtill known by the name of King Harry's walk. Wolf-hall was anciently the ſeat of the St. Maurs or Seymours, who, from the time of Henry II. were hereditary bailiffs and wardens of the foreſt of Savernac, in memory of which a large hunting horn, ornamented with ſilver, is ſtill preſerved by the preſent noble owner, the Earl of Aileſbury, together with a beautiful pedigree of the family from William the Conqueror.

Marlborough was anciently called Cunetio, ſituated on the ſide of the river Kennet. Its preſent name was probably derived from the word *marle*, or chalk, with which the neighbouring hills abound. Its hiſtory under the Saxons is unknown. It conſiſts principally of one broad ſtreet, and one other from the bridge to the town-hall. It is a corporation, with a mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes, and town-clerk: it ſends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday. John, ſirnamed Lackland (afterwards king), had a caſtle here, which, on his revolt from his brother Richard I. was ſtormed by Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury. In this caſtle was held the aſſembly of the ſtates of the kingdom, who paſſed the famous law for ſuppreſſing riots, commonly called the ſtatutes of Marlborough. In Camden's time it was become a heap of ruins, with only a few fragments of walls remaining within the ditch. A manſion was built on the ſpot by the Earl of Hertford, which, for fifty years, had been let as an inn, called the caſtle: the keep was converted into a mount for a ſummer-houſe in the garden. John Churchill was created earl of Marlborough by William III. and duke by Queen Ann. It was anciently a cuſtom for every burgeſs, on his admiſſion into the corporation, to give to the mayor two greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull. Here was a priory of Gilbertines, founded by Edmund, earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Edward I.; a houſe of white friars, founded by John

Goodwin and William Rainſbach in the reign of Edward II.; and near the town was an hoſpital.

Four miles north from Marlborough, in the road to Highworth, is Ogbourn St. George, where was a priory of Benedictines, cell to the abby of Bec in Normandy. In this pariſh, above two miles to the north-weſt, is an ancient camp, called Barbury caſtle, where it is by ſome ſuppoſed the Britons were defeated by the Weſt Saxons in the year 556. By others this battle is ſaid to have been fought at Banbury in Oxfordſhire. Two miles north from Ogbourn is another camp called Liddington caſtle.

At Chatford near Manton was a priory, cell to the Benedictine abby of St. Victor en Caux, in Normandy. Kennet takes its name from the river which riſes near it, called by the Romans Cunetio. On the right hand ſide of the road is Silbury-hill, riſing 170 feet in perpendicular height, and ſuppoſed to be the largeſt barrow in the kingdom; the form is the fruſtum of a cone, the diameter at the top 105 feet, and at the bottom 500; the ſolid contents are eſtimated at 13,558,809 feet. King Charles II., the Duke of York, and the Duke of Monmouth, are ſaid to have rode up it. On digging through the centre of this hill, perpendicularly, in the year 1777, nothing was found but a rotten poſt and a ruſty knife.

A little to the north of this hill is the village of Abury, in which are ſome huge ſtones ſimilar to Stonehenge; the whole number computed to be 650. It is to be obſerved, that there are many thouſands of large ſtones of the ſame kind diſtributed in various places on Marlborough downs, adjoining to Saliſbury plain; nor does it ſeem at all extraordinary that an army, encamped in the neighbourhood, ſhould fix ſome of them in a particular form, either as a monument of ſepulture, or a trophy of victory. A ſhield full of earth thrown up by every ſoldier of a large, for inſtance of a Roman, army, would in a little time form ſuch a hill as Silbury; nor would they be long raiſing the ſtones of Stonehenge or Abury. Dr. Stukeley found Abury built on the plan of the ſacred hierogram of the

Egyptians, in the form of a circle, and a ſerpent, to ſignify a repreſentation of the trinity! I viſited Abury in the year 1800; and, in my own mind, diſcovered evident traces of a Roman ſtation, and wanted not the evidence of Roman coins (of which I have been informed by my much reſpected friend, the late Mr. Jones, and others, many have been found) to perſuade me that the whole of the auguſt ancient remains at Abury are the work of the Romans, and that Silbury-hill was a ſepulchral monument erected by them.

Two miles north from Abury is a large barrow, called Milbarrow; and at Winterborn Baſſet, ſtill further north, is a double circle of ſtones. Many barrows are found ſcattered about in almoſt every part of the plain.

A new road has been made within a few years between Beckhampton and Devizes, by which the hills on the downs are avoided.

Devizes is a large and populous town, containing two churches and a chapel, beſides a place of worſhip for diſſenters. It was anciently called De Vies, or The Vies, in Latin Viſæ and Diviſio; but this tranſlation ſeems fanciful, and directed as much, or more, by ſound than meaning. It is a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor, aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. The Romans encloſed it with a vallum and ditch; in the laſt of which the inhabitants have made a road almoſt round the town; but in ſeveral places both the ditch and vallum are ſtill viſible, and took in the caſtle, which was originally a Roman work, erected in a fine ſituation, on a ſmall hill or mount near the Bear inn, where many remains of the above caſtle are ſtill to be ſeen. It was one of the ſtrongeſt caſtles in England; and the grant of it eſteemed, by many of the firſt nobility, as peculiarly honourable. It was well fortified by nature, and in aftertimes was made almoſt impregnable by Roger, biſhop of Saliſbury: though it is now deſtroyed, and a windmill ſeems to occupy the ſite of the keep. Many Roman coins of different emperors have been found in the neighbourhood of Devizes, together

with pots and other earthen veſſels, ſuppoſed to be Roman. Juſt without the town, in a pleaſant plain called the Green, a large urn, full of Roman coins, was diſcovered in the year 1714; and near the ſame place were found buried, under the ruins of an ancient building encloſed with Roman brick, ſeveral braſs ſtatues of heathen deities, ſuppoſed to have been depoſited there about the year 234, when the Roman troops were called out of Britain. There are two markets weekly, on Monday and Thurſday. Monday's maket is for butchers' meat only; but that of Thurſday is well ſupplied with butchers' meat, poultry, corn, wool, horſes, and cattle. On the baſe of the pillar which ſupports the ſign of the bear, is an inſcription, recording a remarkable inſtance of divine vengeance, immediately inflicted on an unhappy wretch who repeatedly called God to witneſs the truth of what ſhe aſſerted, though it was a falſhood. She ſolemnly affirmed ſhe had paid money for ſome corn ſhe had bought, and wiſhed God would ſtrike her dead if ſhe had not; ſhe died, and the money was found in her hand. Near it is an ancient ſtone pillar, probably the remains of a croſs.

Two miles north from Devizes, in the pariſh of Roundway, is an ancient camp, ſituated at the edge of a hill, called Roundway caſtle; ſuppoſed to be Roman, from a number of coins, urns, and penates, found there. Near this ſpot the forces of the parliament, under Sir William Waller, were defeated by the royaliſts with great loſs in 1643.

On leaving Devizes, a road on the left-hand leads to Seend and Trowbridge. The road to Bath, till within a few years, paſſed through Seend; but was changed to avoid a ſteep hill. Seend is a ſmall and pleaſant village.

Trowbridge, ten miles from Devizes, and ninety-nine from London, is a populous town, ſituated on the ſide of a rocky hill by the river Were, which runs into the Avon near Bradford. It has been conſiderable for its manufactures of broad-cloth and kerſeymeres. Here was anciently a caſtle, which at firſt belonged to the

earls of Salisbury, afterwards to the dukes of Lancaster, and, in Leland's time, to the Earl of Hertford. A court for the duchy of Lancaster is held here annually about Michaelmas. At Trowbridge is a weekly market on Saturday.

At Hinton, four miles east from Trowbridge, was a convent of nuns, founded by Ella, countess of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry III. Steeple Ashton, adjoining, is by Leland called a pretty market-town of clothiers, now a village.

Melksham is a large, and not an unhandsome village, and considerable for its manufacture of broad-cloth, with a market for cattle every other Monday.

From Melksham a turnpike branches off on the left to Holt, three miles and half from Bradford. At Holt is a medicinal spring and a seat of Mr. Methuen.

Bradford is situated is a vally by the side of the Avon, surrounded every way with hills. It is a populous town, with manufactures of superfine broad-cloth; and two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday. In the church are two windows of painted glass, representing some of the passages in the life of Christ and his apostles; the whole a benefaction of Mr. Ferret, a native of the place, who died in 1770. Here was a monastery, founded by Adhelm, afterwards bishop of Sherborn; and a synod was held here in 959, in which Dunstan was elected bishop of Worcester.

Three miles south-west from Bradford is Farley Montfort, or Farley Hungerford, in which are the ruins of a castle, once the seat of the Hungerfords: only some of the walls are remaining, with the chapel, which some years since was repaired. In this castle was born Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, and niece of Edward IV. created countess of Salisbury by Henry VIII. in the year 1513. She married Sir Reginald Pole, and was beheaded in the tower at London in 1541.

A Roman pavement was discovered in digging a cellar at Bathford in the seventeenth century.

At Monkton Farley, two miles ſouth-ſouth-eaſt from Bathford, was a priory of Cluniacs, ſubject to the abby of Lewes, founded by Hugh de Bohun in 1115.

Bath Eaſton is a large and populous village, containing near 200 houſes, and is ſituated by the ſide of a hill near the river Avon. On the north-weſt is Saliſbury-hill, which riſes with a ſteep aſcent about 600 feet above the river: on this ſpot antiquarians ſuppoſe Bladud built a temple to Apollo. On the ſummit is an intrenchment, thought to be Saxon, and thrown up by that people when they attempted to take Bath in 577. The Roman foſs-road which runs from Cirenceſter to Exeter, enters this pariſh on the north-eaſt ſide, traverſing Banner-down, or Barrow-down, and communicates with the London road in the village.

A little beyond Bath Eaſton, at a place called Lamb-Bridge, a new turnpike road turns off on the right to Glouceſter; at the diſtance of little more than a mile is the village of Swainſwick, remarkable for being the native place of William Prynne, the celebrated lawyer of the ſeventeenth century, whoſe works conſiſt of forty volumes in folio and quarto.

Bath is ſituated in a deep narrow vally, bounded on the north, ſouth, and ſouth-weſt, by lofty hills, forming a very pleaſant natural amphitheatre, and affording the city a double advantage, a barrier againſt the winds, and fountains of the pureſt waters. Theſe hills abound with white free-ſtone, of which the houſes are built. On the north-weſt ſide the vally widens, divided into rich meadows, watered by the river Avon. Various have been the appellations of this celebrated town: the Britons called it *Caer Palladwr*, *Caer Badon*, *Caer Bladin*, &c.; the Romans gave it the name of *Aquæ Solis*, *Fontes Calidi*, *Thermæ*, *Badonia*, *Bathonia*, &c. Theſe waters are ſaid, from the lateſt experiments, to contain a ſmall portion of common ſalt, a larger proportion of ſelenites, a portion of fixable air, and ſome ſulphureous gas, or inflammable air, together with a ſlight chalybeate impregnation. Theſe are all that chy-

miſtry has as yet diſcovered; but from the inadequacy of theſe impregnations to the effects produced, it is probable that ſome latent cauſe is concerned of too ſubtile a nature to be ſubjected to ſuch analyſis, or perhaps to be the object of our ſenſes, or even of our comprehenſion. There are three principal ſprings, or baths, the King's-bath, the Hot-bath, and the Croſs-bath. The Queen's-bath is merely an expanſion of the waters of the King's-bath. The heat of the King's-bath is 116 degrees on Fahrenheit's thermometer, of the Hot-bath 117, and of the Croſs-bath 111. The diſorders particularly benefited by the Bath waters are obſtructions of the viſcera, palſies, gout, rheumatiſm, hyſteric colic, the colic of Poitou, jaundice, white ſwellings, leproſy, hyſteric and hypochondriacal complaints, and ſpaſmodic diſeaſes, as the St. Vitus's dance, &c. The circumſtances which forbid the uſe of the Bath waters, are all caſes with fever, till the fever be removed, pain in the breaſt with cough, a difficulty of breathing, all caſes in which internal ſuppuration or ſchirrhus has taken place; all caſes of hæmorrhages and plethora. The diſcovery of theſe waters is, by ancient hiſtorians, attributed to Bladud, ſon of Lud-Hudibras, who was king of this country 890 years before the birth of Chriſt; but the antiquity of the city and the baths themſelves we are not to refer to any higher period than the arrival of the Romans, a people peculiarly happy in converting the gifts of nature to the propereſt uſes, and in ſupplying her deficiencies by admirable works of art. It was in the year of our Lord 44, and in the reign of the emperor Claudius, that the Roman forces, under the conduct of Flavius Veſpaſian, after having reduced all the Belgic colonies and the weſtern parts of Britain under the ſubjection of the Roman empire, ſat down in this territory, to which they had probably been directed by the native Belgæ. The report of ſuch genial waters as flowed with ſpontaneous heat from the boſom of the earth, in a rude and barbarous country, was a ſufficient inducement to a people who had ſo lately left the luxuries of Italy, where

every art was employed in erecting the most superb baths and sudatories, and in fabricating, with immense labour and expence, that very article of indulgence, which nature in this spot furnished without the smallest trouble to their hands. Such an extraordinary and unexpected bounty they could not fail ascribing to that orb which imparts heat and vigour to the universe, and they at once bestowed upon the waters the appellation of *Aquæ Solis*, or the Waters of the Sun. Here they stationed the first detachment of the second legion, building proper habitations for the officers, and the military in general; and at length, by the arrival of other legions, the place grew into a city, endowed with Roman liberties, and governed by Roman laws. Walls, gates, and temples, were erected, a little Rome began to adorn a dreary inhospitable wild. In the reign of Hadrian, about A.D. 118, that same detachment of the second legion, still remaining here, was joined by a division of the sixth; and in that of Severus, a part of the twentieth legion, removed from Devana, or Chester, had their station in Aquæ Solis, which was then become the most capital city in Roman Britain, and the principal, if not the only place in this part of the island for preparing the legionary arms and ensigns. The old Roman city was built in the form of a pentagon, the area whereof was 1200 feet in length, and the greatest breadth about 1150. It was surrounded by a strong wall, composed of layers of stone, brick, and terras, nine feet in thickness, and twenty feet in height: this wall was flanked by circular towers at each angle, and had four gateways, answering nearly to the four cardinal points of the compass, from which, in subsequent times, the principal streets had their denominations. During the reign of the emperor Theodosius, Chrysanthus, being then governor in Britain, the Roman legions began to leave this place, now increased into a great and populous city, inhabited by families unconnected with military concerns, and practising the arts of civilisation and peace. At length, about the year 444,

the Roman army totally withdrew from the place, and left it to the poſſeſſion of the Britons, who, by their intercourſe and intermarriages with the Romans, had before conſtituted a conſiderable part of its inhabitants. The Saxons, who had been invited into Britain, and diſperſed themſelves into various parts thereof, by ſmall degrees erected themſelves into ſeveral petty ſtates, or monarchies.

Bath, with a few other conſiderable cities in the weſtern parts of the iſland, ſtill remained in the poſſeſſion of the Britons, till the year 577, when a large army of the Saxons, under the command of Ceaulin and Cuthwin, advanced towards its walls. They were met by three Britiſh kings, of the names of Conmail, Condidin, and Farinmal, who, giving them battle, fell, and Bath ſoon after was obliged, for the firſt time, to yield to the Saxon arms. This period afforded a new name, and a different proſpect, to this memorable city, becoming part of the dominions of the Weſt-Saxons, under which it flouriſhed for near 200 years; and perhaps it is owing to this people, that we know ſo little or ſo much of the Roman ſtate of Bath. On the foundation of thoſe walls, which they themſelves had induſtriouſly deſtroyed, freſh bulwarks were erected with the old materials, and with others brought from the ruins of temples, mauſoleums, and triumphal arches, and therein was inſerted a variety of ſculptures, which they had thrown down from their ruined buildings. The interior parts of the city were decorated in a new taſte, and filled with adventitious ſtructures. Offric, king of the Northumbrian ſtates, with the conſent of Kentwine, that once relentleſs chacer of the Britiſh powers, erected, in the year 676, a houſe of nuns, to the honour of God and St. Peter the apoſtle. The Daniſh invaſions interrupted the tranquillity of the city, and the progreſs of its improvements. At length it aſſumed new ſplendour under the Auguſtan reign of Edgar, who, in the year 973, was conſecrated and crowned with great ſolemnity in

the church of St. Peter, in the presence of Ofwald, archbishop of York, and the several other prelates of England. This monarch endowed the city with divers valuable privileges, erecting it into a free borough, granting it a market and the liberty of coinage, and exempting it from toll, tribute, and taxes; the memory of which benefactions the inhabitants preserved for many ages in anniversary games and festive pageantries. At the time of the invasion of this country by the Normans, there were within the walls of Bath one hundred and seventy-eight burgesses, sixty-four of whom were tenants to the king, ninety to the barons and great men, and twenty-four to the church of St. Peter. Such was the state of Bath in the time of William the Conqueror; but in the succeeding reign of Rufus it underwent a revolution, which proved the subject of much controversy, and unseemly confusion, to the ecclesiastical polity of the country. From the time of the Conquest, foreigners had been invited and encouraged to settle within the precincts of this city. Among the rest was John de Villula, a native of Tours in the province of Orleanois in France, who for several years practised physic in this resort of valetudinarians, accumulated by his practice a prodigious fortune; by virtue hereof, and by his interest with the monks established in the ancient foundation of king Offa, he at length procured the bishopric of Wells, to which he, by money advanced to the king, annexed the abby of Bath, vacant by the death of bishop Giso, another French emigrant. At the instance of bishop Burnal, in the reign of Edward I., this city first sent representatives to parliament.

The government of the city was originally vested in a sheriff; the first that appears to have borne this office was Ælfred, who is said to have been a great benefactor to the city, and died A.D. 907. It afterwards had a provost, or bailiff. Its first charters were confirmed by King Edward III., Richard II., Henry V. and Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth, in the thirty-second year of her reign, granted the city a new charter, declaring it to be

a ſole city of itſelf, and the citizens to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of mayor, aldermen, and citizens, of the city of Bath.

The commerce of Bath, abſtracted from the expenditures of faſhionable company reſorting to the city, is now altogether inconſiderable; nor is there any manufacture which deſerves particular notice. Formerly, however, it was almoſt in a manner maintained by clothing. Leland, who viſited this place in the reign of Henry VIII., informs us, that a little before his time there were three capital clothiers, of the names of Style, Kent, and Chapman, by whom the town of Bath then flouriſhed; and it is aſſerted, that at the time of the Reſtoration there were no leſs than ſixty broad looms employed in the ſingle pariſh of St. Michael.

The river Avon was made navigable by an act of parliament, 10 Anne, and the firſt barge laden with deals, pig-lead, and meal, was brought up to the city, Dec. 1727. The number of barges employed upon this river, to and from Briſtol, is nine, and their burden on an average thirty tons each.

This city, like that of Rome, from a very ſmall and mean beginning, is now become ſo large in bulk, and withal ſo elegant in its buildings, and ſo reſpectable in its inhabitants and its viſitors, as to be the pride of England, and the admiration of foreigners. The old city walls are now built over, and its priſtine ſtate almoſt wholly obliterated by modern improvements. The moſt ſuperb edifices, raiſed by the moſt ſkilful architects, riſe in every quarter, and compoſe one of the moſt beautiful cities in the world. In the earlier part of the civil wars Bath was garriſoned for the ſervice of King Charles I., and the ſum of ſeven thouſand pounds was expended on its fortifications. Notwithſtanding which, upon the approach of a ſmall party of dragoons to the city walls, and the appearance of another upon the Beechen-cliff, near the city of Bath, the gates were thrown open, and the city ſurrendered to the enemy. Hereupon it became one of the principal poſts of the parliament forces in

this county, and here Sir William Waller lay for a conſiderable time with his whole army, making ſallies into the country, and inviting together all the diſaffected from the neighbouring clothing towns and villages. But after the battle of Roundway-down, July 13, 1643, in which Sir William Waller was defeated, and the withdrawing of the garriſon hence to the reinforcement of Briſtol, the king's troops retook poſſeſſion of the city. In the year 1715 a deſign was ſet on foot for a general hoſpital, but not carried into effect till the year 1738, when freſh contributions were made, a ſpacious and very commodious edifice erected, and an act of parliament procured for incorporating the directors of the charity by the name of The Preſident and Governors of the General Hoſpital or Infirmary at Bath. In 1742 the houſe was opened for the reception of the ſick poor from every part of Great Britain and Ireland, thoſe of Bath only excepted, in regard they always have a readier and leſs expenſive acceſs to the benefits of the water.

There are three pariſh churches in Bath, and ſeveral chapels of the eſtabliſhed form; beſides places of worſhip for Roman-catholics, Preſbyterians, Moravians, Unitarians, and Quakers.

A little to the ſouth of Bath, on the oppoſite ſide of the Avon, is Prior-park, ſo called from being built on land anciently belonging to the priors of Bath abby, erected about the year 1743 by Mr. Allen, the friend of Pope and Warburton.

In the park above the houſe are ſeen the veſtiges of that notable ancient boundary, called Wanſdike or Wanſditch; which enters this county from Wiltſhire (the whole of which it croſſes) in the pariſh of Bath-Hampton, and traverſing Claverton down, and the park above mentioned, continues its courſe to Inglifhcombe, where it is very conſpicuous in the field weſtward of the church, having a high ridge on its ſouthern ſide. It runs thence towards Publow and Belluton; which laſt place ſeems to retain ſomething of its name, being

written in Doomſday-book, Belgetone, q. d. *Belgarum oppidum*, the town of the Belgæ, and is at laſt terminated by the Severn ſea.

Various have been the opinions and conjectures reſpecting this famous ditch. The Saxons called it Vodenerdic from Woden, or Mercury, their favourite idol. Some have attributed it to the Romans; and others have fancied that it was a work of the Saxons, made to divide the kingdoms of Mercia and Weſſex: while, on the other hand, the common people, who aſcribed all ſtrange and extraordinary appearances to the devil, will have it, that it was thrown up by that fiend on a Wedneſday, in commemoration of his having on that day got the better of a friar, who purſued him out of Somerſetſhire into Hampſhire, and threatened to drive him into the ocean. The more received opinion is, that its name is derived from *Gwhahan*, importing a diviſion; and that it was the great boundary of the Belgic kingdom in Britain, drawn under their king, Divitiacus, being the laſt frontier rampart of the encroachments of that nation northwards. There are various arguments ſerving to corroborate and to juſtify an aſſertion, that it was prior to the Roman conqueſt, and conſequently to the Saxon heptarchy: but the moſt forcible is, that on the Marlborough downs, in Wiltſhire, where it is remarkably conſpicuous, and may be traced for many miles, the vallum is in one part thrown in, to form a road confeſſedly the work of the Romans.

Near the courſe of this ditch, on the weſtern part of the pariſh we have been deſcribing, is a lofty eminence, called the Barracks, on which are ſeveral tumuli.

Underneath the hill ſtood the ancient village of Berewyke, or Berwick, where, according to tradition, was a church, the ſite of which was near the only remaining houſe called Barracks-farm.

In the upper part of the ſtreet called Holloway is a ſmall chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. This chapel, with the capital meſſuage at Holloway, was given to the monaſtery of Bath by Walter Hoſate, upon con-

dition that the monks ſhould repair and raiſe the ſaid chapel; and in 1332 an indulgence of 20 days was granted to the benefactors thereto. The preſent building was found by John Cantlow, prior of Bath, as we gather from the following verſes cut in rude characters on the eaſt ſide of the porch:

Thys . Chapell . florysshyd . wt . formosyte . spectabyll.
In . the . honoure . of . M. Magdalen . prior Cantlow hathe . edyfyde
Desyring . pow . to . pray . for . hym . wt. powre pyers . delectabyll.
That . sche . will . inhabyt . hym . in . hevyn ther . evyr to abyde.

This chapel is 46 feet long and 14 wide, vaulted and cieled; at the weſt end is a ſmall tower with one bell. Adjoining to the chapel is a burial-ground, in which are ſome monuments and grave-ſtones. This chapel was repaired and fitted up for divine ſervice in the year 1760.

In the eaſtern window of the chancel are the remains of ſome good painted glaſs. The window is divided into three compartments; in the firſt of which is the virgin Mary with the infant Jeſus in her arms, and underneath Sta. Maria; and at the top of the ſame light is the figure of a monk with his croſier, intended perhaps for the founder. In the middle is a crucifixion; and underneath, a large figure of St. Bartholomew, with his name, St. Bartholomeus. In the third compartment is the figure of Mary Magdalen, to whom the chapel is dedicated; and at the top of the ſame light a ſimilar figure of a monk like the former. On either ſide of the window is a Gothic niche, but without any image.

Adjoining to the chapel is a ſmall hoſpital for lunatics, rebuilt in the year 1761.

It is ſituated in the pariſh of Widcomb, to which the village of Lyncomb, adjoining, was united ſome years ſince on the decay of its church.

Lyncomb is ſituated in a deep romantic vally, with ſeveral new-built houſes: one of them is called the Spa, from a mineral ſpring diſcovered on the premiſes in 1737, which was at one time in much celebrity, but at preſent neglected. Near the Spa is another houſe called King James's Palace, from an opinion, that the laſt unfortunate prince of that name concealed himſelf there ſeveral months after his abdication. It was ſome years open as a place of public entertainment, and much reſorted to by parties from Bath.

Immediately over Holloway and Claverton-ſtreet hangs the ſteep hill called Beechen cliff, riſing 360 feet above the Avon: from this hill numerous ſprings are conducted into reſervoirs, and from thence by pipes to ſupply part of the city with water.

To the north of Bath is Lanſdown, once an open plain, but now encloſed; at the end of which, on the borders of Glouceſterſhire, a battle was fought between the troops of Charles I. under the Marquis of Hertford, and the parliamentary forces under Sir William Waller, in 1643. The former kept the field, but the loſs was great, eſpecially among the officers. A monument was erected on the ſpot by Lord Lanſdown, grandſon to Sir Bevil Grenville, who fell on that day. The Earl of Shelburn was created marquis of Lanſdown in 1784.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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